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# THE CRITIQUE

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## Volume X.

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J. W. MASTIN, M. D.,  
J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M., D.  
EDITORS.

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## SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CHRONIC NEPHRITIS.

---

BY DR. A. P. HANCHETT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

---

"The drowning man grasps at a straw," and so when the physician has repeatedly met defeat in the treatment of chronic nephritis he is not responding to one of the most common impulses in human nature if he does not give very careful heed to the reports that come to him of late from surgery. At first the reports were of accidental, or perhaps I should say, incidental cases, the operation having been undertaken for some entirely different disease, the nephritic trouble disappearing, much to the surprise of the surgeon, after the operation, and later, when operative work was done deliberately upon the kidney for its effect upon chronic nephritis, and cures have resulted.

The fact that several surgeons working separately and in remote places should observe about the same results in similar cases at about the same time is the more convincing, and it seems that several of these gentlemen made their reports quite in ignorance that similar reports had recently been placed on record.

Probably Edebohles of New York has done most to bring this method of treatment before the medical profession in the three or four papers which he has published since 1899. He has now recorded something over twenty cases upon which he has operated, with a very large per cent. of recoveries in such cases as have been long enough under observation to make a report of value, and with no mortality attributable to the operation.

This brief report is offered to add another to the list of cured cases and thus to strengthen our faith.

E. T., age thirty-six, had been suffering from chronic parenchymatous nephritis for three years, at least. He had traveled largely in search of health, having spent each winter in a mild climate, and had been constantly under careful medical care during all of this time, with the result that, while he had steadily shown an increasing amount of albumen in the urine, and casts were always present, he was still voiding an average of about forty ounces in twenty-four hours, and there was some deficiency in the amount of urea. There was some ascites, and considerable oedema of the lower extremities. By the Esbach test there was about fifty per cent. of albumen (bulk) present.

As a greater precaution, it was decided to operate but one kidney at a time. Accordingly, May 1st, under chloroform narcosis the incision in the right lumbar region was made, down to the kidney, which was forced up into the incision by pressure from the front, and the capsule incised along its convexity the whole length of the kidney. Some slight adhesions between the parenchyma and the capsule were easily released, and the capsule forced over the sides and left about the pelvis of the kidney. The surface of the denuded kidney was superficially scarified and a few deeper punctures made, as recommended by Ferguson, on the theory that it calls for a larger blood supply to the part in making repair, and as a consequence the diseased condition is more surely overcome. The rather free hemorrhage was easily controlled by pressure, and a rope of strip gauze was placed deep under the kidney and brought out at the dependent angle of the wound. Two or three deep cat gut sutures, and a few silk worm gut for the muscular and integumental layer, completed the work.

The first twenty-four hours the urine was more heavily loaded with albumen and some blood, but after that it rapidly diminished, and by the end of a week it was reduced to less than half of the original amount. All discharge through the wound of blood, urine or serum was stopped before the end of the second week, and the wound was well and strong in less than a month. Six weeks from the date of the first operation

similar work was done upon the left kidney with nearly the same outcome, except that after three weeks there was only a trace of albumen found in the urine, and our patient was able to be up and about the room with all dropsical symptoms gone. After six weeks no trace of albumen has been found, nor can a cast be discovered by the microscope.

To be sure it is scarcely six months since the operative work was completed, and possibly sufficient time has not yet passed to demonstrate the permanency of the result. This I admit, but the outlook is surely hopeful, and so much more so than it could be under any other form of treatment of which I have knowledge, in so unpromising a case, that I place it on record for the encouragement of the hesitating and the doubtful

---

#### UNMODIFIED COW'S MILK AS A FOOD FOR THE INFANT OR ADULT IN DISEASE.

---

WALTER JOEL KING, M. D.

---

All authorities are agreed that the best food for an infant in health or disease is mother's milk, provided, of course, that the mother is in good health. This is because it contains, in most readily assimilated form and in proper proportions, all the constituents required for the nourishment and growth of the infant.

This being the case, why is not pure, unmodified cow's milk—which contains exactly the same constituents as mother's milk—a proper diet for infants? There are two principal reasons why we must conclude that unmodified cow's milk is not a suitable food for infants, either sick or well. First, because these constituents are not in proper proportion, mother's milk being slightly richer in fats, sweeter by one-third, and containing little more than half as much casein as does cow's milk. Second, and by far the most important, because the casein of unmodified cow's milk forms large, tough, coherent curds not easily digested.



Mother's milk varies in its proportions during each nursing. The first milk nursed from the breast is low in fat; during the course of nursing there is a steady increase in the amount of fat and a decrease in the proportion of casein. Frequent nursing results in a milk deficient in fat and with an increase of casein. The amount of fat in mother's milk is increased by having her eat more meat, or lessened by decreasing the amount of meat eaten. The proteids, casein, etc., are decreased by increasing the exercise, while by decreasing the exercise the proteids are increased.

Babies thriving on these various proportions in mother's milk indicate that the chief difficulty with cow's milk is that its casein is not readily digested.

Cow's milk contains all the essential elements needed by an adult to support life. If properly administered, it is easily digested and in many cases is soothing to the stomach.

All animal foods—to which class milk belongs—when thoroughly digested leave comparatively little residue. Milk also contains the anti-scorbutic element, which is essential in both infant and adult diet. But because of its large, tough curds, unmodified cow's milk should not be given to a sick patient, either infant or adult. However, I would try modifying the cow's milk before abandoning it for any other article of diet.

Let me suggest that the repugnance of a patient for milk may be due to the coating it causes on his tongue. The mouth and tongue should be kept clean by frequent use of zymocide or other cleansing mouth wash. A whalebone "tongue scraper" may be of value in removing the coating.

Some patients do not seem to be able to digest milk, no matter how modified, but these cases, I believe, are rare. I have found that the addition of barley water or oatmeal water renders milk more easily digested. It seems to mix with the milk and mechanically separate the coagulating casein into smaller, lighter flocculi, resembling those of mother's milk.

Another very important factor in determining the size of the curds in the stomach is the amount of milk swallowed at a time. It should be eaten, rather than drunk, taken slowly, a teaspoonful or two at a time.



Boiling the milk for six minutes at a temperature of 155 degrees F. renders the coagula of curd lighter and more digestible. The scum which rises to the surface is albumen and should be removed. This makes the milk less rich in casein and in therefore a good loss.

If desired, the proportion of the constituents can be readily modified by adding the required amount of cream, raw beef juice, sugar of milk, boiled water, etc.

For infants, artificial human milk—humanized milk, as it is called—may be prepared as follows. Permit the milk to stand for three or four hours till the cream raises. This is skimmed off and the remaining milk divided into two equal portions. One of these portions is converted into whey by adding rennet, thus removing all the casein. The whey is now mixed with the other portion of the milk and the whole of the cream added. Thus we have all the cream, all the lactine and but one-half the amount of casein, which gives a composition closely resembling the proportions of mother's milk.

Often it is extremely difficult to find any food that will agree with an infant. In one desperate case of entero-colitis last summer in a "bottle baby" three months old, everything failed till I tried Reed and Carnrick's Lacto-Preparata. Under this food, prepared with boiled barley water, the baby commenced to gain and is now a strong, healthy boy.

Golden, Colo.

---

#### INTERNAL VACCINATION.

---

BY WELLS LE FEVRE, M. D., PINE BLUFF, ARK.

---

We take great pleasure in reprinting the following article, which appeared in November issue of Medical Century, especially as Dr. Le Fevre has given us his personal permission to do so. We anticipate a great deal of pleasure to our readers and ourselves in the fact that the doctor has promised an article for future publication upon a subject which will, no doubt, be of interest to all, and we hope to present it in our

next issue. The answer Dr. Le Fevre gives to the question, "What remedy do you use?" is enough to convince any one that he is a homeopath, at least, and one doesn't have to read his article more than once to discover, also, that he is the possessor of a pretty rigid backbone. M.

Many letters of inquiry in regard to the article on Internal Vaccination, as it appeared in the June Medical Century, exhibit no little interest in the subject, and I take this method of answering several questions they contain.

"What remedy do you use?" is the question that occurs most frequently. I answer: Any remedy from Abies to Zinc, just as one should in the treatment of any disease. First seek all the peculiar symptoms of each patient and prescribe on the totality of them, when this is possible. When this is not possible for any reason, then make an empirical prescription of the "genius epidemicus." In one epidemic through which we passed this was found to be Vaccinum or Variolinum. The writer was unable to discriminate.

If I were limited to the use of one remedy to prevent smallpox that remedy would be Malandrinum; but with that alone I would certainly fail many times, as we see vaccine fail in some epidemics, while in others it affords almost perfect immunity. This would prove very confusing to our allopathic brethren, but not so to a homeopath, for the latter has learned that as epidemics of the same disease differ in manifestations so he must vary both his prophylaxis and his treatment to meet these changes. Vaccine will not prevent all cases of smallpox any more than Belladonna will prevent all cases of scarlet fever, Quinine prevent all cases of malaria or Mercury prevent all cases of syphilis. Though these remedies will often prevent these respective diseases they will fail too often to warrant their empirical use. Yet we see them prescribed so and medical men claiming such work to be scientific.

If an attempt should be made to make a list of "internal vaccination" remedies in the order of their empirical value, my experience would dictate it thus:

Malandrinum, Thuja, Vaccinum (or Variolinum), Mercury, Tartar emetic, Sulphur, Kali bichromicum, Zinc phosphide, Acetic acid, Kali cynatum, Cicuta virosa, Baptisia,

Natrum muriaticum and Eupatorium purpureum. These, and perhaps some others, might be called the polychrests of internal vaccination, while as Hahnemann cured a case of warts with Chamomilla and our own Nash saved a life from typhoid fever with Cina, so we might expect good service from these or any others, when indicated, to prevent or cure smallpox.

The remedies named were most all employed in the higher (30th or 200th) potencies, Acetic acid 4x. and Baptisia 6x were exceptions. Teste, in writing of Zinc phosphide, said that if you use it below the 30th and fail you should only blame yourself.

"What effect has vaccination by scarification and internally at the same time?" I have never seen vaccination by scarification "take" on the one who had the internal remedy three days previous to the scarification. I only failed three times to make a scarification vesicle abort after it had begun to take. These three men had gonorrhoea at the time—one chronic and two acute. The gonorrhoeal flow stopped in each case, but the vaccination was a blooming success—if pus, perfume and profanity can make it such. These men now have "well defined scars" that should excite the admiration of the most exacting "health officer." For four years I have had a standing offer of \$5 to any man who will produce a true vaccine pustule by scarification on one who has taken "internal vaccination" under my direction. This was first made in the nature of a bluff to an arrogant allopath, and I really expected to lose on the challenge. It has been attempted several times, but I have not lost yet.

"How do you get around the requirements of an allopathic board of health that every one must be vaccinated?" I don't get around it, brother, but go right through the center of it, and ask them where they get the authority to dictate how I shall prescribe for my patients, either to prevent or cure disease. If we allow them to dictate our prophylaxis, how long will it be until they will tell us how we must treat? This state has recognized and established homeopathy as a legal system of medicine. It has also qualified me as a physician. The only rule of practice in homeopathy is *similia similibus curantur*. When I wish to make a prescription under this rule, who has

the right to disqualify it? What individual or board can legislate to debar me from any of the rights of privileges of a physician so long as my prescription is in consonance with the rule of similia? Such decree would be "class legislation," and ipse facto null and void.

It must be admitted that we have cringed at the feet of allopathic authority so long that they almost have the right to claim us on "title by undisturbed possession," but is it not high time we should assert our rights? We now have national recognition and are legally established in almost or quite all the states, yet it is certain we will never get our rights until we demand them, and in some instances fight for them.

"What success have you had in the prevention of pitting from smallpox?" I do not know. For some cases in which the greatest effort was made were more disfigured than others where no prevention was attempted. There can be no doubt, I think, that dark complexioned people are disposed to pit worse than light, yet there are many distressing exceptions to this rule also. An application that frequently relieves the demonish itching and perhaps diminishes the pitting, as much as anything can, is:

R. Sodium Salicylate..... fl. ʒj. (1 fl. oz.)  
 Acid Carbol ..... gr. xxx.  
 Lanum .. ..... ʒviij. (7 oz.)  
 Aqua Rose ..... ʒj. (1 oz.)

Sig: Anoint twice daily, rubbing in well, especially on face.

This, I believe, answers all the questions asked except some that required personal letters.

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# The Critique

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16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

---

### CHANGE OF EDITORS.

---

The readers of The Critique will observe that a change has been made in the editorial department of this journal. Diversified business interests make it necessary for me to relinquish this part of my work and Dr. J. W. Mastin will hereafter take my place on the editorial staff.

Under the direction of Drs. Anderson and Mastin the journal will continue to be the fearless advocate of homeopathic interests in the Rocky Mountain region. With increased facilities it will grow stronger and better as time progresses.

To my professional friends in Denver who have so faithfully aided us in making The Critique a reliable and faithful exponent of homeopathic principles, I desire to express my deep obligation and my sincere thanks.

It is gratifying to note that my long time associate, Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, will continue his work on the journal, and I take this opportunity to say that very much of our success in conducting the affairs of The Critique must be attributed to the business tact, energy and devotion of Dr. Anderson.

Our readers have had a foretaste of Dr. Mastin's editorial work during the past six months, wherein he has shown his ability to do most excellent service for the cause of homeopathy. A long personal acquaintance with Dr. Mastin enables me to speak confidently of his success as a teacher and practitioner of genuine homeopathy, and I take great pleasure in commending him to my professional confreres throughout the country.

S. S. SMYTHE.

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The liberal proportion of fatalities of recent occurrence following the Eddy method of treating contagious diseases, seems to have awakened the general public to a realizing sense of the fact that these conditions require a somewhat more scientific treatment than the scientists are able to exhibit and have been the subject of considerable comment by the press of the country, besides giving active employment to several curious coroners. We do not believe that this particular brand of fanaticism will be any more affected by the caustic comment of the combined secular, religious and medical press than many other similar crazes have been, nor will it be relegated to oblivion by a like influence any more speedily, but we do believe that it is only a question of a comparatively short suspense until this "thought wave" theory will have passed to its reward. When Mary Baker Eddy sent forth the edict: "Until the public thought becomes better acquainted with a Christian Scientist, the Christian Scientists shall decline to doctor infectious or contagious diseases," she no doubt inaugurated a period which, in the future history of Christian Science, will be known as the "beginning of the end," and the least said about the high priestess and her followers will be productive of bringing about this to-be-hoped-for-era just so much more speedily.

M.



National Association of Homeopathic Medical Examiners.

A. R. Wright, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

H. M. Paine, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

October 22, 1902.

Dr. J. W. Mastin:

Dear Sir—I write to express approval of the sentiments set forth in your October editorial, so far as these relate to the action of your state society in the matter of securing a state homeopathic hospital for the insane.

The striking out of the reasons for securing a homeopathic hospital looks as if the members were afraid such statement would jeopardize the movement, yet how such detriment would come about is not clear.

Probably it was thought better to leave the committee free to frame its own declarations in connection with the canvass about to be entered on.

Let me express, also, most cordial approval of your desire to give Dr. Talcott full credit for conducting a great work in connection with the successful application of the principles of homeopathic practice at Middletown; I wish to add, however, in order to make your statement historically correct, that he took little or no part in the preliminary canvass which “secured for homeopathy the control” of the hospital.

That work was inaugurated and carried to a successful completion by others. The hospital had been open and had been receiving patients two or three years before Dr. Talcott became its superintendent.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will make provision for establishing a homeopathic hospital in your state. Yours,

H. M. PAINE.

It is quite evident that the “doings” of the homeopaths of this far western country are being observed by a few others besides residents of the state, and it affords us no little pleasure to know that The Critique has been the medium through which information has been conveyed to far-away outsiders, and that such members of the profession show so much inter-

est in matters which do not appear to be considered of very much importance by those of our own faith right here at home. The question of control of so important an institution as a State Insane Hospital will have to be met squarely, and in the free-for-all fight which, no doubt, will be inaugurated, victory will perch upon the banner of those possessing the most perseverance and who come to the scratch with the best assortment of "whys." If the homeopaths go into this scrimmage with a statement similar to one made before a legislative committee in one of the eastern states several years ago, "That homeopathic treatment was identically the same as that of the old school"—which is not a fact—what else can they expect to get but the equine ha! ha! On the other hand, if they are able, at this time, and they will be, to show that homeopathic treatment is not only different, but decidedly superior, to that of the old school, and back up their statements with the six reasons which the State Society saw fit to shelve, also a few statistical facts from Middletown (N. Y.) and other institutions, which have and still are exhibiting the results of homeopathic treatment of the mentally ill, there is no reason why their appearance before a legislative committee should not be rewarded with a measure of success far in excess of anything which might be secured by methods purely political, without such backing. Perhaps no one man in this country takes a greater interest in homeopathy than Dr. H. M. Paine, who has been in the harness for over a half century; his experience at the time the homeopaths were fighting for control of the Middletown institution would, no doubt, make good reading, and the members of the committee to whose care the success of this measure has been entrusted would, no doubt, receive many valuable pointers by placing themselves in communication with this eminent member of the National Association of Homeopathic Medical Examiners. The Critique hopes to hear further from him upon this subject.

M.

## MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 816-819 Continental Building.

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### THE PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

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There is, perhaps, no profession in which the practitioner is more frequently confronted by the unreasoning tendency of the layman to judge of the skill and competence of the professional man by mere "results" than that of medicine. In a greater or less degree this manifestation of the trend of thought of a practical age is encountered in every professional occupation. The more ignorant element of the public, particularly, are prone to judge the "work," as they probably term it, of the lawyer and the physician by the same standard which they apply to the carpenter or plumber.

Conditions may exist that baffle the greatest skill and learning; unfavorable results may occur in spite of extreme care and the prudent employment of every known scientific preventative; difficulties and complications may exist that are beyond the knowledge of the layman; still, how can he, being ignorant of them, consider them? It is a matter of common experience that chagrin and unreasoning grief at an unfavorable result frequently engender a desire to hold some one responsible; and where, in case of an unfortunate outcome of a surgical operation or medical treatment, this desire (fostered, perhaps, I am grieved to say, by the encouragement of a contingent fee practitioner of the sister profession) takes tangible shape, the result is a suit for damages, for malpractice. As a matter of ethical consideration, it is difficult to reconcile one's self to the idea that money can be accepted by any one as a compensation for the loss of a loved one, or the curtailment of the enjoyment of the better things in life; but where, through any one's wrongful act, a family is deprived of a bread winner, or the earning capacity of the individual is impaired, the law, which, after all, deals largely in dollars and cents, very properly provides for compensation. In this respect the physician is not without material responsibility, and the limits of that responsibility are, in theory, quite simple. The general rule

may be stated as follows: A physician or surgeon is responsible only for ordinary care and skill, such as is usual with careful members of his profession of his particular school, practicing in similar localities, with similar experience and similar opportunities. He is not accountable for a want of the highest degree of skill, nor for an erroneous, though honest, conclusion according to his best lights. In early times it was attempted to set up as a definite standard the tenets of some one recognized school of practice, a test proving immediately productive of the greatest difficulties, and therefore, with the broadening of views, soon abandoned. Modern law recognizes that a physician is expected to practice according to the system he professes, and that malpractice can only be shown where the physician has departed from principles established in the school of which he is a member.

The degree of responsibility must, of course, be determined by the circumstances of each individual case, and in that determination it is important to consider the surroundings, the opportunities of attending the patient, the facilities for obtaining remedies or instruments, and countless other details, varying in each instance. So it has been said that "What is due diligence in a city, where the practitioner has peculiar opportunities to obtain instruments and medicines, is not due diligence in the country, and what is due diligence in the country might not be due diligence in the city," and elsewhere. "Hence the question of negligence in each particular case is to be determined, not by inquiring what would be the average diligence of the profession, but what would be the average diligence of an honest, intelligent and responsible expert in the position in which the defendant was placed." In other words, the physician is, by the law, expected to live up to the standard of the average, experienced practitioner of his school, placed in exactly the same circumstances—no more and no less.

Inasmuch as the law considers only the result of negligence (if any) to the one injured, it is immaterial whether the services of the physician are gratuitous or for compensation, and, as in case of all action for damages caused by negligence, contributory negligence on the part of the patient will defeat not only his physical, but likewise his pecuniary recovery.



So much for theory; and if only theory were to be considered, the practice of both the medical and legal professions would be a blissful summer's dream. But when it comes to the method of applying theory in practice the question presents itself: Having theoretically indicated your standard, who is to be the final arbiter of its full measure and to judge whether it has been lived up to? Who is to say what is the recognized practice, what is "due diligence," what is the proper treatment and what not? Anomalously enough the decision of these highly technical questions rests with the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and the nine "professional jurors" who make up the twelve good men and true, the "palladium of our liberties," as Hogan says, all absolutely ignorant of anything pertaining to the practice of medicine (as well as of many other things) not fitted by education, training or habit of mind to quickly comprehend any scientific dissertation.

This is not the place for observations upon the defects of the jury system, though nowhere are they more glaringly apparent than in cases involving the judgment of professional skill. This shortcoming the law seeks to supply by the adventitious aid of the expert witness, who is supposed to sow on the fallow ground of the juror intellect the seed of knowledge that even in a trained intellect, with much cultivation, requires its ordained season to germinate, develop and bear fruit. And how is the poor juror to determine the right and the wrong, where allopath testifies against homeopath and homeopath against allopath? Shall he adopt the opinion expressed by Judge Davis of the Supreme Court of Maine, who said: "If there is any kind of testimony that is not only of no value, but even worse than that, it is, in my judgment, that of medical experts," and fall back on the "general principle" manner of deciding matters in the jury room?

It is easy to quarrel with existing methods, but not so easy to devise better ones. After all, we may be satisfied that, even under the present adverse conditions, the law grinds its grist with rather surprising, but, nevertheless, gratifying and reassuring evenness.

## DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

CONDUCTED BY J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D.

Address all communications concerning this department to Dr. Anderson, 17 Steele Block, Denver, Colo., not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

### FAULTY UNION OF THE FEMUR WITH ANGULAR DEFORMITY. —ILLUSTRATED BY X-RAY PHOTOS.

On March 16, 1901, Earl S., a well-developed and muscular boy, in his effort to reach a last year's bird's nest, climbed too far out on the limb of a tree, some twenty feet above the ground, from which he fell, striking his right thigh upon a stone the size of a cocoanut, fracturing the femur in the middle third.

The physician called, took the patient to a hospital and turned the case over to the leading allopathic surgeon of the state at that time.

The limb was placed in a splint and suspended at right angles to the body for eight weeks. During this time the father of the boy called the attention of the surgeons and the attendants repeatedly to the fact that the limb was not straight.

At the end of eight weeks the splint was removed and faulty union, with nearly two inches of shortening, was found to exist.

A long anterior splint was then adjusted to the boy's right side, extending from the axilla to the foot. The limb was drawn and bound firmly to the splint in a futile attempt to correct the deformity.



NO. 1.—APPEARANCE OF LIMB. RESULT OF FORMER TREATMENT.



This last procedure, in twenty-four hours produced rawness under the arm and on the skin covering the end of the bone of the broken femur. Fig. No. 1 illustrates how this might have been the case.

During the next week while this heroic treatment lasted the patient suffered intensely. The pressure of the splint upon the knee made the flesh so sore that sloughing continued for

some time after the splint was removed. It was finally healed leaving an ugly scar.

When the boy had been in the hospital a month he was taken with scarlet fever, followed by acute nephritis; his face was so swollen that he could not see. His father states that his hands were swollen until they looked as if he had on boxing gloves. As one could well imagine, the patient was very emaciated.

After nine weeks the father took the boy home, as he said, more dead than alive, with a dreadful deformity of the limb.

Every effort was made to build up the boy's health and



NO. 2.—X-RAY PHOTO OF FEMUR SHOWING THE FAULTY ANGULAR UNION OF BONE.

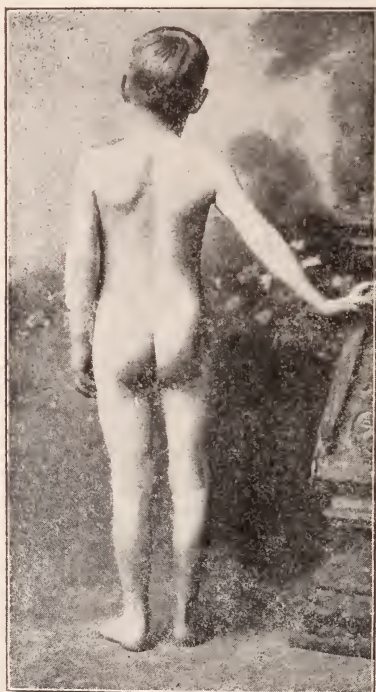
strength. After a long time he was able to get around on crutches.

In July the boy was brought to me for examination. My advice was, first, to get an X-ray picture of the deformed limb.

Illustration No. 2, taken by Dr. C. E. Tennant, is the result.

This cut shows clearly how the ends of the fractured bone had overridden each other and healed in the angular position in which they are seen.

On making a careful examination and measurements of the limb, in the presence of two other surgeons, we found the actual shortening to be one and three-quarter inches. As he walked with the aid of crutches the toes of the deformed limb rested upon the dorsum of his left foot, similar to a luxation of the hip on the dorsum of the ilium. Under advice the patient



was built up by a nourishing diet and the circulation of the limb improved by massage.

On October 15, 1901, he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital and prepared for the operation, which was performed on October 17th. Drs. S. S. Smythe and C. N. Hart assisting.

An incision five and one-eighth inches long was made on the anterior aspect of the thigh, passing through the skin and superficial fascia down to the muscles, which were separated, without cutting, with the handle end of the scalpel and fingers. When the bone was reached there was found to be no periosteum over the callous forming the union of the bone on its anterior aspect,

NO. 3.—APPEARANCE OF THE LIMB AT THE PRESENT. AFTER REFRACTURE OF THE FEMUR AND SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT.

while it was complete on the posterior surface. This was peeled from the bone and protected from injury while the bone was refractured, by the aid of a chisel, mallet and the Hays saw.

The ends of the fractured bone were then sawed off to freshen them. By extension and counter extension the inch

and three-quarters shortening was overcome by stretching the contracted muscles, which required the combined efforts of my assistants and myself.

Two holes were then drilled in each fragment, one a half inch from the end of the bone, the other three-quarters of an inch from the first.

In these holes the gold-plated screws were inserted and the clamp adjusted to the exposed ends of the screws, thus holding the ends of the fractured bone in apposition and in line.

This is known as the Parkhill clamp and screw apparatus. It is admirably adapted for such cases.



NO. 4.--X RAY OF FEMUR SHOWING  
RESULT OF THE OPERATION AT  
THE PRESENT TIME.

The wound was then closed by the use of deep silk worm sutures, drawing the parts close around the four small screws, no drainage being used.

The exposed end of the clamp was adjusted a sufficient distance from surface of limb, permitting the proper dressing of the wound. the patient was then placed in bed with a long, modified Buck's extension splint, with screw attachment, properly adjusted, more for the purpose of keeping the limb quiet than for any other reason, as the clamp held the fractured bone firmly in apposition.

The wound healed kindly and the splint and clamp were removed in eight weeks, leaving

only small holes in the flesh when the screws were removed.

The limb, by measurement, now is the same length as its companion.

The boy lay for the two months in the recumbent position, never once uttering a complaint; in fact he was an ideal patient.

The treatment after the operation was massage of the limb daily, after three weeks. Calc. Phos. 3x internally. I feared that the bone might not unite, but on the contrary there was exuberant callous, as will be seen by the slight enlargement shown by X-ray photograph No. 4.

Fig No. 3 illustrates the boy at the present time. He is perfectly well and indulges in all sports enjoyed by his companions. He runs, jumps, climbs, swims and fights. He has no time nor use for crutches, being in every respect a strong, healthy boy.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceeding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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Organon.—Sec. 272.—“In no case is it requisite to administer more than one single, simple medicinal substance at one time.”

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### ACONITE.

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The death of Dr. T. F. Allen has recalled to our mind his able article on this much-abused remedy, published in the Homeopathic Recorder, Vol. XIV., page 433. How often we hear it spoken of as a remedy to be always used in the beginning of fevers. Practitioners of this class could develop their homeopathy by reading the article entire. The following quotation, while intended for one unaccustomed to homeopathy, can be tried with value by many tincture-using homeopaths:

“We may fearlessly give a challenge to any skeptical practitioner who wishes to convince himself of the truth of homeopathy, to make the following experiments:

“1. Purchase an imported tincture of Aconite, that is to say, a tincture prepared from the fresh, green root, the only preparation at all admissable, for Aconite must be prepared from the fresh, green root, and must never have been dried, lest some of the qualities of the juice become impaired and the virtues of the tincture lost. So get some fresh, green tincture; then, having taken any number of vials, I would recommend that the experiment be made with thirty or less small vials, say, half-ounce. Fill each vial half full of alcohol, then add two or three drops of tincture to the first vial and shake it well and mark this, one. Add two or three drops of this to the second vial, and mark that, two; shake. Then, two or three drops of No. 2 to a third vial and mark three, and son on successively, adding two or three drops of each vial to a fresh vial, half full of alcohol, marking them with consecutive numbers, as far as you choose. Now, select from your practice any patient you choose, attacked in the way I have mentioned, with



a chill, rise of temperature, extreme restless anxiety and thirst, a full, hard pulse, a person threatened with some inflammatory affection, such as pneumonia. Put a few drops from the vial marked ten into half a tumbler of water and administer to the patient a teaspoonful every half hour for a few times, say half a dozen. You will surely have the following result: The restlessness, the anxiety, the tossing about will be relieved, probably in thirty minutes, or at least within a short time, and the effect of the Aconite will be shown in the fall of temperature, the diminished distress of the patient, perhaps the entire removal of the source of their discomfort and the whole threatened inflammatory affection.

"It is porbable that an appropriate dilution will show its effect even after the first teaspoonful in water, and probably within thirty minutes. The patient will become more quiet, perspiration will break out, and then, if the remedy be suspended immediately and no more administered, the patient will continue to improve until he recovers."

I cannot understand why physicians will give for day after day the remedy they consider homeopathic to the case without expecting bad results. Neither can I understand why they will deal in complex prescriptions when it is so hard to understand simple ones. The giving of two remedies either in alternation or in a compound is an admission of ignorance. If any one can prove otherwise we would be glad to have them do so. The physician who gives Aconite to fever cases without the presence of the marked fear and restlessness does not prescribe homeopathically, and his patient may recover in spite of the doctor. The physician who prescribes Aconite for a typhoid fever case is very apt to be mistaken in his diagnosis, his remedy, or both

E. J. C.

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#### APIS, NOT RHUS.

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A hack driver, aged thirty-five, had been afflicted every few months for several years with erysipelas of the face. It was never phlegmonous, and never vesicular until the attack next to the last, nine months ago, and the attacks were not of long duration. In other respects his health was good.

Three months ago the erysipelas came again, and this time it was vesicular and about the same in severity as before. It

began at the inner angle of the left eye and gradually spread over the face, becoming vesicular the third day, large blebs forming filled with the ordinary fluid. Being of the vesicular variety and spreading from left to right, and also being attended with backache and restlessness, *Rhus Tox.* seemed plainly to be the similar remedy, which was given in the 3x. The course of the disease was substantially the same as in previous attacks, only a little milder.

As the inflammation subsided itching set in which gradually disappeared as the integument returned to a normal condition.

As far as known the patient did not get wet, but was subjected for a brief period each day to the dampness and odors common to stables where horses are kept.

When he was almost well the inflammation and swelling returned and he was nearly as bad as before, but the fever was less and there was no vesiculation. *Rhus* was resorted to again, and in about ten days the patient was again brought back to his usual health.

In a few days, however, erysipelas again set in, going through a similar role of symptoms, but with still less fever and no vesicles. *Graphitis 30x* was used for a week with no apparent effect and the case lingered along.

Having given the patient hope that under good homeopathic treatment in this attack he would be shielded from future ones, I was somewhat chagrined that he did not fully recover under a remedy so plainly the similar as *Rhus* seemed to be.

Upon a reconsideration of the case I saw the following indications for *Apis*: The swelling of the eyelids was somewhat edematous with very pronounced stinging and pricking pains. Remembering that *Apis* as well as *Rhus* may have a blistered surface, and furthermore, that the color was not the dark redness so characteristic of *Rhus*, the *Apis* was given in the third decimal.

As he took this remedy improvement set in promptly and in four weeks the patient was quite well, save a little backache, better than he had been for years. The *Apis* was used steadily for a few days, and then only two or three doses daily. I believe he is now cured.

W. A. BURR, M. D.



## DEPARTMENT OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

CONDUCTED BY G. S. PECK, M. D.

Correspondence for this department should be addressed to Dr. G. S. Peck, Rooms 2-4, 1427 Stout Street, and should be in his hands by 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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### MASTOID COMPLICATIONS OF OTITIS MEDIA.

With the advent of winter weather, accompanied by its changeful weather, which induces colds, grippe, tonsilitis and pharyngitis, we lay in a new supply of Otitis Media, both catarrhal and suppurative, with which to occupy the attention of the aurists for the ensuing year. While these cases, uncomplicated, are sufficiently formidable, the extension of the process to the mastoid process means much more, both to the patient and to the physician.

These cases, while frequently the primary trouble, are usually from extension, first from the postnaries or nasopharynx, to the middle ear via the Eustachian tube, from thence by way of the aditus to the mastoid antrum, and from here involving the mastoid cells, the portion of process over antrum being especially involved. What symptoms are we to find in mastoiditis? Pain is undoubtedly the most pronounced symptom. This will be located over the mastoid bone, particularly toward the tip, but may involve the whole temporal bone. It is deep-seated, nearly continuous, very intense, and if there is any aggravation it is more marked at night. The pain is made worse by pressure. One rather anticipates this pain, since it is preceded by severe pain, hardness of hearing, congestion and bulging of membrana tympani, which may have existed for from a day or two to a week or more preceding the extension.

A rise of temperature of from one to three degrees is noted with the tympanic involvement, but there may or may not be any increase when extension to mastoid takes place.

Redness and swelling behind the auricle is present in some cases, but are not necessarily concomitant symptoms.

The two principal signs of mastoiditis are the tenderness to deep pressure, of which we have spoken, and the bulging outward and downward of upper posterior portion of internal extremity of external auditory canal.

One should always be on guard when these symptoms are present, since operative interference is necessary if relief from other measures is not afforded. These should have for their aim the relief of the tension, either by free incision of tympanic membrane, or of the sagging external wall, or both; relief from which, either spontaneously or by incision, should be afforded promptly, failing in which, after twenty-four or forty-eight hours, further delay is only justifiable by the most vigilant attention on the part of the aurist, lest extension to the sinuses and meninges supervene.

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#### THE EFFECTS OF THE ABUSE OF COFFEE.

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The effects of coffee when pushed to an excess may be to some extent confused by the alcohol and tobacco which often accompany it, but they can be studied more accurately in women, especially in those who do not drink coffee but eat it. Dr. O. Guelliot quotes a case of this kind, a woman of thirty-five. Her pockets were always full of roasted coffee, and she ate it in unstinted quantities. Her skin, which was originally dark, took an unearthly tint; constipation was most obstinate; sleep was almost completely gone; she was restless, anxious, and emaciated. As a rule both nervous system and digestion suffer in these cases. The lips and tongue become tremulous, the tongue dry, red, and cracked; the appetite fails, there are attacks of sharp epigastric pain, much vertigo, and prolonged headache. There is less insomnia than might be supposed by those who know the wakening power of a single cup, but much dreaming and restlessness of a non-aphrodisiac type. The pulse is weak and quick; there is often an anæmic murmur. The muscles waste quickly; the alcohol-drinker may be fat, the coffee-drinker is always thin—he may be a mere skeleton; his eyes are bright and quick in movement, dark, their pupils large; he may be mistaken for a tea-drinker. The best treatment is by exercise, baths, and water-drinking. It may be that in the insomnia which follows the giving up of his coffee a cup of the old poison is the only thing which will give sleep.



## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY W. A. BURR, M. D.

Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Burr, 2010 Welton St., Denver Colo., not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

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### THE SINGLE REMEDY.

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What statement does Hahnemann make in regard to the Single Remedy?

"In no instance is it requisite to employ more than one simple medicinal substance at a time."—Organon, Sec. 272.

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What caution does he give against the use of one remedy for one part of the symptoms and another remedy, at the same time, for another part of the symptoms?

"I earnestly caution all my adherents against such a hazardous practice, which never will be necessary, though in some instances it may appear sensible."—Foot Note to Sec. 272, Organon.

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What three reasons does Hahnemann give for the use of the Single Remedy?

1. The physician finds, in the single remedy, all he can desire; it is not wise to use several powers where one is sufficient.

2. We gain no valuable knowledge when two medicines are mixed together.

3. We can tell which is the curative remedy only by using the remedies singly and alone. They can be intelligently used in no other way.

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What is the plain teaching of homeopathic authors generally in regard to the single remedy?

As the drugs have been proved singly, so must they be used singly. This is a truth so plain as to be almost apiomatie.

What is the relation of the single remedy to the simple remedy?

The single remedy does not mean the simple remedy. Any remedy, simple or compound, that has been proven as a single entity may be used, but mixtures of all kinds should be avoided.

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What may be said of the nature of all drugs that possess healing properties?

Each drug that has healing properties has an action on the human system peculiar to itself; when used for the cure of disease it must be used singly and alone. Confusion and uncertainty must, of necessity, be the result when mixtures are used for the cure of disease that have not been proven as such on the healthy.

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How many medicines were sometimes used in a single prescription in the days of Sydenham (1666), the father of English Medicine?

Even as many as sixty or eighty.

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To what extent do old school physicians practice polypharmacy now?

Two or three or more medicines are commonly used in one prescription, but the tendency is to the single remedy.

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Is it scientific or even rational practice to include several medicines in one prescription?

It is not scientific nor even rational practice, but pure empiricism.

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How do most homeopathic physicians look upon the practice of alternating remedies?

As not good practice; as a virtual acknowledgment on the part of those who do so that they are not familiar with the homeopathic materia medica.

What does Boericke say in regard to this practice?

"Alternation or rotation of remedies is reprehensible practice, since it leads away from accurate and definite knowledge of drug effects, and sooner or later leads to polypharmacy, which is the most slovenly of all practice. Since we have no provings of combinations of drugs, it would be impossible to prescribe such combinations with scientific accuracy."

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What did Dr. Paris, a learned old school author on pharmacy in France, say?

"I think it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no medicine, compounded of five or six simple articles, has had its powers examined in a rational manner."

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When may a composite substance be considered a simple remedy and prescribed accordingly?

"Only when its physiological action has been determined by experiment on the healthy."—Dr. S. A. Jones of Michigan in his *Grounds of a Homeopath's Faith*.

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What does the Homeopathic Pamphlet Series say on this subject?

"In homeopathy the giving of only one medicine at a time is a matter of necessity. Medicines may be given intercurrently, but are never combined. The law cannot be otherwise applied."

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What is the testimony of Dr. E. F. Storke on the use of the single remedy?

The use of the single remedy is scientific, is philosophical, is logical, is economical, is rational and is educational.

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What does Dr. S. S. Smythe say of polypharmacy?

"Polypharmacy has done more to lead astray young physicians and engender in them wrong principles of practice, slovenly



only habits of prescribing and consequent uncertainty in results than anything else."—Denver Journal of Homeopathy, Vol. I.

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What is the practice of many successful homeopathic physicians in regard to the use of the single remedy?

They use the single remedy, as taught by Hahnemann and other prominent leaders of the new school, as the only way to secure the best results.

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Then what is the argument against polypharmacy?

The action of combinations of medicinal substances cannot be definitely known, as physicians of both schools of practice testify, and hence cannot be depended upon to produce certain definite results. Their use is not scientific, and not even rational, but purely empirical. No physician need indulge in such hap-hazard prescribing, for medicines to cover the whole known range of diseased conditions have been found and thoroughly proven in a scientific manner, simply by provings on the healthy, until their every action upon the human body is thoroughly established.

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What are the objections to the alternation of homeopathic remedies?

1. It tends to prevent a careful search for the most similar remedy.
2. It leads to slovenly habits of prescribing.
3. It prevents a definite knowledge as to which was the curative remedy. When two remedies are given in alternation the physician cannot learn, from experience, so as to become an accurate prescriber, for he is unable to tell which one of the two remedies used was the more important one. As a result he makes little progress in therapeutic knowledge, whereas, if he adhered to the principle of the single remedy he would add to his therapeutic knowledge year by year and soon become a skilled prescriber.



## CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This department is open to the students, the faculty and friends of the College and Hospital. Matters pertaining to this department must be in hands of the Managing Editor not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion.

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### COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

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The "owl" class was surprised by an "axe" in chemistry this week.

The senior and junior classes were happily disappointed Thursday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The "axe" has been at work right and left this week.

Dr. Orr was detained at home part of last week, owing to sickness in his family.

Dr. Wallace of the juniors is contemplating an operation on his knee during the holidays.

The smiling face of Miss Mills of the senior class, who has been sick for a week, was welcomed back this week.

Dr. McGee was called home Friday owing to the illness of his father, Dr. McGee, Sr. McGee, Jr., is one of the boys, and is voted O. K.

The head nurse, Miss Dye, has just returned from a week's vacation spent in the East. She is heartily welcomed back by all the students, among whom she is a great favorite.

The senior and junior classes were taught how to pass a catheter Thursday by the professor with the educated finger.

Dr. King, Jr., has secured dissecting material for the two lower classes. The same dissecting quarters have been secured for this year as were used last. Drs. Swerdferger and Peck prepared the stiffis for future use.

Bartz of the senior class is sojourning in Fairplay on business. He is expected back by January 5th.

There is no friction in the junior class. "What one wants they all want."

Professor Mussman did not give the "axe" Wednesday, owing to the absence of several students who had better get a move on themselves.

Our worthy friend, the skeleton, has been put in good condition and is welcomed among us once more.

The clinics at the Tabernacle have been well attended this month, with plenty of clinical material.

An interesting game of whist was broken up Friday afternoon by the arrival of Professor E. H. K.

Professor E. Jay Clark has given the junior class some interesting cases of malarial fever to prescribe for.

The students of the senior and junior classes are agitating the moving of the college down town, having all the didactic work in the forenoon for the seniors, reserving the afternoon for clinics. It is understood a committee has been appointed to wait upon the dean and get his views upon the matter.

Dec. 20, 1902.

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#### TIT FOR TAT.

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He, like many tiresome others,  
Rendered her existence sore,  
E'en the most beloved husband  
Can at times become a bore.  
Every morn he growled and queried:  
"Mary Ann, for goodness's sake,  
Can't you manufacture biscuits  
Just like mother used to make?"

Then she wearied of his grumbling,  
Put a question in her turn,  
Which, though very curt and simple,  
Caused his soul with ire to burn;  
Sweetly asked she: "why, my darling,  
Do you not the trouble take,  
And foregather in some dough, dear,  
Just like father used to make?"—The Baker.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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Dr. A. M. Moore now occupies offices in the Jackson building with Dr. A. C. Stewart.

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Dr. R. E. Lemond, who has been located in the California building many years, has moved to Los Angeles, California.

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Dr. Guy S. Vinyard, graduate of the Denver Homeopathic, has given up his practice and is taking p. g. at the Denver-Gross.

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Dr. Ingersoll has well furnished offices at 501 Mack block. He would like to share them with some good physician, dividing hours and rent.

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Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown has abandoned his location at Pueblo, and will open offices in Denver some time this month. Dr. Brown's professional friends in this city will be pleased to welcome him into the fold.

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Dr. Nye's many friends will be glad to learn that he is able to be about again after a rather severe shaking up received over a month ago.

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One of the requirements necessary to becoming a voter, in Norway, is first, become vaccinated. No wonder so many of that nationality emigrate.

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The football team composed of students attending the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, won every game in which it participated last year.

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Don't overlook the fact that the annual election of officers, Denver Homeopathic Club, takes place this month. If you are anxious for an office, get busy.

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Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Enos and son spent the holidays at Jerseyville, Illinois, with the doctor's father, who is eighty-seven years old and still in practice.

Drs. Robert N. Tooker and A. W. Woodward, both members of the faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, died at their homes in Chicago, Sunday, November 9th.

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The Medical Century offers a prize of \$100 for the best essay upon "Why Students of Medicine Should Select the Homeopathic System." Where are all the Denver prize winners?

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We desire to call the attention of our professional readers to the article in the Medico-Legal department of this issue. It is well worth the time and careful consideration of the busiest practitioner.

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Dr. R. C. Bowie, one of the '02 class of the Denver Homeopathic, was a visitor at the college and hospital the 12th of last month. He contemplates locating at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the near future.

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What ails the Hahnemannian Advocate of Chicago? The October number of this interesting publication reached us early last month. We hope it is not going on the principle of "better late than never."

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Dr. Eliza Wall of 324 Thirty-fifth avenue is convalescing from a severe attack of neurasthenia, which necessitated her giving up her practice for the last two years, during which time she spent some months in California.

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Nurses from all schools are sent to one general school of instruction in Rochester, New York. Classes are instructed in anatomy, physiology, bacteriology and chemistry, the sessions being held at the Mechanics' Institute.

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Owing to the razing of the building in which his offices were located to make room for the new Orpheum theatre, on Welton street, Dr. Allen H. Harris has moved into the Feldhauser building, corner Sixteenth and California.

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The three lions shot by Dr. J. Wylie Anderson during his recent hunt are to be prepared by a taxidermist, and will be on exhibition at his office after the 15th of this month. No charge will be made for admission to the exhibit.

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We expect to have a regular correspondent from among the students of the Denver Homeopathic College, during the college term at least, to give our readers a little inside college history pertaining to the student body exclusively.

Compulsory vaccination met a peaceful and painless death at the hands of the Vermont Legislature, in November last. The clause in H. B. 152, for the "preservation of public health," was eliminated without one word of protest.

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Cash donations received at the Rochester (N. Y.) Homeopathic Hospital to aid in defraying the "current expenses" of that institution, amounted to \$991 in November last. If only a few of those Rochester people would move to Denver!

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Dr. Howell T. Pershing, M. Sc., M. D., of Denver, has written a work on "The Diagnosis of Nervous and Mental Diseases," that reflects great credit upon the author. This work sets at rest the fact that no good can come out of the "Woolly West."

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We wish all the homeopathic physicians of the country, their patrons and friends, a happy and prosperous New Year. (Yes, and the allopaths, eclectics, osteopaths, Christian Scientists, everybody for that matter "the same," and many of 'em.)

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You shouldn't overlook the fact that it takes money to publish The Critique as well as to buy—holiday presents. It would be a very appropriate time to pay your subscription if in arrears, or to become a subscriber if you are not already on our list.

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Editor Frank Kraft of the American Physician, is prospering so plentifully at his home, Cleveland, Ohio, as to require additional office and residence room. He is a startling example of the saying "that it pays to practice what you preach." He preaches homeopathy.

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New York, Dec. 6.—Dr. Timothy Field Allen, a prominent physician of this city, is dead from apoplexy. He was dean of the Homeopathic College and president of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Dr. Allen was the author of many works on medicine and botany.

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If you have in mind a particularly interesting case you have cured during your practice, by the application of "similia," write it down, confining your story to 500 words, and send it to the managing editor of The Critique before the 15th of the month. This means you!

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Now comes one C. W. Littlefield, M. D., a homeopathic physician of Anderson, Indiana, claiming to revive dead cats with a magnetic powder, according to accounts printed in the secular press. How consistent is the doctor to start on small cats, being a homeopath.

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A French scientist says that coal is a product of bacteria. So there are good bacteria as well as good trusts. Isn't it too bad that we can't set a few of them to work making coal in our respective back yards and cellars. This would settle the coal question.—Denver Times.



It is in the University of Wurtzburg and not that of Munich that the Bavarian government has decided to place a chair of homeopathy. Nothing could be more fitting than this selection, as it is from this university that the strongest opponents of homeopathy have come.—*Medical Century*.

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Former superintendent of the hospital, Dr. N. A. Creamer, now located at Loveland, Colorado, paid the scenes of his college and hospital days a brief visit the middle of last month. The cordial reception extended by everyone must have assured him that he had not been entirely forgotten.

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Dr. William T. Miller of the Ohio State Board of Health, has been appointed a non-resident lecturer on surgery in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan. Dr. Miller received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1872. Subsequently he was professor of surgery in his alma mater.

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Miss Alice, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. King of this city, was married to Mr. Jess. E. Barnes, Thursday, December 4th, and will in the future be at home at 1076 South Fourteenth street. The Critique extends its sincerest good wishes to the young people and hopes they may live many years to enjoy the blessings of a happy married life.

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The physician's visiting list, published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, besides being of very great value as a work of reference and record, contains much valuable information which is of interest to the busy practitioner. The 1903 edition fully sustains the heretofore high standard maintained by this publication. It only costs \$1, and contains space enough to record all your important events for a year.

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A brief note from Dr. Floyd J. Nutting from Searchlight, Nevada, inclosing remittance for subscription to *The Critique*, informs us that he is well and prospering. Dr. Nutting is one of the members of the class of '97, Denver Homeopathic, who was popular among his classmates, and who has achieved more than ordinary success in his profession.

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Some time during the latter part of November we addressed a personal letter to a large number of the more prominent members of the homeopathic faith in Colorado, asking that they give *The Critique* readers the benefit of some cure effected by the application of the law of similars, and that they forward it us for publication. Two have complied with our request, quite a few were courteous enough to acknowledge receipt of our letter with promise to comply with our re-

quest in the future, and as we would like to make as good showing as possible with these communications, we will withhold what we have for the present in hopes, by next issue, to have a sufficient number to make them interesting.

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The business manager of The Critique, having wearied of the cares incident to the practice of "small pills," together with two counsellors of the law to defend us from the attack of careless game wardens, betook ourselves down New Castle way, Colorado, to do the "strenuous" act, a la President Roosevelt, and hunt the lion and bobcat. We had hopes of securing enough scalps to pay a year's office rent, but alas! we will have to make other arrangements. Our part of the chase resulted in our securing a bobcat, after a most exciting and exhilarating ride following the hounds through the scrub oak, up steep mountain sides and down rocky inclines for over three miles, when his catship sought safety in a pinon tree, where we took several bewitching photos of him while he was looking pleasant at the baying hounds. We used the single remedy from a Savage rifle and hit and cured the cat with the first dose of plumbum metallicum. We will take great pleasure in showing the aforesaid photos to any delinquent subscribers to The Critique calling before February 1st.

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Establishing state insane asylums by resolution may be a pleasing and restful occupation, but the results are apt to disappoint the credulous. The Colorado State Society at its meeting at Pueblo recently gravely resolved "that it is the sense of this society that should there be established another insane asylum, it should be under homeopathic control." There were, it seems, six reasons attached to this very incendiary resolution, but the society ruthlessly lopped them off, and left what might be termed the preamble, naked and unadorned, save by the fascinating elegance of its linguistic garb. Our lively contemporary, The Critique, editorially takes the society to task for its apparent faintheartedness with a strenuosity of directness and application quite remarkable, although not the less to be commended. It must be said, however, that the six reasons given were singularly weak and inadequate. But if they were to be cut off as they were and should have been, the entire report should have been rejected, and a new and energetic committee appointed to take up the work. Resolutions are sometimes an aid, but they must be suitably drawn and express in the most forcible and striking manner the strongest reasons possible, for the proposed actions. But resolutions do not build hospitals for homeopathy. It is not what is said, but what is done that counts. We hope the Colorado society will take the matter up in earnest at once and secure for the profession the asylum to which it is justly entitled.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS BY MAIL.

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### Homeopathic Therapeutics From Missouri.

**Editor Critique:** An urgent request to write an article on "Materia Medica" for The Critique is an honor not to be neglected, and although responses to such invitations sometimes find the waste basket, it is incumbent on me to attempt it regardless of the ultimate fate of my article.

**Constipation in Acute Conditions.**—All authorities of the better class of scientific medical men agree on septic absorption in the intestine in many acute conditions. In these cases good sized doses of some of the saline laxative waters, as Hunyadi or Carabanna, two or three ounces of castor oil in milk, beer or whisky has done more good for suffering humanity than most of our school know of. Rectal enema of water will not reach these conditions, at least where the trouble is past the ileo caecal valve.

**Pain in Acute Conditions.**—Most patients who have called on me during the past ten years have been particularly desirous of getting rid of pain. Among the serviceable measures for relief of pain, and to quiet the nervous system, I have found useful the hypodermic syringe, various coal tar derivations, chloral hydrate, potassium bromide, in substantial doses. Have made careful prescriptions of homeopathic remedies at the same time; but have not seen any serious "mixing up" of my cases so often mentioned in this connection.

However, have heard much of the miraculous subsidence of acute pain after the "single dose" of the "smallest amount of medicine" indicated by the "totality of the symptoms," but I am recently from Missouri.

Many more similar measures might be mentioned.

I have no quarrel with any school of medicine. Suffice to say in this respect that I am conscientious in trying to make my services useful to sick humanity, and I am not the only physician who is. I have reference to the up-to-date regular school physician.

When the time arrives for any homeopathic practitioner to enter the majority of our best hospitals without being slighted in one way or another, I will give credit to those of us who advocate rational therapeutics in addition to our homeopathic materia medica.

H. M. FRYER, M. D., 308 Colorado Building, Denver, Colorado.

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### HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

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The December session of the Denver Homeopathic Club was held at the Brown Palace Hotel on Monday, December 15th. The closing session of 1902 was of more than ordinary interest, though hoodooed by

the presence of thirteen members. The hoodoo was undoubtedly broken by the unusual presence of the attractive nurses from the hospital who, with other visitors, turned the hoodoo upside down and converted it into thirty-one.

Dr. C. W. Enos read an exhaustive paper upon "Epilepsy." The discussion of the paper brought out the thought that in this disease Dr. Stewart considered us "as physicians a disastrous failure." He thought the best results came from the external rather than the internal treatment. He would look to all the surroundings of the patient and to the conduct of his life. Objected to the bromides, but suggested dormiol to be given by rectal injection, or five to fifteen drop doses of verbenal, or ten drops adonis vernalis. Dr. Welch reported three cases cured with Sepia where the regularity with which the paroxysms returned was the characteristic indication. Reported using Bufo in two cases when the seizures came only at night, one case being cured. Dr. Harris spoke of the great value of removal of the ovary in the cases termed oophoroepilepsy. When aura begins in left ovary use hydrocyanate of iron 1x or 2x. Dr. Tennant reported a case with opisthotonus as a marked symptom, with almost continuous attack during waking hours for six days, relieved by five one drachm doses of Passiflora given an hour apart.

Dr. Willard reported a case having marked contraction of thumbs relieved by Cup. Dr. L. S. Brown spoke of the value of pressure upon the solar plexus as a means of shortening the attack. Dr. FitzHugh reported a case relieved by using a daily vaginal douche of twenty-five quarts of hot water. Quite a number mentioned the dearth of treatment in the essayist's paper. In closing the essayist said that he was skeptical of any value to medical treatment in true epilepsy. Routine treatment offered nothing of value here. High potencies had shown better results than the low. Must use the remedy that fits your case.

In the absence of Dr. Walter Joel King, his paper, entitled "Unmodified Cow's Milk as a Food for Infants or Adults in Disease," was read by Dr. Frona Abbott. In opening the discussion of the paper the doctor repeated that trite story about the answer the doctor gave to the insistent mother as to why unmodified cow's milk was not a good food for her boy: "He is not a calf." One of the doctors suggesting that the boy was a kid, the doctor very pertinently answered: "Goat's milk will agree with him much better than cow's milk." Dr. Tennant requires an accurate pair of scales and a pasteurizer wherever he has charge of an artificially fed baby. He emphasized the importance of the use of cream as a laxative in babies. Dr. Enos reported one case of failure to strike the proper food until a wet nurse was secured. Dr. Peck mentioned a case where the doctor and the mother failed to find the proper artificial food for an infant and it was sent out to a supposed wet nurse. The nurse finding at this important time her supply of milk ceasing, fed the child upon diluted cow's milk without any trouble. Question: Was the wet nurse suggestion the cause of the



improvement? Dr. Abbott in closing said that she had found panto-  
peptone as a valuable aid where modified milk failed.

Dr. J. B. Brown read a carefully prepared paper on "Bacteriology,  
Its Relation to Medicine and Surgery." Paper was discussed by Drs.  
Tennant, Welch and Enos.

Drs. Willard, Harris and Vinland were appointed a committee to  
devise and prepare something for the annual meeting January 19, 1903,  
that is out of the usual course and which will make the meeting more  
interesting than would be found in the dry report of Secretary Clark,  
or Treasurer Brown, the president's address or the election of officers.

EDWIN JAY CLARK, Secretary.

### COLORADO STATE SOCIETY.

In the next issue of the Critique we hope to be able to announce  
definitely the place and date of our next meeting. The selection will  
devolve upon our administrative council, Drs. C. W. Judkins, C. E.  
Tennant, Janet B. Clarke, J. P. Willard, Margaret H. Beeler, Genevieve  
Tucker, D. C. Hedges, S. L. Blair and Edwin Jay Clark. Denver, Colo-  
rado Springs and Glen Park have been suggested. The secretary has  
received the following letters:

"To the Administrative Council—I take great pleasure in extend-  
ing through you an invitation to the Colorado Homeopathic Society to  
hold its 1903 session at Glen Park in the latter part of June. We can  
offer you an appropriate place for holding your sessions, where there  
will be nothing to distract the attention or divide the interests of the  
members. If desired we can arrange for one or more concerts, recep-  
tions or any other social features, or we can arrange to devote the  
entire time to the subject for which we meet, viz., mutual improve-  
ment. Twenty-eight trains a day to and from Denver and Colorado  
Springs, with a forty-minutes ride to the Springs and within two hours  
of Denver, and a trifle over two hours of Pueblo, make us practically  
a suburb of these three important towns. Good telephone service make  
it possible for the doctor to keep in touch with his important cases  
while in attendance at the daily sessions. Then the doctor being away  
from his home can attend all of the sessions at an advantage to him-  
self and the society. A low round trip rate from all parts of the  
state is not to be secured for any of the other places mentioned. Hotel  
expenses will run from one to three dollars per day, according to the  
wishes of each one. The announcement of the session would appear  
in the Chautauqua Program, which is scattered all over the state. We  
think that Glen Park is the ideal place for our session and the ideal  
place for the doctor to take his wife for an outing while he is improv-  
ing himself as a physician. Fraternally,

J. B. KINLEY.

"Denver, Colo., December 19, 1902.





To Prevent Bursting of  $H_2 O_2$  Solution Bottles

## Automatic Safety Valve Stopper

Patented by Charles Marchand

Refer to National Druggist, of St. Louis, Mo., April, 1901

NO WIRE

NO BURSTING

NO LOUD POPPING

# HYDROZONE

(Yields 30 times its own volume of active oxygen—near to the condition of "OZONE")

HARMLESS, POWERFUL BACTERICIDE AND PUS DESTROYER

# GLYCOZONE

(C. P. Glycerine combined with ozone)

HARMLESS AND MOST POWERFUL  
HEALING AGENT



Successfully used in the treatment of Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Chest and Mouth.—Inflammatory and Contagious Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, Women's Diseases.—Open Sores.—Purulent Diseases of the Ear.—Skin Diseases, Etc.

## MARCHAND'S EYE BALSAM

CURES QUICKLY ALL INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE EYES

Send for free 310-page book, 16th edition—"Rational Treatment of Diseases Characterized by the Presence of Pathogenic Germs"—containing 160 clinical reports by leading contributors to medical literature.

Physicians remitting 50 cents will receive, express charges prepaid, one complimentary sample of each, "Hydrozone" and "Glycozone."

HYDROZONE is put up only in extra small, small, medium and large size bottles bearing a red label, white letters, gold and blue border, with my signature.

GLYCOZONE is put up only in 4-oz., 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles bearing a yellow label, red and blue border, with my signature.

PREPARED ONLY BY

*Charles Marchand*

Sold by Leading Druggists Avoid Imitations  
Mention this Publication

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)  
57-59 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK

**DOCTOR==** Have you thought of  
your office-carpet. Is it  
altogether sanitary?

## CARPETS VS. RUGS.

Rugs can be moved every day and cleaned every week.  
Jupiter Pluvius will furnish the Germicide.

There is nothing as handsome nor more durable than a  
Navajo Blanket used as a rug.



## The Navajo Indian Blanket Store,

503-16th. St., DENVER, Colo.

PRICES 50 PER CENT BELOW OTHER DEALERS.

Why, because we own five leading posts and as you  
deal direct with us, you save the other fellows profit.

Give us a call, or **Send for Souvenir Card.** Remem-  
ber the address, Corner of 16th & Glenarm Sts.

"Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 20, 1902.

"Dr. E. J. Clark:

"My Dear Doctor—Your letter came yesterday, and after a consultation with the profession here, I am sorry to state that they feel that they do not want to invite the society until they are able to put up a good time for them, and they think that the way things are at present, that such could not be promised. According to the old schedule it should go to Denver this year (next), and that is where we would like to have it. The following year we think that we will be able to provide for it in fitting style. Yours fraternally,

"C. F. STOUGH."

We trust that all members having an opinion on this subject will write the secretary so as far as possible the will of the majority may be secured.

EDWIN JAY CLARK, Secretary.

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## THINGS TO REMEMBER.

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The Critique has the largest circulation of any medical journal published west of the Missouri river. Hence, it is the best medium through which to advertise.

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Pure oxygen, manufactured daily by W. H. Lauth, 1648 California street.

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A luxury in summer and a necessity in winter—Dr. Deimel Linen Mesh Underwear.

---

Flavell's elastic trusses can be worn day or night. They sell direct to physicians. Elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, etc. Read ad. on page 12.

---

Mellin's Food is the ideal infant diet, applicable in the greatest number of cases. Our advice is to use Mellin's Food first and not last, and save both time and anxiety.

---

'Consumptives will gain weight on Hydrolein where they lose weight on plain cod liver oil. Hydrolein aids and restores the functional activity of the pancreas and rapidly develops an appetite.'

---

Indian curios of all kinds at the Navajo Indian Blanket Store, 503 Sixteenth street, Denver. A den is the thing in every well appointed home, and this store is the place to get part of its furnishings.



**Special Note.**—Fellows' Hypophosphites is never sold in bulk, and is advertised only to the medical profession. This preparation is an ideal one for the weakness of oncoming age, or convalescence after exhausting diseases.

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We wish to call the attention of our readers to Reed & Carnick's ad. on page 2. The products of their laboratories are par excellent. Our experience with the use of Protonuclein, Peptenzyme and Zymocide has been very gratifying.

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Dr. Givens' Sanitorium of Stamford, Connecticut, is a homeopathic institution, thirty miles from New York, for the treatment of nervous and mild mental diseases and narcotic and alcoholic addition, which is arranged with every modern convenience.

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The attention of our readers is especially called to the new advertisements which appear in this issue of the Critique. In this connection we wish to remark and direct notice to the character of our advertisers: They are from the most reliable houses in the country.

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Dr. S. E. Simmons of Norwalk, Ohio, claims to have used 1,760 vaccine tubes of Parke, Davis & Co.'s manufacture during the late smallpox epidemic. He states there were no bad arms. In every case the vaccine was entirely satisfactory. A wonderful record.

---

There is so much in medical literature about Echinacia as an anti-purulent. Battle & Co., St. Louis, have a preparation known as Ecthol, the active principles of which are Echinacia and Thuja. A most happy combination. Do not fail to try Ecthol for pimples on the face of young girls. Almost a specific.

---

"It is a bad habit to whip up the waning physiologic functions of elderly people with strychnine or alcohol; after a short time the deleterious reaction is more certain than the primary stimulation. These patients need help of a character not furnished by a powerful stimulant—their functions need gentle reinforcement and, experience proves, the best agent for this purpose is Gray's Tonic."

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The Critique had a pleasant call from Mrs. J. C. Klug, the lady representative of the well known house of McCoy-Howe Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Klug was enthusiastic in the praise of Antiseptic Sphenoids. By the way, the great convenience of these sphenoids for the physician and surgeon can hardly be overestimated. No bottle of liquid to break or spill. We have in these little compressed tablets just what you want by the addition of water. We are convinced that all that is necessary for this house is to follow up the good detail work being done by a visit to the profession monthly through the medical press.

# The Critique

VOL. X.

DENVER, COLO., FEBRUARY 1, 1903.

NO. 2

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

## TIMOTHY FIELD ALLEN, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Timothy Field Allen, A. M., M. D., LL. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics in New York Homeopathic College, died December 6, 1902. He was born in Westminster, Vermont, April 24, 1827. His father was a physician and practiced over fifty years. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1858, taking his A. M. in 1863, and from the Medical Department University of New York in 1861, and began practice in Brooklyn. In 1862 he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon and was stationed at Point Lookout. In 1863 he resigned his commission and entered into partnership with Dr. Carroll Dunham for two years. He studied homeopathy under the late Dr. P. P. Wells. In 1866 he was professor of chemistry in the New York Medical College for Women; in 1867 professor of anatomy in the New York Homeopathic College, and in 1871 was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the same college, which he held till his death, and which he honored in the holding. In 1867 he became surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital for which he secured the endowment of \$100,000 from Miss Emma King. But he was best known and will be longest remembered as the author of the "Encyclopedia," the "Handbook" and the "Primer" of materia medica. As a teacher he had few equals and no superiors in the class room, and his death will be lamented by the homeopathic world. His colleagues in the faculty of the New York College will have the sympathy of the profession for in the past few months death has been busy in its ranks.—Medical Advance.



## MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 816-819 Continental Building.

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### EXPERT EVIDENCE.

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The field where medicine and the law theoretically co-operate—and where, practically, their disciples not infrequently clash—is that where the lawyer has need of the aid of the knowledge and experience of his medical brother and feels the necessity of expert assistance in the instruction of the judge or of the jury, as the case may be, in matters physiologic and therapeutic.

Where technical knowledge is required to determine the existence or non-existence of certain facts and conditions, or whether or not, under specified conditions, professional requirements have been complied with, the court expects to be aided in arriving at a just conclusion by the advice of persons versed in the learning of the profession which deals with the question under consideration. One unfamiliar with the way in which things are done might suppose that this object would be most equitably and justly attained, were the court itself, in a case involving medical knowledge, to call upon one or more unprejudiced physicians of known character and standing to give it the benefit of their advice, not as experts for one side or the other, but impartially and with the sole object of assisting the court in the proper determination of the medical questions involved. It may be that ultimately that practice may be established in all cases calling for expert medical testimony. A step in that direction has been taken by the adoption of the law requiring persons suing for damages occasioned by physical injuries to submit themselves to examination by physicians appointed by the judge, whose testimony concerning the result of their examination is received upon the trial as that of impartial advisers of the court.

But in all other cases where it would seem, logically, that the ends of justice would be admirably subserved by pursuing a similar course, the different practice still prevails of calling

experts as witnesses for the prosecution, or the plaintiff, and witnesses for the defense. Any doctor who has gone through the ordeal is familiar with the practical result. It is curious that the consideration that the very fact that an expert is called to testify on behalf of one party or the other weakens his testimony in just the degree in which an impression of partisanship or prejudice may consciously or unconsciously be conveyed to the minds of the jury or of the court, has not led to a more serious contemplation of the shortcomings of this system. Fundamentally, too, it would seem that so irreconcilable a conflict as not infrequently arises between the testimony of witnesses of equal eminence and sincerity would not conduce to clearness in the ultimate impression of right and wrong produced.

"In the United States, as in England," says a learned author, "the practice has grown up of permitting each party to call such experts as he may think most likely to further his views. This practice necessarily produces collision of opinion, which greatly embarrasses court and jury, and has, as has been stated, more than any other cause, tended to weaken what should be in such cases the due influence of medical science."

It is notorious that in the determination of the genuineness of a piece of handwriting, for instance, there is no difficulty in finding as many expert witnesses to swear to its authenticity as can be produced to denounce it as spurious, each one giving equally ingenious reasons for his conclusions; and while, inasmuch as they are dealing with a matter allowing of more conjecture than permitted by the comparative precision of medical science this is no parallel, still the illustration serves to emphasize the fact that in all cases expert evidence, properly speaking, is not evidence of facts, but merely the expression of opinion, which may honestly vary, according to the judgment and experience of the person expressing it and the teaching from which he has derived his knowledge. With this in view, it may be said, on the other hand, that a presentation of a mooted point from the different points of view of which it may be susceptible is preferable to the perhaps one-sided laying down of a hard and fast rule by an official expert, and that the resulting possible confusion is outweighed by the ben-

efit of a broader and more many-sided discussion of the subject.

Be that as it may, dealing with the system as we find it established, a brief consideration of its legal features may be of profit.

First, then, as to the qualifications of a medical expert. It is self-evident that in order to be entitled to express an opinion upon a given subject, the witness must first be shown by study and experience to have acquired such knowledge of it as will enable him to speak authoritatively, and it will likewise be evident that the extent of the knowledge and experience required to qualify him as an expert will vary with the nature of the question submitted to his consideration. It has been attempted to lay down a rule which (slightly varied) may be stated as follows: To give an opinion on medical questions, one may be qualified (1) by study and practice; (2) by study without practice (as where a physician, having no personal knowledge of the effect of a certain drug from actual observation, testifies as to his knowledge on the subject derived from reading); and (3) by practice without study, which was held in one instance to be sufficient even to qualify a midwife of experience to testify as to whether or not the birth of a child was premature. It can hardly be said, however, that "practice without study" can be considered sufficient qualification except in rare cases similar to the one cited. This very attempt at classification serves to demonstrate the elasticity and variability of actual requirements and leads back to the fundamental proposition that the circumstances of each case must govern, but that in every instance the witness called as an expert must establish the fact that by study and experience, or by either, he has acquired such knowledge concerning the particular matter under discussion as will entitle his opinion to weight and respect.

It is not required that he be a specialist in the branch of the practice which occupies itself particularly with the matter in question. In order to testify as to the sanity or insanity of a person, he need not show that he has made a special study of mental diseases; nor need he be an oculist to be enabled to give his opinion concerning the cause or nature of an injury



to the eye, nor an aurist when considering an injury or disease of the ear; nor, where a question of the effect or nature of a poison is concerned, need he be a specialist in toxicology. Here, again, it is well, however, to bear in mind the difference between theory and practice, for, while, as a matter of law, the witness need not establish that he is a specialist in whatever matter may be about to be submitted to his judgment in order to be permitted by the court to testify as an expert, still the practical consideration remains that the testimony of the specialist will undoubtedly have greater weight with the jury than that of a general practitioner professing no special knowledge of the subject under consideration.

The law does not recognize any particular school of medicine or class of practitioners to the exclusion of others. Thus was the rule laid down as early as 1855, in a case that may be of interest. In that case, it seems, a singer had agreed with the manager of an opera company that if he failed to appear at a performance he should forfeit a month's salary, except in the event of sickness certified to by a doctor to be appointed by the manager. The singer failed to attend a performance without such certification, and in a subsequent action to recover his salary, which had been withheld under the agreement, offered to prove by an allopathic physician that he was confined by a disease of the throat, and claimed that the manager having appointed a homeopathic physician, the appointment was nugatory. The court held that by "doctor" was meant "a practitioner of physic," that "the system pursued by the practitioner is immaterial." The opinion of the court in that case is quite an interesting one and the temptation is great to quote from it at greater length than the limits of this article will permit. Suffice it to say, that after a consideration of the ancient division between the sects of the dogmatists and empirics, the rise of the methodics, the sway of the authority of Galen for thirteen centuries, the schism between the Galenists and the chemists, the ascendancy over both of the vitalists and the various changes, evolutions and progressive steps of medical science, the learned judge concludes: "They still continue to disagree in respect to the treatment of diseases as old as the human race; and at the present day, when great ad-

vances have been made in all departments of knowledge, a radical and fundamental difference divides the allopathists from the followers of Hahnemann. \* \* \* The popular axiom that doctors differ is as true now as it ever was, and as long as it continues to be so, it is impossible for the law to recognize any class of practitioners or the followers of any particular method of treatment, as exclusively entitled to be regarded as doctors." And this rule has since become well and fully established. It must be understood that in using the words "methods of treatment" the learned judge had reference to medical treatment and could not have intended that the rule he enunciated should embrace the then not to be foreseen development of "osteopathy" and other "pathies," Christian Science and the numerous other brands of so-called mental, divine and suggestive "healing;" the attitude of the law towards these modern excrescences may well be left for consideration in another article. For the present it is sufficient to reflect that the law, after all, is reasonable, that its boundaries will generally be found to be coincident with those of common sense, and that it will find no difficulty in distinguishing between medical practice and quackery.

The range of subjects upon which medical expert evidence is admissible is an extensive one, and while difficult of definition, it may be said to embrace most generally questions concerning the cause of death or the cause and effect of an injury or of an abnormal physical condition; the effect, efficiency and correctness of medical or surgical treatment; the cause and probable course of a disease and the likelihood of recovery; and the mental condition of a person. The circumstances under which questions that may be grouped under this rough classification may arise are, of course, legion, but the limits of the range of the testimony of the medical expert are clearly defined in this, that he must be confined to the expression of opinion concerning matters lying peculiarly within his professional knowledge. As to matters of fact (not calling for professional knowledge in their determination or observation) his testimony is of the same order as that of a non-expert witness. He may not trench upon the province of the court in assuming to give an opinion concerning what is, strictly speak-



ing, a question of law; while he may testify as to the evidences and nature of a certain mental or physical condition, he may not speak of its effect, legally considered. Nor may he assume to establish as facts conclusions which it is within the peculiar province of the jury to draw from the evidence. These limitations may be illustrated by instancing the many cases in which it has been attempted to establish by expert testimony the presence or absence of testamentary capacity in a testator; in such case the physician may by his testimony establish what the mental condition of the testator was, but the question whether, being in the condition described, he was legally capable of performing the testamentary act, is for the court to determine.

The evidence of a medical expert may be based either upon facts coming within his own observation or upon a hypothetical state of facts founded upon matters established by the testimony in the case. The hypothetical question is, not unnaturally, a rather formidable proposition both for the lawyer and the doctor. From the former it requires the greatest care in its construction, with due precaution that none of the essentials be omitted and that at the same time it may not exceed the scope of the facts in evidence or contain any matter to which exception may be taken, a task calling for great accuracy and discrimination, in which the physician can be of invaluable aid to his brother in the law. To the doctor it is, I imagine, often a veritable bugbear. If propounded to him on direct examination it will probably present no great difficulty, for it is to be expected that he has familiarized himself with all the facts of at least that side of the case and he may have aided in the preparation of the selfsame complicated question which he is called upon to answer. But 'ware the cross-examination, when the attorney "for the other side," who may as likely as not be groping in utter darkness, or at least in a hazy mist of confusion, regarding the technical medical features of the case, or who may, with better knowledge, seek cunningly to entrap you, proceeds to propound a question beginning with Genesis and continuing far beyond Revelations. Of course it is his privilege to make his question as long as he chooses. If it contain objectionable matter, the opposing attorney will at-

tend to that. As for the witness, he should never attempt to answer a question that he does not fully understand or remember. If it is too long or too complicated to carry in mind its details as it is propounded, there is the stenographer, who will repeat it as often as may be required until it is fully comprehended. If then it is contradictory or void of sense, the witness should not hesitate to say so; if not, and it leaves him in doubt, let him answer to that effect; if it call for a peremptory answer where only a qualified one is possible, he should see that he has an opportunity for making the qualification; if it be a pettifogging question, let him remember that pettifogging is best met by absolute frankness, fairness and good temper on his part.

In conclusion it may be remarked that all expert evidence is in its nature opinion evidence, that it is really only advisory and is not binding upon the jury. It is as if the court were to say to the learned expert: "Here is a matter that is slightly beyond our reach. Tell us what you know about it and advise us as to what you think is right. But please do not feel hurt if we do not follow your valuable advice."

The subject of privileged communications between physicians and patient and the circumstances under which, and extent to which, they are protected from publicity is too broad a one for even categorical treatment in this article and of sufficient importance to be separately treated of at another time.

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#### HIS EGG SAUCE.

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"Well, my man," said the visiting physician of a Dublin infirmary to a patient, "how do you feel this morning?"

"Purty well, sorr," was the reply.

"That's right. I hope you like the place?"

"Indeed and I do, sorr!" said the man. "There's only wan thing wrong in this establishment, and that is I only get as much mate as wud feed a sparrow."

"Oh, you're getting your appetite, are you?" said the doctor. "Then I'll order an egg to be sent up to you."

"Arrah, dochter," rejoined the patient, "would you be so kind as to tell thim at the same time to sind me up the hin that laid it?"

## DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

CONDUCTED BY J. WYLLIE ANDERSON, M. D.

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### BLOODLESS TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS.

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Mr. J. Sweed, a railroad man, aged forty-four years, weight 150 pounds. Family history good; has five brothers all living and healthy. Was taken with appendicitis January 1, 1902; was confined to his bed for one week, when he recovered and returned to work. On February 28th he had a second attack, more severe than the first. All the symptoms characteristic of the disease were present—fever, colicky pain, soreness and tenderness in the right iliac fossa; muscles of abdomen rigid, with marked tenderness over McBurney's point; the tongue coated, pulse frequent, bowels constipated, nausea and vomiting, with marked mental anxiety; quite a marked swelling and induration in the right iliac fossa. These were the symptoms present when I was called to the case, it being the patient's second day in bed. The allopathic surgeon who was attending him informed him he must be taken at once to the hospital and operated upon, as a patient rarely, if ever, recovered from a second attack of appendicitis; that his case was a severe one and that he would not have anything to do with it unless he was operated upon at once. I found the patient undoubtedly suffering with appendicitis and well under the effects of morphine. The regular treatment of the old school in such cases is to first give calomel in large doses to open the bowels, which causes irritation of the mucous membrane of the whole alimentary tract, then give morphine to allay the pain, which arrests peristalsis and constipates. I gave Nux 3x and applied moist heat locally. The patient was better the next day, and Belladonna being indicated, was administered. High colon injections were given daily, and on the second day succeeded in bringing away a large quantity of lumpy stool. Under Bry., Merc., Echinacea and Arsenicum, as indicated, the induration gradually subsided, temperature lowered and

tongue cleaned. At the end of ten days patient was up and rapidly recovered. Nearly a year has passed and he has had no recurrence of the symptoms and has been working ever since.

J. W. A.

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#### MODERN SURGICAL METHODS.

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The two greatest reformers in the medical and surgical world of the last century were Hahnemann and Lister. Hahnemann, by his enunciation of his discovery of the applicability of the law of similars to the treating of diseased conditions, wrought a revolution in the practice of medicine, for at that time bleeding, blistering, purging and polypharmacy existed. It was the practice among physicians to administer drugs in massive doses, stopping just this side of their toxic effect. Contrast the practice then with the present time, even among the dominant school, and give credit for the change to whom it is due. Hahnemann was to the medical practice what Lord Lister was to the surgical practice—a reformer. I cannot do better to show the change brought about in surgery by the work of Lord Lister than to quote in part from an editorial in the Philadelphia Medical Journal, entitled “The Lister Jubilee:”

“Any one interested in the history of surgery will read the British Medical Journal of December 13th with great profit. It is called the “Lister Jubilee Number,” and contains a most interesting list of original articles illustrating the influence exerted by Lister’s work upon the practice of surgery, and also a number of biographical sketches of this great master. No other one man has wrought in surgery the revolution which resulted from the work of Lord Lister. It is true that others worked independently along the same lines as Lister, but it is undoubtedly due to him that surgery owes nearly altogether the advancement made during the past generation. It is true that antiseptic surgery has been replaced to a large extent by aseptic surgery, but the latter may be looked upon as an offspring of the former.



This change, too, was probably anticipated by Lister, as is shown by the following sentences quoted by Sir Hector C. Cameron:

"Of all those who use antiseptics in surgery, I suspect that I apply them least to the surface of the wound. After the first dressing, the object which I always aim at is to have the material in contact with the exposed tissues approximate as closely as possible to the perfectly bland and neutral characters of the healthy, living textures. If you consider the circumstances of a simple fracture, which you cannot too often call to mind if you wish to keep your ideas clear and right upon this subject, if you remember how the severe contused internal wound, with the interstices of the mangled tissues loaded with extravasated blood, recovers quickly and surely under the protection of the unbroken integument, it is plain that all that is required in an external wound is to guard it against the disturbing influence of external agency. The injured tissues do not need to be 'stimulated' or treated with any mysterious 'specific;' all that they need is to be let alone. \* \* \* Now, of all external agencies the most injurious by far is putrefaction, and this, above all, we endeavor to exclude. But a substance employed with this object, if sufficiently potent to destroy the life of the putrefactive organisms, cannot fail to be abnormally stimulating to the exposed tissues; and these must be protected from its action if the wound is to progress exactly like a subcutaneous one."

It is just fifty years since Lister became a member of the British Medical Association, and it is a proper and commendable spirit which prompted the British Medical Journal to devote this entire issue to a commemoration of this date. The British government has recognized Lister's great work and made him a peer of the realm, and the profession of the world acknowledges its great indebtedness to him. The medical profession generally knows too little about its own history and history makers, and we commend to every member of it the careful perusal of this Lister number.



## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY W. A. BURR, M. D.

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### DISSEMINATION OF HOMEOPATHY.

It goes without saying that the main means of disseminating the principles of homeopathy is through the daily practitioners, general and special. Through them the people learn much of what homeopathy is as well as what it can do.

But while this is true, nevertheless successful practitioners are not all that is needed. Homeopathic colleges and hospitals, societies and journals are also essential that the new school of practice may be fully represented and all there is of good in it brought to the notice of the people. Such institutions are needed in order to maintain and foster in a public way, by legislation and other means, the interests of this science of therapeutics which is so rapidly winning its way into the high favor of progressive physicians everywhere.

Denver and Colorado are fortunate in having these institutions, all prosperous and doing successful work in furthering the cause of homeopathy. The Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital, the Denver Homeopathic Club, the Colorado Homeopathic Society and The Critique are all potent factors for good, not only in city and state, but throughout this whole Rocky Mountain region. Responsibility for the success of these institutions rests, not only with the officers and members of the various organizations that are carrying them on, but with the whole homeopathic profession, for patronage and support as well as good management is necessary

1. The Denver Homeopathic Club may be considered the mother of organized homeopathy in Denver. Members of this club organized the College and Hospital Association in 1894, also the Denver Journal of Homeopathy began its work the same year with leading members of the club as editors and proprietors.

In its monthly meetings the club does the ordinary work of such local medical societies, including legislative work in

the interests of the medical profession in general and homeopathy in particular. The sixty or seventy homeopaths in the county get their inspiration, in large measure, directly or indirectly from these meetings. The standard of homeopathy is thus held aloft and the whole homeopathic profession, those who do not assist in the support of these institutions as well as those who do, and likewise the whole community, are benefited in due measure. This club also sets the pace for pure homeopathy in some degree in city and state.

2. The college, in a building owned by the association, is doing faithful and efficient work in all its departments, and is teaching the pure principles of homeopathy as taught by the founder and pioneer of the new school. The graduates find good locations in this region, where most of them are now engaged in practice. With two other medical schools near by, one in the Denver University and another in the State University, thirty miles away, the faculty of the Homeopathic College fully appreciates that the future success of the school depends upon a faithful loyalty to the principles and methods of our school, and these are thoroughly taught. The training school for nurses, also the free dispensaries, college and private, add to the influence of the school.

3. The hospital, the only homeopathic public hospital between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, was opened during the first year of the college and has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity from the beginning. It is deservedly popular, and frequently applicants for admission have to be turned away for want of room. Like other homeopathic hospitals, it has a record of reduced time of patients in the hospital and a low daily expense for each, as well as a low mortality rate.

4. The Colorado Homeopathic Society is as flourishing as would be expected in a mountain state so sparsely settled as is Colorado. Only a comparatively small per cent. of the homeopathic physicians of the state attend its annual meetings, but it is nevertheless potent for good as an agency for publishing abroad the good work of homeopathy and for the mutual improvement of all who attend its meetings.

5. The Critique, successor to the Denver Journal of Homeopathy, has just entered upon its tenth year of work and

from the first has been a staunch advocate of the principles of homeopathy. It is upon a sound financial basis and is progressive in all its departments.

Great credit is due the homeopathic fraternity of this western state in establishing and maintaining these institutions for the propagation of the new school of practice. Great good will surely result from their work and influence. The older physicians brought with them to the far West a strong faith in homeopathy, and the people, catching the spirit and seeing the good work it has done, firmly believe in it also.

Naturally the different shades of homeopathic belief are found here as elsewhere among the profession, but there is in general a strong faith in the central truths of homeopathy. The two essential truths—proving of drugs on the healthy, and similia, nature's law of cure—are believed in by all. The people are intelligent and know what good homeopathic practice is, and when they consult a homeopath they expect homeopathic treatment.

If any of these institutions are to languish it will not be the fault of the people so much as the fault of the homeopathic profession in general, and the various managements in particular. But the spirit and faith of the homeopathic profession has shown no signs of backward steps. With a leadership loyal to homeopathy, as generally believed in by the progressive leaders of the day, and imbued with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause, these institutions bid fair to meet with great success in future years. B.

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#### SELECTIONS.

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The following selections are taken from the presidential address delivered by William Boericke, M. D., before the California State Homeopathic Medical Society at the last meeting, held at Del Monte, California:

"It is not at all impossible that we may wake up some day and find the old school accepting every distinctive doctrine

we have hitherto deemed our exclusive possession. This is bound to happen in the ordinary evolution of ideas."

Professor Huxley prophesied that "There can surely be no ground for doubting that, sooner or later, the pharmacologist will supply the physician with the means of affecting, in any desired sense, the function of the physiological element of the body. It will, in short, become possible to introduce into the economy a molecular mechanism, which, like a very cunningly contrived torpedo, shall find its way to some peculiar group of living elements and cause an explosion among them, leaving the rest untouched."

"Here is sanction from one of our highest scientists for the specific medication, single remedy and minimum dose."

Professor Oswald Vierodt said "That every disease, according as it develops in this or that person, manifests a different, an individual character. The objective point of the physician's investigations at the bedside is, therefore, an individual diagnosis, first on purely scientific grounds, but still more important from the practical consideration that it must form the indispensable basis for individualizing the treatment."

"How familiar all this sounds to homeopathic ears."

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Those mixers of mysterious potions are not such bad fellows after all. Hear what one had to say at a recent banquet of the Wholesale Druggists' Association:

"Man is the only animal that was made to laugh, and as science teaches that laughter is a sure boon to health, it is a sin for us to substitute excessive drug taking for laughter.

"Laughter increases the blood circulation. It expands the lungs. It jiggers the diaphragm. It promotes the dioculation of the spleen.

"I once knew a man who laughed so much that when he died they had to cut his liver out and kill it with a club.

"Don't take your troubles to bed with you; hang them on a chair with your trousers, or drop them in a glass with your teeth."—Physical Culture.



## DEPARTMENT OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

CONDUCTED BY G. S. PECK, M. D.

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### COCAINE IN ACUTE RHINITIS.

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The use of preparations containing cocaine as local sprays for acute rhinitis is more apt to be harmful than otherwise, since the relief therefrom is only temporary. In these attacks we have first a vaso-motor constriction, corresponding to the symptoms of dryness and sneezing in the nostrils, which is soon followed by vaso-motor paresis, the turbinate bodies becoming engorged, the nostrils occluded, exudation of a watery secretion, and the uncomfortable stuffiness and occlusion of the nasal cavities. If, now, we apply cocaine, it is usually for its astringent effect, pain being scarcely severe enough to require it, and this is only transitory, while its action upon the vaso-motor nerves is to more or less weaken them, thus retarding a return to their normal function, and thereby prolonging the swelling of the turbinate bodies.

We not only have the local action, but making the application either by means of spray or cotton pledget and the necessity of its frequent repetition if any amount of continuous relief is afforded, the nasal mucous membrane offering such extensive absorptive surface, there are marked systemic effects produced. The most marked of these is upon the respiration, which becomes difficult and oppressed.

In the great majority of cases cocaine should be interdicted. If a local application is used a simple spray of Dobell's solution, glyco-thymolene, borolyptol, or a simple bicarbonate of soda (gr. iv. to  $\bar{5}$  water) may be used.

In the earlier stages there is no remedy so efficacious as Ferrum Phos. 6x in the great majority of cases. It should be given often and persistently to get the best results. After the stage of engorgement has passed and the discharge assumes a muco-purulent character, one will find most cases will respond to Kali Mur. 6x.



## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

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### MONO AND POLYPHARMACY.

It is an old subject for discussion in the medical profession as to whether we shall employ one or more drugs. On one hand, there are the teachers who lament that the days of our ancestors, who could combine half a dozen ingredients in one elegant prescription, are past. The manufacturing chemists pander more or less to this feeling in their preparations, which often contain a dozen drugs or more. On the other hand, following the lead of the old Vienna school of nihilists, many modern physicians have fallen into the habit of prescribing a single drug and depending upon it, in combination with various hygienic and dietetic regulations. Prescriptions of single drugs, unfortunately, unless combined with various diluents, are not imposing; but this is a matter too small, really, for consideration. A great advantage of monopharmacy—if we can so term it—is that the physician learns through his own experience (and this is practically the only way he can learn) to use drugs with accuracy and success.—Editorial in the Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The above editorial contains nothing new, but inclines us to ask how many physicians of any school are there that care “to use drugs with accuracy and success?” Hold up your hands and let us see, in other words, send us a report of a case treated accurately and with success. It is utterly impossible for a homeopath to prescribe correctly and give more than one remedy. It is also true that the oftener he alternates and mixes the less accurately is he prepared to prescribe for the next case. What nonsense, then, for one to pose as a teacher of others in the art of prescribing when his method is one devoid of value in the determination of results. A method unscientific, inaccurate and valueless to himself and therefore to others. True of the allopath, true of the eclectic and doubly true of the homeopath. No man knowing anything of the meaning of the word homeopathic would claim to have made

a homeopathic prescription when giving an unknown mixture, combination or alternation of remedies. Yet there are colleges in our land posing as homeopathic that seldom or never show their students the effects of a homeopathic prescription; that never teach their students what homeopathy is, and where Hahnemann's name and his life work, the *Organon*, are only referred to as incidents that one would overlook if they could.

No man ever rises higher than his ideal. When our ideal is expressed by a hypodermic syringe, coal tar derivatives, chloral hydrate, potassium-bromide, horse juice and the other makeshifts of irrational practice, we are far below the plane of the man who alternates potentised remedies. Such a man pretending to practice homeopathy would almost call from their graves, with the emphatic protest, "we know him not," such men as Hahnemann, Dunham, Herring and the other illustrious men who were homeopaths. Evidently all that prevents them is that the fish is too small to fry. Let us always make our ideals higher than the other fellow's. The homeopath that cannot secure more permanent results than the irregular "regulars" or "old timers," must certainly have a very low ideal and a very poor knowledge of "the science and art of healing." The man that practices palliation and calls it homeopathy defrauds his patient.

E. J. C.

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#### ALUMINA.

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Produces its symptoms during a proving very slowly. Its action is profound and long lasting. Very little value does it show in acute affections, but should be more often thought of in those slowly developing, deep seated and long lasting chronic conditions of a psoric or sycotic character. Various writers have suggested this remedy for "old, emaciated, dried-up subjects, who never perspire," "complaints of old men," "spare, dry, thin subjects of scrofulous habits, who suffer from chronic diseases; dark complexion;" "aged persons of spare habits, who are rather wrinkled and dried up looking, or in girls at

puberty, especially if they are chlorotic, and also in delicate or scrofulous children, particularly children who have been artificially fed, that is, nourished by the many varieties of baby foods with which the market is glutted. Such children are weak and wrinkled." In other words, the remedy dries up the prover and gives him an appearance of agedness.

Through its symptomatology runs a wonderfully "dry" thread. It affects all parts of the mucous membranes and the skin. Then we notice another characteristic and that is weakness, mental and muscular. These two conditions, dryness and weakness, with their modifications and combinations, furnish the symptology of this remedy. They are the ordinary results of old age and they result in your patient looking and becoming old aged. An alumina patient is better every other day, is worse during full and new moon and cannot eat potatoes, but dearly loves and desires such nice substances as slate pencils, etc. Kent says that this craving is "found in a nervous woman, the anemic, chlorotic woman who has almost lost her menstrual periods or when they come are very late, and she has a craving for cloves, acids, coffee or tea grounds, etc., owing to the fact that in this paralytic weakness of these particular nerve centers there is almost no taste for anything."

Vertigo is very marked, a vertigo worse in the dark or with the eyes closed. Boenninghausen speaks of cases where there was "frequent dizziness; objects turn in a circle. There may be ptosis, diplopia or strabismus present. The patient cannot walk in the dark or with his eyes closed without staggering. He feels as if he were walking on cushions. There is formication, or sensation as from creeping of ants in the back and legs. The nates go to sleep when setting. The heels become numb when walking. He has a feeling in the face as though it were covered with cobwebs, or as if the white of an egg had dried on it. He may also complain of pain in the back, as though a hot iron were thrust in the spine." Four cases running along this line were cured by Boenninghausen with Alumina.

The bowel condition is so marked that all will remember it. C. C. Smith described it as a "disposition to grasp the seat of the water closet tightly while at stool. Perspiration breaks

out and the patient despairs of having a stool." We would not consider this so remarkable if the condition was due to a large, hard accumulation, but such a condition is not the usual one where Alumina is called for. The stool is usually soft, sometimes diarrhoetic. The action of the muscles is too weak to expel it. This same weakness is shown in the passing of the urine, which can only be voided by stopping the effort to void the urine. Straining at stool usually brings the urine, with a slow and weak flow.

The leucorrhoea is corroding, profuse, running down to the heels, often only in the day time, relieved by cold washes. Scanty menstrual flow, followed by great exhaustion, both mental and physical. Many of the Alumina pictures in women occur after the cessation of the menses and the disappearance of the primary symptoms which were of the sexual system.

Hahnemann recommends the remedy as especially worthy of study in chronic disposition to eructations lasting for years, and in colds and catarrhs of the head of very long standing. In its mental conditions we find moroseness, anxiety, solicitude, dislike to work, difficulty in recollecting and reflecting. There is apprehension of losing her thoughts, her reason. There is often an impulse to commit suicide, excited or brought on by the sight of blood or a knife, and accompanied with abhorrence of the thought. "When people talk to her, it seems strange what is said, and she is not able to say whether they are addressing her or somebody else. When she talks it seems as if some one else were talking; as if she were making use of other ideas."

It is impossible in the space at our command this month to more than call attention to this often overlooked remedy. Many things in its symptomatology we have failed to even hint at; they are there, you can look them up. E. J. C.

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There was a young man from the city,  
Who saw what he thought was a kittie;  
He gave it a pat and said dear little cat.  
They buried his clothes; what a pity.



## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Address all matters concerning this department to Dr. Tennant, so as to reach him by not later than 15th of the month preceeding date of publication

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### SOME OF THE THERAPEUTICS OF WATER AND STATIC ELECTRICITY IN DIABETES MELLITUS.

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Diabetes mellitus, although usually an incurable disease, is one which is certainly much benefited by certain measures of treatment. Permitted to go on without attention, its progress is almost always toward a rapid and fatal termination. Its etiology is, of course, one of the first necessities in securing a prognosis. Where of the alimentary form, the prognosis is usually good for many years of life, although at no time is the case safe from the vicious form that is evidenced by the distressing symptoms so familiar to us all. Where the lesion is of cerebral origin, the prognosis is very favorable. While age is a factor in the prognosis, it does not follow that severe forms in youth must necessarily terminate fatally, while, on the other hand, those who have reached an age that usually tolerates the presence of the disease, go rapidly into decline and end fatally in a few weeks or months. Many have been the cases under the writer's observation that have been arrested in their course, some absolutely cured for several years, while others who were rapidly approaching dissolution have been spared to family and friends in comparative comfort.

The question of diet is one of much importance in these cases, and should be governed largely by the etiology of the disease. It should not be prescribed in a routine manner, for although it is of advantage in one case, it does not follow that it will prove so in all. The great loss of carbo-hydrates to the system means much to the patient, and often needs replacement. Then, too, it is probable that sugar is not formed alone from this class of foods, but also from the nitrogenous. The continued waste produces a profound vitiation of the system which soon brings disaster, for the perverted metabolism robs the system of the much-needed compounds, and starvation is the result. The careful administration of mixed foods, accompanied with daily quantitative control tests for sugar, urea,

and the qualitative test for acetone, will do much to arrest waste and hold the patient where he is.

This method, followed by the exhibition of many of our mineral waters administered hot, and in large and frequent doses, will do much to relieve the aggravated symptoms, and I have known it to absolutely relieve all evidence of sugar and acetone. My experience in the use of these mineral waters has been limited to the Allouez Water of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Ozonated Lithia Water (carbonated), the Magnetic Mineral Water of Pueblo (Clark's), and the plain distilled and carbonated distilled waters. Thirst is soon controlled by this means, while the quantity of urine, sugar, acetone and other solids is steadily decreased. At times they will thereafter remain at a low point, although treatment is discontinued, while at other times they have been known to entirely disappear. The increased ingestion of water and the arrest of its elimination must make it apparent to all that there is a vast saving of fluid to the system.

Often, however, the thirst will return after a time, although the other conditions remain much the same; here the use of a carbonated water will give much comfort, and relieve the thirst without the necessity of ingesting such great quantities. Then, too, the carbonic acid is grateful to the stomach, burdened as it is with so much fluid.

The following cases will better demonstrate the value of the use of hot water and indicate its limitations:

Case 1, age fifty-nine, chronic hepatitis, with marked nervous prostration and emaciation. Sugar thirteen per cent, urea 0.03 grammes per c.c., quantity voided in twenty-four hours, seventeen pints, thirst and hunger great. The first two analysis thereafter, May 3rd and 10th, also furnish other data after the diet was changed to meet the conditions, and before the water was prescribed.

| Date.  | Pulse. | Resp. | Spec. Grav. | Sugar.<br>% grms | Urea.<br>per c.c. | Quantity. | Acetone: |
|--------|--------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| May 3  | 140    | 30    | 1033        | 6                | .13               | 11 pts.   | Present  |
| May 10 | 94     | 26    | 1033        | 6                | .13               | 11 pts.   | Present  |

On May 15th Allouez water was prescribed, directing that a half pint be taken hot, one hour before meals and retiring, followed by another half-pint in thirty minutes. As the appended report indicates, the conditions rapidly improved:

| Date.  | Pulse. | Resp. | Spec. Grav. | Sugar. | Urea.         | Quantity. | Acetone. |
|--------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|---------------|-----------|----------|
|        |        |       |             | %      | grms per c.c. |           |          |
| May 15 | 100    | 20    | 1034        | 6      | .01           | 13 pts.   | Present  |
| May 16 | 86     | 19    | 1034        | 6      | .015          | 10 pts.   | Present  |
| May 19 | 88     | 20    | 1035        | 6      | .015          | 7 pts.    | Present  |
| May 21 | 88     | 18    | 1039        | 5      | .019          | 5 pts.    | Present  |
| May 28 | 86     | 26    | 1035        | 4      | .010          | 4 pts.    | Present  |
| Jun 1  |        |       | 1038        | 6      | .113          | 4.5 pts.  | Trace    |
| Jun 8  |        |       | 1036        | 3.9    | .01           | 5.5 pts.  | Trace    |
| Jun 15 |        |       | 1033        | 6      | .018          | 5 pts.    | Trace    |
| Jun 22 |        |       | 1038        | 6      | .021          | 3.5 pts.  | Absent   |
| Jun 29 |        |       | 1034        | 6      | .018          | 3.5 pts.  | Absent   |
| Jul 6  |        |       | 1032        | 6      | .018          | 6.5 pts.  | Absent   |
| Jul 13 |        |       | 1036        | 6      | .019          | 6.5 pts.  | Trace    |
| Jul 20 |        |       | 1030        | 6      | .019          | 8.4 pts.  | Absent   |
| Aug 2  |        |       | 1029        | 3      |               | 9.5 pts.  | Absent   |
| Aug 14 |        |       | 1034        | 6      |               | 7 pts.    | Absent   |
| Sept 3 |        |       | 1036        | 8      |               | 9 pts.    | Absent   |

The thirst subsided and the quantity of urine voided decreased in amount, the percentage of sugar, although remaining much the same, was of course much less in the actual amount, the nitrogenous waste, as evidenced by urea, was also less, while the acetone almost disappeared after the exhibition of the water. After some six weeks the Clark Magnetic Mineral water of Pueblo was substituted with practically no change in the improved condition. This was later abandoned by the patient, and early in November an attack of syncope occurred which the patient did not survive.

The following case indicates the relief in the use of increased ingestions of water, and its limitations, also the advantage of static electricity in taking up the work when diet and the mineral waters have failed:

On April 29, 1898, a male, aged fifty-three, presented himself, complaining of much thirst, weakness and frequent, copious urination. Patient of the diabetic type of complexion and weighing about 190 pounds. Examination of the urine for the attending physician disclosed these facts: Specific gravity, 1.035; sugar, twelve per cent; urea, 0.015 grammes per c.c.; quantity, ten pints in twenty-four hours. He was immediately placed on the same form of treatment and diet as the former case, as it was evidently of the alimentary form, and on May 12th the analysis gave specific gravity of 1.031, sugar 6 per cent., urea 0.02 grammes per c.c., acetone present, quite marked, quantity 3.5 pints in twenty-four hours. Patient was

much relieved in every respect, and continued the line of treatment with an occasional variation of carbo-hydrate food.

August 30th an analysis of the urine gave, specific gravity 1.025, sugar none, urea 0.04 grammes per c.c., quantity 3 pints, and no acetone. An absolutely normal urine. The patient felt as well as he had at any time for years and discontinued all treatment from his physician, save the exercise of discretion in the selection of his carbo-hydrate food. While under a general supervision for some two years, he enjoyed continued good health until the spring of 1900, when he noticed signs of returning thirst, increased urination and loss in weight and strength.

An examination of the urine was made on the 19th day of July, with the following results: Specific gravity 1.040, sugar nine per cent, urea 0.015 grammes per c.c., and acetone pronounced. He once again vigorously renewed his first treatment, even going to the home of the Allouez Water, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he felt he could secure better results from the water when freshly drawn. After his return, on the 19th of September, an analysis of the urine gave the specific gravity 1.026, sugar eight per cent, urea 0.014 grammes, and but a trace of acetone. From this time on his condition grew steadily worse until January of the following year, although keeping religiously to the diet and mineral waters. It was then decided that he should try the use of static electricity. He received daily treatments of thirty minutes for the first month, followed the next succeeding four months by the same treatment three times a week. Positive electrification, breeze and the potential alternation were used principally, with the following tabulated results:

| Date.  | Quantity. | Sugar %. | Acetone. | Urea. | Spec. Gr. |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Jan 11 | 8 pts.    | 8        | Marked   |       | 1045      |
| Jan 17 | 5.25 pts. | 4        | Trace    | 2.    | 1039      |
| Jan 23 | 5.25 pts. | 4        | None     | 2     | 1045      |
| Jan 31 | 4.75 pts. | 3.85     | Trace    | 1.75  | 1040      |
| Feb 15 | 4.5 pts.  | 4        | None     |       | 1040      |
| Feb 26 | 3.5 pts.  | 2.22     | None     | .015  | 1034      |
| Mch 6  | 3.75 pts. | 2        | None     | .018  | 1032      |
| Mch 18 | 3 pts.    | 3.33     | Marked   | .018  | 1037      |
| Mch 30 | 3.5 pts.  | 1.33     | None     | .025  | 1038      |
| Apr 13 | 3.5 pts.  | 2        | Trace    | .02   | 1033      |
| Apr 27 | 3 pts.    | 3.6      | Trace    | .03   | 1035      |
| May 11 | 5 pts.    | 2.8      | None     | .02   | 1035      |
| May 25 | 4 pts.    | 2        | Trace    | .014  | 1033      |



Since this period almost two years, the patient has been under no treatment and has not adhered closely to diabetic diet. There has never been a time when sugar was absent, although he has been daily at his place of business and has suffered little, if any, thirst, save for a few hours at a time, when the unsweetened carbonated waters afford him much relief.

Some three years ago the case of a lady, age fifty-three, came under observation, who complained of active and progressive prostration, accompanied with thirst and excessive urination. The analysis gave, quantity voided about seven pints, sugar seven per cent., urea 0.025 grammes per c.c. The same line of general treatment soon brought relief, and although repeatedly examined since, has shown no evidence of a return of the disease.

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#### EDITORIAL GAME LAWS.

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The editorial game laws are stated in an eastern publication to be as follows: "Book agents may be killed from October 1st to September 1st; spring poets from March 1st to June 1st; scandal mongers from April 1st to February 1st; umbrella borrowers from August 1st to November 1st, and from February 1st to May 1st. Every man who accepts a newspaper for two years and on being presented with the bill, says 'I never ordered it,' may be killed on the spot without reserve or relief."—Medical Review.

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The Inland Printer publishes the following novel epitaph, copied from a tombstone (?) "somewhere near Omaha:"

"We mourn the loss of Jamie dear,  
Who went to Heaven with diarrhea."

Under these lines some sacreligious wretch had inscribed:

"'Twere better thus, for his salvation,  
Than to have gone with constipation."

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Professor Deepresearch, D. P., M. M. S. S., of Chicago, has announced that he will shortly introduce a new preventive for smallpox with the aid of bees. He firmly believes that these little laborers are in themselves a sort of waxy nation.—Physical Culture.

## CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This department is open to the students, the faculty and friends of the College and Hospital. Matters pertaining to this department must be in hands of the Managing Editor not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion.

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### COLLEGE NOTES.

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The most interesting clinic of the year was held by Professor Harris, Monday, January 19th.

School resumed business on January 5th, as expected. Very few absent; everybody fresh and eager for work.

Dr. Wallace was operated upon by Professor Harris during the holidays and his classmates are pleased to note the great improvement in his walk. Success was assured beforehand, in the minds of the students, as Dr. Harris is highly thought of by all.

Bartz is back from Fairplay with a good, fat roll.

A new porter was put in service New Year's day. Like all new brooms, we hope it will sweep clean and last a long while.

The students are taking up a collection to purchase an iron band to place around the head of a recent successful aspirant for a state board license.

The professor with the educated finger, the gentleman who never uses a hypodermic syringe, is still at work on some of the same cases we have had held up to us since the beginning of the term.

Professor D. A. Strickler has fitted up some rooms in the Pioneer building at Fifteenth and Larimer. The doctor's generous disposition is again much in evidence, as he uses the new quarters for clinical demonstration. The students appreciate this generous move on the part of the genial doctor. Drs. Swerdferger and Mussman are Dr. Strickler's able assistants.

Professor Abbott started out on the blood with the seniors recently. She is all right, up-to-date in every way and can't be scared. Professor A. spent one year in Vienna and thoroughly understands her specialty—at least this is the opinion one forms after having heard her lecture.

It was indeed comical to the select few of us who had the pleasure and honor of assisting Professor Harris when he operated on Wallace's leg. Did Wallace roast the hens? Oh, no! Dr. Pitt's hand shut off many good things and many true ones.

Professor Willard opened his lecture Monday morning, January 5th, with a quiet roast on some answers he received on the holiday examination papers.

Professor E. J. Clark has the clinic on diagnosis Saturday mornings in place of Dr. Butterfield. It is needless to say that the clinic is well attended, as most of the students have been anxious to see the professor's theories worked out. Professor Clark always gives the boys a show and never refuses to answer a question.

Many are wondering why the curtains were all down in the basement Tuesday evening, January 6th, and a steady stream of students and a few professors were noticed darting in and out of the hospital at a late hour; their coat collars were turned up and their hats pulled down over their eyes.

That strong odor which was noticed in the college hall one day the early part of January was easily accounted for—the grass eater was drying hay in the adjoining lot. Just think of drying hay in the winter will you?

Dr. McGee assisted Professor Harris in putting up a fractured jaw Monday evening, January 5th, on which event members of the class were in attendance.

The students enjoyed the pleasure and privilege of a very instructive clinical demonstration by Dr. Welch, assisted by Drs. Kinley and Abbott, January 5th.

Dr. Brown of Pueblo has been at the college quite frequently of late, but it has been noticed that it was only between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., Tuesdays and Thursday. The doctor knows a good thing and is not wasting his time.

Professor Mastin is a friend of the student every time, and his system of teaching materia medica is greatly admired, not only by his class, but loud praises are heard on every side for his commendable work.

OPIE R.



# The Critique

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230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.  
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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### THE BIENNIAL LEGISLATIVE LOVE FEAST.

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The period of pulsating political activity usually manifested by a vigorous display of solicitous concern on the part of our allopathic friends, regarding the promotion of harmony among the different schools of medicine is now upon us.

It occurs every two years, is noticeable only during sessions of the Legislature, and is quite frequently the occasion for a harmonious love feast in combination.

About the first evidence manifested so far of there having been anything done, or any meeting held, by the homeopathic arm of the joint committee of this somewhat overdue biennial spasm, was when physicians of all schools received the following "joint" circular:

#### THE JOINT MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

David A. Strickler, M. D., Chairman.

T. W. Miles, M. D.

S. D. Van Meter, M. D., Secretary and Treas., 1722 Tremont St., Denver.  
Denver, Colo., January 12, 1903.

Dear Doctor—After careful study of existing Colorado medical statute, and due consideration of the several futile attempts made in the past to replace it by something better in the shape of an entirely



new law, we, as a joint committee composed of the chairmen of the legislative committees from the Colorado State Medical Society, the Colorado Homeopathic Society and the Colorado State Eclectic Medical Association, have concluded that amending the defective parts of the present law, is the most expedient, the most practical and the most probably attainable legislation. We as a joint committee sustained by **each and every member** of the three committees, have harmoniously agreed upon the necessary amendments, an epitome of which is as follows:

First—The repeal of the “ten year” clause.

Second—The adoption of an amendment increasing the fee for registration on diploma to \$10, and by examination to \$25, and further, providing for the maintenance of the State Board of Medical Examiners from fees received, instead of by appropriation.

Third—The adoption of a clear, broad, legal definition of what constitutes the practice of medicine.

Fourth—The adoption of an amendment empowering the State Board of Medical Examiners to refuse and revoke licenses for immoral, dishonorable or unprofessional conduct.

With such changes in the law, we know from experience as members of the State Board of Examiners that Colorado will then have one of the most practical, just, effective and easily operated laws in the country.

To enable this committee to carry out such a plan we must have at our disposal sufficient funds to pay the necessary expenses, viz: stenography, printing, postage, draughting of bill or bills, legal counsel, etc., etc. We therefore have decided to request every member of the medical profession in the state to immediately remit to the secretary-treasurer of this committee, Dr. S. D. Van Meter, 1723 Tremont street, Denver, the sum of two dollars (\$2.00). He will acknowledge the remittances by consecutively numbered receipts, and in due time send a statement to each contributor to this fund showing amount received, and how disbursed. It is our desire to have it expressly understood that none of this money is to be used in “lobbying.” We prefer absolute failure, rather than resort to such means to secure legislation which is principally for the protection of the public, and for the benefit of our profession only in the satisfaction of raising the moral and educational standard of its Colorado members. We are levying but a small assessment upon each member of the profession, and expect a **prompt response and contribution from every one.**

With perfect harmony prevailing between the committees of the different schools, and the encouragement from the legislators so far interviewed, we are hopeful of success, but we must have your financial assistance, and we further beg of you to aid us by communicating in person or by letter, with any, or all members of the Legislature with whom you have any influence, assuring them that what we are

asking for in these amendments is just and fair to everyone, and for the good of the people at large. By such action you will have done your duty, and will have our sincere appreciation, in a work, we assure you, is anything but pleasant. Fraternally yours,

THE JOINT MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

S. D. VAN METER, Secretary-Treasurer, 1723 Tremont Street, Denver.

The Critique has no wish to be considered as standing in the way of the enactment of good, sound, sensible laws calculated to control medical practice in this state; in fact, we would like to see the law so strict that a license from the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners would carry with it the recognition of all other state boards and entitle the holder thereof to an exchange certificate without examination, but we do not consider that the proposed amendments set forth in the preceding circular—if made a part of our present medical statutes—would have any other effect upon the present law than to increase the burden of cost to applicants for licenses to practice in Colorado, and at the same time change the present status of the Board of Medical Examiners from a board of registration to a judicial body, empowered to pass upon the “immoral, dishonorable and unprofessional” conduct of physicians, and to decide the cases to suit the convenience of its own ideas and the personal prejudices of its members.

Don't be in too great hurry to place your personal liberties at the mercy of any school of medicine.

The legislative committee, at the last meeting of the Homeopathic State Society, foreseeing the possibility of just such an emergency, presented the following resolution (which was passed) to cover the case in so far as the homeopaths were concerned, and inasmuch as the chairman of the legislative committee appointed at that time to serve at this session of the Legislature has taken upon himself the unwarranted responsibility of ignoring the instructions under which

he was appointed, and which he knew to be in force at the time he accepted the responsibilities of the position, is one particular reason for The Critique devoting so much space to this subject. Here is the portion of the resolution to which we refer:

"That this society opposes a general compulsory examination of all applicants to the Board of Medical Examiners, but if such examination be necessary, that the committee be instructed to insist upon separate boards for each school, and that the homeopathic applicants be examined by the homeopathic board, and that the committee be also instructed to insist upon equal representation upon any board that may be authorized as a Board of Medical Examiners.

(Signed)

C. W. JUDKINS,  
J. P. WILLARD,  
M. M. HATFIELD,  
Legislative Committee.

So far as that portion of the joint circular which refers to the members comprising the homeopathic legislative committee is concerned, in which it asserts that the joint committee is sustained by "each and every member of the three committees," it is absolutely incorrect and misleading in its intentions, inasmuch as the chairman of this committee at no time called the members in conference for the purpose of discussing the desires, needs and demands of the homeopathic physicians of the state as set forth in resolutions by the members of the Homeopathic State Society, and if the allopathic members of this committee consider that they are any nearer the solution of what has heretofore proved to be "several futile attempts to replace it (the medical statute) by something better," until they conclude to concede an equal representation on the board to the two other schools of practice, no matter if they have several members of the homeopathic legislative committee pledged to the support of the measure as stated in the joint circular, they might just as well devote their energies to more profitable pursuits, as the number of adverse criticisms we have heard concerning the conduct of the chairman of our legislative committee convinces us that the rank and file of the homeopathic

faith will insist upon the committee carrying out to the letter the wishes of the members of the state society with regard to the matter of equal representation UPON ANY BOARD, and if the profession in general withhold their contributions to the fund called for to enable the committee to carry out its plans, until its proposed amendments are passed upon favorably—unless there is incorporated a proviso referring to equal representation in addition thereto—there will be no occasion for an immediate rush to put the treasurer of the Joint Medical Legislative Committee under heavy bonds.

We most heartily concur in the request made in the latter part of the circular, wherein it begs “of you to aid us by communicating in person or by letter with any, or all, members of the Legislature with whom you have any influence.”

Don’t let them overlook the important fact that the homeopaths demand (don’t beg) an equal representation on any board of medical examiners hereafter authorized by law.

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It is becoming more apparent every day that there exists within the intellects of graduates of homeopathic institutions an ingrowing inclination to exhibit themselves in the bright light of public notice as being “progressive,” “up-to-date” and otherwise “odd.” Not satisfied with their abandonment of the principles of similia in their every day practice, they must give a further exhibition of their sacrifice of the only known law of cure upon the altar of self-conceit by the advocacy, via the public press, of irrational therapeutics and the presentation of papers before state, county, neighborhood and other societies wherein they advise and uphold methods and manners wholly unhomeopathic, unreliable and unscientific, concerning which they have received no instruction, of which they know nothing and which they would not countenance under any circumstances were it not for the fact that their flagrant disregard of the fundamental principles of their faith brings them more conspicuously within the glare of public



attention and occasionally gives them a limited amount of local reputation as being "men with minds of their own and not afraid to use them." There is just one law of homeopathy and that one guide was established and promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, and while it is a comparatively easy and pleasant pastime for men of modern minds to quarrel with this law, it remains for some one yet to be, to substitute in its stead a better one. It has stood the test of more than a century of hard blows from heavy hitters and still stands erect, unimpaired in its usefulness to those who have the courage to practice the true faith, but to the man who neither cares to cure by the honest application of the Hahnemannian law, or who does not hesitate to use the numerous nerve-destroying decoctions of the dominant school in order to hold his patients, the law of similia becomes a matter of as much indifference as do the teachings of the good book to many who apparently thrive regardless of their violation of its injunctions. But woe unto those stray from the path of correct living! The awful day of reckoning is as sure to come to the homeopath who poses as a follower of Hahnemann and practices any-old-thing-for-the-money, as we are assured that just judgment will be meted out to those who violate the laws of life. M.

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Query—According to the proposed amendments to the medical laws, is it necessary for applicants to have secured a diploma at a regularly recognized medical school to gain admission to practice in this state? Again: Is the state board issuing licenses to osteopaths who have never advanced further in their medical studies than the third year? How annoying it is, we know, but will some one please answer the foregoing and oblige.

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Look out for that medical bill in the Senate which—if amendments suggested by the joint circular are looked upon with favor—will not be pushed very vigorously.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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Dr. Faust and wife of Colorado Springs were sojourners in our city several days the first of the new year.

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Drs. Welch and Butterfield have moved their offices into the new Temple Court building, corner of Fifteenth and California.

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Dr. Giles F. Roosevelt has moved into offices in the Steele block, where he will be glad to see his many friends and patrons.

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The Medical Advance of Chicago suggests the formation of an Organon club in Denver, with Dr. C. W. Enos as president.

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It will not be necessary to take a four-year course in any regular college hereafter. Just pass the state board and "all will be well."

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The smiling countenance of Dr. Janet B. Clark of Ni Wot, Colorado, illuminated different portions of the city Christmas and the day following.

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Cash donations amounting to \$1,149 were received by the Rochester, New York, Homeopathic Hospital during the month of December, 1902.

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Little Allan Taft, son of Dr. Taft of Longmont, fell on the ice the forepart of the month, and fractured one of the bones of his right forearm.

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Dr. Nelson R. Witlauffer of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was in the city January 14th. Dr. W. is one of the Denver Homeopathic College graduates who is prospering.

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The Critique desires to acknowledge a very pleasant call from Dr. Laurence A. Saunders, formerly of Mankato, Kansas, now located at 1244 Downing avenue, this city.

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Dr. D. J. Horton, graduate of the Denver Homeopathic College, located at Evans, Colorado, paid quite a few of his professional friends pleasant visits the early part of January.

Hartford, Connecticut, and Kansas City, Missouri, both have Dunham Medical Clubs, the members of which discuss homeopathy. It is to be hoped they practice what they preach.

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Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Enos returned to the city the early part of the new year, having had an enjoyable visit with Dr. Enos' father and many friends in Illinois during the holidays.

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The business manager's office is being redecorated and put in such first class condition that those calling to pay their subscriptions will feel like making it two years in advance every time.

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Alice E. Rowe of Springfield, Massachusetts, has been appointed woman physician of the State Homeopathic Hospital at Gowanda, New York. There is a salary of \$1,000 per year attached to the position.

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The Critique was pleased to receive a call from its old college associate, Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden, Colorado, the 19th instant. Dr. King is doing well at Golden, and his friends are glad to know it.

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According to the daily papers there is talk of the colored people of Denver building a hospital for the care of their own people. Cost will be \$75,000, more or less. Good thing and should be encouraged.

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A large number of friends of the Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital were entertained recently by the pupil nurses of that institution, who gave a demonstration of bandaging, washing infants and invalid cookery.

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Dr. William F. Honan, at the Hahnemann Hospital, New York City, treated a lady patient suffering with blood poisoning according to Dr. Barrows' method, by the injection of Formalin. Claims to have saved the patient's life.

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Dr. J. Wylie Anderson was called to Longmont, Colorado, last week to perform a mastoid operation upon a patient of Dr. Billings. Dr. Billings and Taft are making quite a record for homeopathy and themselves at Longmont.

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Kalhapur is the first town in India to establish a charitable dispensary, free to rich and poor alike. It is to be in charge of Dr. V. S. Tengshe, graduate of the New York Medical College, class '02. We glean these facts from the Chironian.

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Dr. J. B. Kinley has quite recently moved both office and residence, the former to 1353 Welton street, and the latter to 1212 Columbine. He is nicely located at both places and is prepared to make it pleasant for his old patrons at either location.

Dr. Stough, a prominent physician of Colorado Springs, paid his respects to The Critique the forepart of the month. More recent developments leads us to surmise that he attended a meeting of the joint legislative committee during his stay.

Dr. E. P. Hershey, a prominent physician of this city, was seriously injured Monday evening, January 19th, by falling off the stone coping at the entrance of St. Joseph's hospital. Besides being badly bruised about the face one of the knee caps was broken.

Dr. Mary D. Moss has furnished offices in the Altamaha, corner of Lafayette and Colfax. The doctor has made a thorough study of electricity as applied to medicine in this country and abroad. Her office is supplied with one of the finest static electrical machines in the West.

Dr. John A. Wyeth of New York has a new treatment of tumors by injecting boiling water into the growth, according to the New York Medical Journal. The solution must be at a temperature of from 190 to 212° F. or higher. The results obtained by this treatment have been very satisfactory.

President Judkins of the state society, who possesses the confidence and patronage of a large practice at Glenwood Springs, passed through the city the 13th of last month on his way eastward, where he intended to do some post graduate work before returning. The doctor is up-to-date in every respect.

Mrs. Grimes, the wife of Mr. D. S. Grimes, one of the oldest nursery men and florists in the state, after a lingering illness of over three months, passed to her reward. Mrs. Grimes was a beautiful character, beloved by everyone that knew her. The Critique extends its sympathy to Mr. Grimes and family.

Dr. Frederic J. Bancroft, one of the pioneer old school physicians of this city, died of heart disease at San Diego, California, Friday, January 16th. Funeral services, very largely attended, were held at St. John's cathedral, this city, Wednesday, January 21st. Dr. Bancroft was very highly esteemed by everyone.

"A kiss is a peculiar proposition. Of no use to one, yet absolute bliss to two. The small boy gets it for nothing, the young man has to steal it, and the old man has to buy it. The baby's right, the lover's privilege, the hypocrite's mask. To a young girl, faith, to a married woman, hope, and to an old maid, charity."—Stolen.

Dr. Bartus Trew, president of the Maryland State Homeopathic Society, died at his home in Baltimore, December 12, 1902. He was but thirty-three years of age at the time of his death, and besides being professor of gynæcology in the Maryland Homeopathic Medical College, was highly esteemed as a scientific and progressive physician.

No, Caroline dear, it is not good form to insist upon wearing all the garments belonging in the family, right at the start, even though you do, eventually, acquire the aggregation. Allow your husband to wear the suspenders for a little while, at least, so that he may become accustomed, gradually, to the absence of their usual attachments.



No, Caroline dear, this is not a Christmas carol, neither is it a college yell. If you must know, however, it is the war whoop of a very select circle of consumptives on the North Side:

Well man, sick man, dead man, 'stiff;'  
Cough 'em up, spit 'em up, what's the 'diff?'  
Humorous, tumorous, bugs and gore,  
We'll not be 'lungers' in 1904."

The Hahnemannian Monthly suggests that the medical examiners be examined. When it gets so that the president of a state board will permit his signature to attach to an advertisement for the cure of lost manhood, and at the sametime exhibit his own letter head and that of a state university as a guarantee that the signature is genuine, it is high time there was something doing.

There are fourteen free beds in the Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital. Of this number six are in the women's ward, four in the men's ward and four in the children's department. We glean the foregoing from the Hospital Leaflet, published to tell you all about this institution. It is needless to add that it fulfils its mission on earth without any apparent effort, and in a most thorough manner.

The typhoid germ and the lemon are having quite an inning in the secular press, and Dr. Asa Ferguson of London considerable notoriety. In this connection it might be stated the greatest lemon crop in the history of the country is expected. "By killing mosquitoes we avoid yellow fever, by vaccination we avoid smallpox, and by drinking lemonade we avoid typhoid." Only tuberculosis and cancer left.

Through courtesy of Mr. Hal S. Ray, general agent of the Rock Island system, also interested in the concern which manufactures the product, editor of The Critique was permitted to sample Cereo-Malta, and we find it to be a most palatable breakfast food. For persons troubled with poor digestive organs, which must be petted, this food will be found to be not only pleasant to the taste but very nutritious.

A case of discrimination against homeopathic physicians by the National Life and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa. They refused to recognize an examination made by Dr. C. F. Hough of Champaign, Illinois, for the only reason that they accept no examinations by homeopaths. Our physicians would do well to bear this company in mind should a chance occur to recommend it to patients.—Medical Century.

Dr. Plympton certainly worked it in great shape, as about one hundred medical journals published his original paper on "Septicæmia and the Curette."—The Homeopathic Recorder. Did you notice, dear Recorder, that The Critique was not of the aforesaid one hundred? We hope we will always be able to discriminate between news and advertising matter, and the way we looked at Plympton's paper, we would not have published it at regular rates.

Idaho Springs, Colo., Jan. 1.—Miss Edith Coffman of this city and Rev. C. Terrill of Denver were married at the Methodist parsonage this afternoon. Miss Coffman is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Coffman of the Methodist church here. Rev. Sommers of Ohio, grand-

father of the bride, performed the ceremony.—Republican. Miss Coffman was a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital and had many friends in Denver, who wish her well.

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Dr. Robin of Paris of the French Academy of Science, states that the present methods of treating consumption are vain. Dr. Robin states there are two infallible tests of those predisposed to tuberculosis: First, the excess of respiratory consumption; second, the daily organic demineralization or loss of mineral elements of the system. Hence, prevention being easily attained by the air cure, by abstinence from alcohol and by complete mental and physical rest. Prevention in those predisposed is the only cure.

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There is talk of revolution outside the Colorado Legislature, even extending to the peaceful paths of medical students. This feeling was brought about in the breasts of the third class men of the Denver-Gross, owing to arbitrary exercise of authority on the part of Dr. Swindt, house physician at the county hospital. He expelled six from a clinic one day the early part of last month, and the six now threaten the college with suit to compel that institution to furnish them clinical instruction according to contract.

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Under the heading "Gleanings," the Hahnemannian Monthly gives its readers an assortment of useful information which is seldom found in any other publication of its kind in this or any other country. There is scarcely a subject worth mentioning—of interest to the busy medical man—which is not taken up and discussed at one time or another by some member of the staff of well known writers comprising those who contribute to this particular department, and the fund of information found therein every month is worth looking up, if for no other reason than just to see whether we are telling the truth or not.

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"Our esteemed Professor Munyon has a new rival in his especial field, and a homeopathic pharmacy, too. The new 'Munyon,' let us say, goes the old several better, for he has no less than 100 compound tablets for the 'cure' of 100 ills. Among them we notice a 'Bone-tissue Tablet,' an 'Aphrodisiac Tablet' (O, Munyon, where art thou!), a 'Salt Rheum Tablet' (Shades of the past! Munyon, why didn't you think of it?), a 'Complexion Tablet' (Think of the science involved in that!), a 'Heart Stimulant Tablet,' and many more equally curious, and all offered at the uniform price of 50 cents per bottle of 250 tablets, in the name of homeopathy."—Homeopathic Recorder.

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During this season of art exhibitions one can appreciate the following:

"You must have enjoyed the comments of that country cousin of yours. He's a stranger to art isn't he?"

"Of course."

"And so original in his remarks. Did he see that copy of 'The Temptation of St. Anthony?'"

"Yes."

"What did he say about it?"

"He said it was the first time he ever wished he was a saint. After that I hurried him along."—Medical Mirror.



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The thirty-first annual report of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1901, is the last report—the twenty-fifth—of the late Selden H. Talcott, M. D. The pamphlet contains a number of excellent photographs of the different buildings, rooms, etc. Besides the complete report telling of the work done and projected, there are twenty-three tables of statistics. These in most cases tell of the comparative records back to 1888, while some afford comparisons as far back as 1872. Statistics for 1901 show an average daily population of 1,243, the largest in the history of the institution; 215 patients were admitted in 1901 and the percentage of recoveries was 41.39. The treasurer's report shows an increased balance over last year. Altogether the condition of affairs is a credit to the managers of the hospital and to the homeopathic profession.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.

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## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS BY MAIL.

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### Mr. John Carnrick No More.

By the death of Mr. John Carnrick the ranks of the pioneer drug trade in the United States have lost their former leader. He was born in 1837 and at the age of twenty-four took up the study of pharmacy in Jersey City, and was among the first to bring out prepristary medicines, together with the manufacturing of drugs for the physicians. Among these the first that came from his tutored hands was Lacto Peptine, followed by Maltine and later Liquid Peptonoids and Pancrobin, as well as others not here enumerated, and as these were in line with the present medical inquiry, he still more closely devoted himself to this special pharmaceutical work, selling the general line of the drug business to Parke, Davis & Co., so that his time might be given wholly to research.

Working along these lines, overcoming the faults of the old and bringing out new facts, which scientific research had brought to him, he developed Protonuclein, Peptenzyme and Trophonine, which have received the world-wide approbation of physicians.

About five years ago, feeling the strain of manufacturing with its untiring demands, he sought other lines and left the business in which he was so long associated and had become so well known to the profession.

The old firm of Reed & Carnrick still retained his name and by the installation of new blood have brought to perfection his later products. While the name of John Carnrick is better known to the former generation, the children fed on Lacto Preparata, invalids on Maltine, those in acute disease saved by Protonuclein and the dyspeptic cured by Peptenzyme, all unite to praise their author, who, although not known to them, has raised the drug trade to its present high standard.

**Wilcox Private Hospital.**

The Lexington Heights Hospital was opened in 1890, being one of the first private hospitals in New York state. It was then known as the Wilcox Private Hospital, with Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox as proprietor and owner, who organized it for the purpose of providing a place for his surgical patients. It became so popular through its excellent management that Dr. Wilcox was induced to make it a stock company, which was done in 1893. Later it was enlarged and called the Lexington Heights Hospital. It was conducted as a stock company until 1897, when Dr. Wilcox leased the property from the company and used it for his own patients. Dr. Wilcox has now purchased the entire plant with all its equipment and is again the sole owner and proprietor. It will still be known as the Lexington Heights Hospital. It has been newly furnished throughout and equipped with the most approved and practical appliances for the treatment of gynecological and surgical disease; a particularly complete X-ray outfit has been added. The hospital report for the past year shows that a large number of interesting operations have been performed, many of an unusual nature. The death rate is extremely low, being but 2.6 for the year 1902.

A regularly incorporated training school is attached to the hospital which has graduated nurses for the past ten years. Many of Buffalo's best nurses hold the diploma of this hospital.

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**DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.**

At the annual meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, held in the Brown Palace Hotel, Monday evening, January 19, 1903, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Walter Joel King, M. D.

Vice President—J. W. Mastin, M. D.

Secretary—G. P. Howard, M. D.

Treasurer—J. B. Brown, M. D.

Board of Censors—Drs. Willard, Vineland and Welch.

The meeting was one of unusual interest, there being several rather heated discussions by several members upon different topics during the session, but all conceded that the coming year bids fair to be one of exceeding interest and importance to the club, and Dr. King's election to the presidency insures harmony and success.

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"What does that red light mean, father?" asked a little boy as they were walking through the depot one night.

"That means danger, my son," replied the father, who was a doctor.

"And is that the reason," continued the little fellow, looking up into his father's face, "that they always have them in the drug store window?"—Physical Culture.

# The Critique

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## MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

The usual medico-legal melange has occupied the attention of our General Assembly this past month to the detriment of public business. Speaker Sanford introduced a bill into the House which has been publicly fathered by the secretary-treasurer of the State Board of Medical Examiners. It amends the present law so that the board shall have more power, furnishes a more effective weapon against those who do not wear the state board collar and increases the fees but does not raise the standard, which we think is about the lowest of that of any self-respecting state in the Union. This bill was referred to a packed committee in the House, whose chairman acknowledged that every favorable action that could be thought of was taken to expedite its passage. So fast was the bill rushed that it found its opponents in the House unprepared and unexpected its appearance each time it bobbed up. Some very unique pleas were offered in its behalf. The bill provides that any one having \$25 and who can furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character and can pass an examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and the practice of medicine (exclusive of materia medica and therapeutics) shall be licensed to practice medicine. The House supporters insisted upon the necessity of osteopaths taking this examination so that the dear people would know that they were proficient in the treatment of disease (therapeutics) and specially mentioned "pneumonia fever" and "septicemia." "Unless examined by this board" that never asks questions about the treatment of disease "they might cause great damage to the public health." The speaker explained that a person taking a fee for the cure of consumption

could have his license revoked, as "consumption is a manifestly incurable disease according to ninety-nine per cent. of the profession," or for so treating "epithelioma, an incurable disease." Representative Dolph, a lawyer, aired his medical lore by defining diphtheria as an "inflammation trying to throw off a pseudo-membrane."

When the bill reached the Senate the judiciary committee to whom it was referred, in stead of a private hearing of those favoring it, gave a public hearing where all schools were represented. Senate bills 212 and 142, establishing homeopathic and osteopathic boards, were also under consideration. The discussion was opened by Mr. Frank Carstarphen, who announced himself as the regular attorney of the board of examiners. Notwithstanding the admissions in the House, he said that the bill "does not interfere with osteopathy." He claimed that the bill raised the standard, and aired his medical knowledge by stating that "the difference between homeopathy and allopathy is in the amount of medicine given."

Dr. Edwin Jay Clark, secretary of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, spoke of the action taken at the last session in almost unanimously instructing their committees and officers to oppose all bills of the character of H. B. 83 or S. B. 30, and in harmony with that action and as a representative of the expressed will of the state society, he offered the following objections to H. B. 83:

1. The bill is a farce. It grants a license to practice medicine to those having no knowledge of medicines, their sources, their preparation and uses (materia medica), or of the treatment of disease (therapeutics).

2. It, as well as S. B. 30, gives one school a control over all other schools. It would be just as sensible to require that every minister before being entitled to enter the pulpit, or practice any other detail of his profession, should be judged as to his professional qualifications by a board of six Catholics two methodists and one Baptist.

3. It places too much power in the hands of a board composed of improper material to constitute a court of justice. It requires its secretary to become a persecutor of all those differing in practice from the board. He requested the passage of



the homeopathic bill and the osteopathic bill and that H. B. 83 should be so amended as to apply only to its progenitors, the allopaths. He said: "In making this request we appeal to that sense of justice and fair play that is enshrined in the heart of every true American citizen, and at the same time offer the only peaceable solution of the problem now before you." His reasons for advocating the passage of the homeopathic and osteopathic bills are crowded out for want of space.

Dr. Stemen, who represented himself as an electro-therapeutist and spoke as an allopath, talked at great length of the high requirements of the bill. He thought that the bill should be passed and enforced so that when it was necessary in an emergency to call in a local doctor the public would know that he was qualified, as he was licensed by this board, and therefore knew (?) how to treat disease. He said that nine out of every ten cases coming to the doctor could be cured without the use of medicines, but forgot to give a reason for the death rate of Denver being over ten per cent. The eclectics were represented by Drs. Hungerford and Miles, the last a state board member. Ordinarily they are both good speakers, but the lifeless talks they gave in support of the allopathic bill showed where their hearts were not. -

Dr. David A. Strickler, who announced himself as chairman of the legislative committee of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, and "representing four out of five members of that committee," said that "the committee favored the bill; that they believed that the bill had some weaknesses, yet it should be passed." He called the bill a low grade medical law, "but will reach a class of persons dangerous to the public health." He thought that if the osteopaths were granted a separate board that the homeopaths were entitled to the passing of their bill. He forgot to tell the Senate committee that in the greater part of his remarks he was misrepresenting the body that the legislative committee of which he was chairman was supposed to act for. In so acting he claims that at the time of his appointment the president privately relieved him of the responsibility of following the instructions of the state society, "if at any time he considered it better to do otherwise."

Dr. N. A. Bolles asked on behalf of the osteopaths that the standard be raised. They wanted the requirements fixed so that the man who gives medicine shall be required to know his business, and the man who "manipulates" shall know his. "While such unfair laws as this one (H. B. 83) are sought to be fastened through such unfair methods upon our state by any school of practice, the time is evidently not at hand for a just and equitable joining of all schools in a common board to regulate the healing art."

W. W. Booth, a Christian Scientist, speaking for a committee of that body, said that if the amendment as proposed by Mr. Carstarphen was passed, exempting them from the action of the bill, they would favor its passage. The sentiment of his remarks was that no matter how unjust it was to others they would favor the bill if not unjust to the Christian Scientists. Dr. Minnie C. Love, after six years of study of homeopathy, soared to greater heights. She was there to advocate the bill from the standpoint of morals. She thought that what was good in osteopathy would live and that what was true and honest in homeopathy might survive. "It is a peculiar shoe that will not fit both feet" (either foot). "It is presumptuous to cast reflections on that greatest of professions whose learning has come down with the ages." She forgot to add "and a knowledge of the healing art is so changeable that a text-book ten years old is of no value except to the curio-hunter."

Dr. Jones, state president of the osteopaths, in answer to questions asked by the allopathic hired attorney, said: "Is osteopathy an exact science? We recognize no exact science." His right to the title doctor on his card came from the granting to him of the degree of "Doctor of Osteopathy" as the reward of twenty months' good work, by a college chartered by the state with power to grant the degree, and would like to see the board that could deprive him of a title to which he had a just right.

Mrs. Walters, a spiritualist, thought that many women died because their husbands forced them to consult one man when they preferred another. "If you are jealous of your doctor, go out and kick yourself around the house."

Colonel Montgomery, ex-speaker of the House, asked "from whence came the demand for medical legislation?" and answered, "not from the people, as they had not introduced a bill." That there was no monopoly in the so-called monopoly bill was shown by the anxiety of the allopaths to let the homeopaths have two or possibly three votes and the eclectics one out of the nine. He had quit the use of medicine many years ago and was now trusting in the Almighty, whom he thought knowed as much about the human anatomy and its ills as any allopathic physician that he ever knew. From principle he opposed all medical legislation, but when you granted legislation to one it was only right to grant bills to all. He suggested to the moral advocate, Dr. Love, that the bill she wanted was one to control the papers and not the physicians.

Senator Doctor Jefferson, in answer to a question, said that osteopathy was an indefinite term synonymous with ostenosus, which was any disease of the bone. The word homeopathy he also considered a misnomer. Allopathy, he said, "is the giving of something to produce a perturbation of the disease, kill the germ and cure the patient." We suggest to the various lecturers upon the principles of medicine the wisdom of changing their definition from the one that has been in use since Hahnemann gave allopaths that name, to this more modern one.

As we go to press it is said that the House bill may be reported from the judiciary committee "any day" with amendments that will make it "a respectable medical bill."

In a letter received from President Judkins we read: "Of course I have no knowledge of the contents of the bills. We should all bow to the wishes of the majority and work together." We think that our state president will not be pleased on his return when he learns how some have endeavored to render of no account the action taken upon the report of the committee of which our president was chairman, and forgetful of the will of the majority, have tried to use their official position to assist our old time enemies in their endeavor to make more lasting their enchainment of homeopathy and the overthrow of a school as much entitled to practice as either of us.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.



## MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 518-19 Equitable Building.

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### PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

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Certain kinds of evidence are excluded by the law on grounds of public policy on the theory that its admission would work greater harm than its rejection or suppression. To this class belongs all testimony concerning matters communicated to or learned by attorneys, physicians or priests in their professional relations to their clients, patients or penitents, respectively, and knowledge gained in other confidential relations, the enumeration of which is not necessary for our present consideration

The idea underlying the theory protecting communications to a professional adviser from publicity seems to be that no consideration should exist which would embarrass a client or patient, as the case may be, in the full, free and confidential discussion of his affairs calling for professional attention; that no one should be deterred from consulting his professional adviser by the fear that what he had to disclose under the seal of privacy may thereafter be disclosed under compulsion.

This theory may apply with some force to the relation of attorney and client, but its logic is not clearly apparent as far as it relates to communications from a patient to his physician. It is very doubtful whether in any instance, if such a privilege did not exist, a person in need of medical attention would even give a thought to such a consideration, or, if he did, would be deterred from telling whatever was necessary to a correct understanding of his trouble. On general principles, however, it is proper that communications made under such circumstances should be not only treated confidentially as a matter of tact and propriety, but that they should, within limits, have the protection of the law against compulsory publicity.

The privilege, so-called, which attaches itself to such communications belongs to the patient, not to the physician, and



it is the former who has the right to insist upon it or to waive it. Its extent varies in different jurisdictions, particularly where it has statutory sanction. In general, it applies, not necessarily to all confidential communications made during consultation between physician and patient, but usually to such only as are necessary for obtaining the professional advice and all facts and matters learned by the physician in that connection, whether from verbal utterances of the patient or by other observation. The mere fact that a doctor happens to be, for instance, one's family physician, does not in itself entitle all communications from the patient to the protection of this privilege, for many matters may occur between them in ordinary social or business intercourse which do not grow out of any professional relationship; it is only those matters that are learned with a view to the performance of the professional medical duty that are embraced within the rule.

The Colorado statute on the subject expresses it as follows:

"There are particular relations in which it is the policy of the law to encourage confidence and to preserve it inviolate; therefore a person shall not be examined as a witness in the following cases:

\* \* \* \*

"A physician or surgeon, duly authorized to practice his profession under the laws of this state, shall not, without the consent of his patient, be examined as to any information acquired in attending the patient, which was necessary to enable him to prescribe or act for the patient." (Mills' Annotated Statutes, section 4824.)

It was held by the Court of Appeals of this state, in an action brought by an employe of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company against the company, that the relation of physician and patient exists between a surgeon employed in a hospital maintained by a corporation and supported, in whole or in part, by contributions reserved from the wages of its employes, and an employe of the corporation who is treated for an injury by the surgeon in such hospital; and that under the statute the surgeon cannot, without the patient's consent, testify as to any information concerning the injury acquired by his attendance on the patient.

To the general rule there are implied qualifications, as in the case of the testimony of a physician who has been appointed by the court to examine into the physical condition of a party to a suit and to testify concerning the same. The very object in such a case being the obtaining of testimony, the person so examined cannot claim the privilege arising from the relationship of physician and patient.

Thus in the case of *Nesbit vs. The People* (19 Colo., 441), it appears that the gentleman named became entangled with the law owing to the fact that he had committed a most cold-blooded and atrocious murder, the consequences of which he sought, upon his trial, to escape by various ingenious defenses; among others, as is to be expected, he advanced a plea of insanity, it being impossible to deny the killing or to show any justification, excuse or provocation. After his arraignment, on his own motion, the late Dr. Eskridge was appointed by the court to examine the defendant and to testify concerning his mental condition. When it came to the trial, however, the result of Dr. Eskridge's examination having proved unfavorable to the defendant's pretense of insanity, the latter, by his learned counsel, most strenuously objected to the reception of the doctor's evidence, on the ground of the privilege pertaining to information gained during professional attendance—a proposition that was with promptness squelched by the trial court, which was in turn sustained in its commendable attitude by the Supreme Court.

The patient may, of course, at any time waive the privilege. The Colorado law provides as follows:

"If a person offer himself as a witness, that is to be deemed a consent to the examination; also the offer of a wife, husband, attorney, clergyman, physician or surgeon as a witness, shall be deemed a consent to the examination within the meaning of the first four subdivisions of the last section." (Mills' Ann. Stat., section 4825.)

Whether as a matter of practical expediency the privilege of communications from patient to doctor works more good than evil, is a mooted question. Certainly there should be, morally, at least, the strictest confidence in such matters; on the other hand, the abuse of what was intended for a sal-

utary safeguard has, in practical experience, been frequently known to have led to a perversion of justice.

A very eminent writer on the law of evidence (Greenleaf) expresses strongly his antagonism to the maintenance of the privilege, and reflection will show that the argument is by no means an unsound one, which he advances in the following language:

"As to the policy of the privilege, and of extending it, there can only be condemnation. The chief classes of litigation in which it is invoked are actions on policies of life insurance, where the deceased's misrepresentations as to health are involved; actions for corporal injuries, where the plaintiff's bodily condition is to be ascertained; and testamentary actions, where the testator's mental condition is in issue. In all of these cases the medical testimony is the most vital and reliable, the most important and decisive, and is absolutely needed for purposes of learning the truth. In none of them is there any reason for the party to conceal the facts except to perpetrate a fraud upon the opposing party, and in the first two of these classes the advancement of fraudulent claims is notoriously common. In none of these cases need there be any fear that the absence of the privilege will subjectively hinder people from consulting physicians freely (which is, as we have seen, the true reason for maintaining the privilege for clients of attorneys); the injured person would still seek medical aid, the insured person would still submit to a medical examination, and the dying testator would still summon physicians to his cure. In litigation about wills, policies and personal injuries, the privilege, where it exists, is known in practice to be a serious obstacle to the ascertainment of truth and a useful weapon for those interested in suppressing it. Any extension of it to other jurisdictions is to be earnestly deprecated."

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Editor Frank Kraft, M. D., of The American Physician, says: "When a homeopathic college, issuing a homeopathic journal, in order to gather in homeopathic subscribers, offers hypodermic syringes as a premium, then we do think we have reached the lowest plane of commercial college activity. It is as if a Catholic commission should offer Protestant Bibles as a premium for being good." Give 'em rope, Bre'r Kraft—you know the result.



## DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

CONDUCTED BY J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D.

Address all communications concerning this department to Dr. Anderson, 17 Steele Block, Denver, Colo., not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

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### THE CARELESS HANDLING OF FIREARMS.

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Case 1—A young man, on retiring, left a loaded revolver, 22 caliber, in the hip pocket of his pantaloons. On arising in the morning, while putting on his pants, the hammer of the gun struck the side of the bed and went off, the ball entered the middle third of the right thigh and ranged downward and lodged posterior to the knee joint. It was impossible to locate the bullet by probing or palpation. The wound was cleansed of the particles of undergarment and lining of pants that was carried into it. The bullet became encysted, wound healed and now several years have elapsed and it has given him no trouble.

Case 2—A night watchman was showing his revolver, a 38 caliber, to a friend, who accidentally discharged it and the ball entered the right arm at the lower third, and struck the humerus and passed up the arm about three inches without fracturing the bone. When the case was brought to me at the end of eight days the arm was swollen to double its natural size. Sepsis was well established, with all its attending symptoms. An X-ray was taken of the arm and the bullet located close to the elbow joint, it having worked its way down, due to the suppuration, from which position it was removed without much difficulty. Owing to the septic condition present in the arm, the case was slow in recovering.

Case 3—A lady and her six-year-old son were spending the summer at Manitou and the boy, while playing out in the yard, felt something strike his left leg from behind and felt the blood running down his limb. The mother telegraphed me to meet her at the train on its arrival in Denver and be prepared to operate at once. On their arrival, the ball was located by the use of the X-ray and removed from the popliteal space, resting close to the lower end of the femur and popliteal artery. The bullet was a 22. Some parties below the cottage were shooting at a target, never knowing or seemingly caring



whether any one was in range of the bullets or not. The wound healed kindly.

Case 4—Last fall two men while on a duck hunt in Utah, one of them, through the careless handling of a shot gun, it was discharged and most of the load of No. 6 shot entered the right hand of his companion, fracturing the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones. The surgeon called wanted to amputate the ring and little finger and half of the palm of the hand. The young man objected and came to Denver and Dr. Burg treated the case, removing quite a number of the shot at that time. The hand healed and there is good use of the injured fingers. A number of the shot remained, as shown by the X-ray, and a number in the palm of the hand interfered with the grasping of objects. Owing to an injury to Dr. Burg's hand, Dr. McCurtain and I were called to assist him operate, and we succeeded in removing those that gave the greatest trouble. Most of the shot were removed without the use of even a local anesthetic.

Case 5—Two young men, about sixteen years old, took a 32 caliber revolver and started out to have a good time shooting at a target. They had reached Congress park, when one of them started to load the weapon while his companion was bent over tying his shoestring. The revolver being pointed at his chum during this performance, accidentally went off. The bullet just missed his head and passed through the fleshy part of the middle third of his left thigh anteriorly. After careful cleansing and dressing of the wound it healed without any trouble.

These few cases have been recorded to show how in each and every case carelessness was the cause. There are only two ways to prevent such accidents, first to thoroughly educate the youth of our land in the proper handling of firearms, never, under any circumstances, to point a gun at any one, loaded or empty. Second, pass a law to impose a severe penalty upon those who shoot any one through "not knowing it was loaded" or careless handling of firearms by which persons are accidentally shot.

## DEPARTMENT OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

CONDUCTED BY G. S. PECK, M. D.

Correspondence for this department should be addressed to Dr. G. S. Peck, Rooms 2-4, 1427 Stout Street, and should be in his hands by 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

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### THE CORNEA.

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In the scheme of vision the eye may be said to be divided into three distinct parts, viz., the portion which transmits the rays of light and focuses them upon the retina—the dioptric system. This comprises the cornea, the anterior chamber, the pupil, the posterior chamber, the lens with its investing capsule and the vitreous humor. Secondly, the percipient portion, or the retina, upon which the rays impinge and the stimulation of which produces the sensation of light; and thirdly, the intra-ocular portion including the optic nerve and the central structures, by the stimulation of which one becomes conscious of impressions of external objects—sight.

In the first division of this scheme, that of transmission and focussing of rays, the rays of light first encounter the clear, transparent convexo-concave structure, the cornea, the perfect clearness and transparency of which is absolutely essential to good vision. This being the case, one can readily understand the necessity of exhibiting the utmost skill in treating any disease affecting it. Bearing in mind that the repair of any solution of continuity of the normal tissue is brought about by the formation of scar tissue and that this scar tissue has not the systematic arrangement of epithelium and connective tissue found in normal structures, its importance is apparent when applied to lesions of the cornea. Here the normal stratified epithelium and the deeper connective tissue laminae are so disposed as to be perfectly transparent, and their meridional curves so adjusted as to form the rays exactly the same in all concentric portions of the surface.

There are two immediate factors which may act to modify these conditions. The cornea may be the seat of disease, or injury from foreign bodies; or diseased and deformed lids may be responsible for serious involvement of the cornea. Of the latter, granular lids constitute a constant menace to the

integrity of the corneal surface. Granulation tissue constantly creating friction upon the cornea frequently excites sufficient irritation to induce an ulcer of its surface, which is usually found to be very painful, persistent and quite intractable. The stimulation from the friction quite as frequently manifests irritation to induce ulcer of its surface, which is usually found to be very painful, persistent and quite intractable. The stimulation from the friction quite as frequently manifests itself in the form of pannus, in which condition there is a marked self in the form of pannus, in which condition there is a marked heaping up of the epithelial tissue with marked increase in the vascularity of the portion of the field involved. The extent of involvement in these cases may be from a slight haziness in one segment of the field to an opacity covering the entire cornea and absolutely eliminating all acuity of vision. Here at any time we may have breaking down of tissue to such an extent as to cause much concern lest vision be entirely lost. A condition of this kind becomes all the more grave when, as in the experience of the writer only recently, the vision of one eye had been lost in infancy, and the entire corneal surface of the other was one continuous ulcer, the patient's surroundings the most unsanitary, and the greatest difficulty experienced in having any directions fully carried out. While we came out of the struggle with fair vision, there were several weeks of anxiety for all concerned.

If the granulation tissue itself does not immediately affect the cornea, its improper treatment may cause sufficient contraction, or without treatment the lid may be inverted (entropion) so as to bring the lashes in contact with the surface of the cornea, and cause roughening or possibly ulceration. These are some of the affections of the lids which may involve the structure of the cornea; while in the second category, that of ulcers of the cornea from other causes, the same results may follow. Eye strain from imperfect refraction is one of the most frequent causes of keratitis, and one of the most persistent. Occasionally one meets with a case in which, like those cases of persistent headache due to eyestrain, even with the utmost efforts at relief, will persist until our corneal surface becomes opaque in spots and irregular in its curves to

such an extent as to greatly impair the vision. As a rule, injuries to the cornea from the lodgment of small foreign bodies, as cinders, emery and non-penetrating pieces of steel, if given prompt attention, are not followed by opacity. If, however, these bodies are allowed to remain in until inflammatory reaction has taken place, there may be permanent opacity follow. Penetrating wounds or incisions are followed by more or less pronounced scar tissue, depending on the size of the body. As was said earlier in this article, the utmost care, then, in the management of these cases must be apparent to us all.

Any neglect or mismanagement of these cases having for their results the possibility of more or less permanent impairment of vision is so momentous that ignorance of their best care should be sufficient to deter the inexperienced from attempting their treatment at all.

Many cases of granular lids have been burned and cauterized until the lids have been denuded of the conjunctival lining and the cartilage warped and twisted till its every movement causes injury to the cornea, when by proper management it could have been cured without especial injury to the lid itself or to the integrity of the cornea.

On the other hand, corneal ulcers have been atropinized, cauterized and mercurialized time and again only to recur as soon as the effects of the immediate treatment have subsided, until finally, by proper refraction and the adjustment of suitable lenses relief is afforded. So often, unfortunately, the eye has healed and ulcerated anew, till much of the acuity of vision has been lost through numerous maculae covering the cornea. It goes without saying that these consequences should always be avoided when possible.

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The Critique, our excellent Rocky mountain contemporary, informs us that we were in error as to the passing of certain resolutions in the Colorado State Homeopathic Society tending toward the establishment of an insane hospital in that state under homeopathic control. We regret that we were misinformed, and still more that the resolutions did not pass, and will only say they ought to have passed and we wish this was the same thing. Keep at it, gentlemen, and these or some just as good will pass and the institution will be ours.—  
Medical Century.



## CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This department is open to the students, the faculty and friends of the College and Hospital. Matters pertaining to this department must be in hands of the Managing Editor not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion.

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At the operation, February 5th, one of the very best looking nurses in the hospital fainted. It is supposed that she accidentally saw the face of a junior at the window.

There was a slight accident in the laboratory the other day. A large area of plaster fell from the ceiling, hitting nearly every person present at the time. Dr. Singletary received quite a severe scalp wound; where was that hat?

The chronic hen kicker was sick about a week, her throat or teeth being out of order. The rest received by the other students was quite refreshing.

On passing along the corridor on the main floor of the hospital we noticed crape on the door of No. —. We asked if some one was dead. "Oh, no," answered the nurse, "Dr. Wallace has left the hospital."

Have you noticed our chief buttonholer? He is a little disfigured, with the iron band, but still in the ring. Always has a funny story to tell the professors after every lecture. Even the genial quiz-master, Dr. Bartz, has had to stand for it.

Dr. Frazer of the senior class has but recently recovered from a severe attack of la grippe. Dr. Peck was the attending physician.

Who is our long-legged friend, wearing a spike-tail coat and plug hat, who is hooking patients from our clinic? This is no conundrum. Better take a tumble, papa, before some one reports you to the dean.

Say, fellows, have you noticed our bright light who is seldom seen but who, when present, is always heard? For example: Quiz question by professor: Give differentiating diagnosis between impaction of the feces and ovarian tumor. Answer by B.: (Not fit for public print.)

Dr. Ewing has been on the sick list for about a week. We are glad to see him in our midst again.

Dr. Burton has recently moved to a fine suite of offices in the Temple Court. He is right next door to Professor Welch.

Dr. Strickler has secured rooms in the Pioneer building; they are being decorated and arranged for business. We all say, "Good!"

If Dr. Locke knows what is good for him he will not send any more cases of variola to the eye clinic.

Dr. Pitts was forced to consult Dr. McGee. We can guess why he is still feeling of his jaw in a gingerly way.

A prevailing epidemic of colds makes the attendance at the clinics (of students) rather light, but increases the clinical material considerably.

Professor Willard had a little surprise ready for the seniors and juniors Monday, February 9th. Several of the former and two of the latter branched out as full fledged provers. The ladies, of course, had more symptoms than a shorthand reporter could take down; the juniors, most of whom were out the night before attending a little party given by the nurses, were not on hand. The juniors are pretty good fellows, but a little sleepy.

A gentleman who was visiting the hospital the other day, hearing a noise in the basement which he likened unto the "roaring of a lion," asked what it was? A pretty nurse answered and said: "Oh, that is the professor with the funny finger; he is drilling some of the boys to listen to the heart after he has directed patient to keep on his vest and to button up his coat. You should see him, by all means," she added, "as he is considered quite a curiosity, inasmuch as he does not need a hypo., thermom. or steth., has no use for physical diagnosis and really gets along without lots of things other doctors consider quite useful."

The Ustian Fraternity had a nice little entertainment Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. Professor Strickler opened the ceremonies in which he stated the objects of the order, at the same time welcoming the guests. Dr. McGee read a paper upon Medical Ethics, which follows: (Much regret lack of space which forbids publishing Dr. McGee's very interesting paper. Will publish it later.—Editor.) We are all sorry some of the professors were not on hand to hear it, even if it was written by the man who lost his appendix; he always tries to be one of the boys, and we have all voted him a jolly good

fellow. Prof. J. W. Harris next read a very interesting paper. It was replete with witty sayings and good advice. It was loudly encored. Miss Powell then gave a recitation which related to "Pa's Soft Spots." Of course she was called back, and in a bright and smiling manner recited "When Pa Took the Place of the Hired Girl." The music rendered by the lady quartette was exceedingly fine; all were delighted, and voted it second only to the beautiful young ladies who rendered the selections.

Our juniors are certainly a brilliant lot of young aspirants to the title of M. D. One, whose brilliancy is particularly dazzling, was recently asked by the professor of eye and ear, how he would treat a frost-bitten ear. The answer came so promptly that the clock stopped: "If it was frozen in the winter I would rub it with snow; if frozen in the summer, I would use ice." Even his bright intellect failed to comprehend the cause for the laughter which followed.

Well here we are up against the "axe" again. One of the blocks better brush up and take off the bark; his hat will no doubt fit better next month.

PRINCE PAVLO.

The homeopathic doctors have petitioned the Fourteenth General Assembly to set them apart from the doctors of other schools and give them a state examining board of their own, free from the interference of physicians of any other school. A bill was introduced in the House some days ago to establish the homeopathic state examining board, and yesterday it was presented in the Senate. In a circular sent to the members of the Legislature the following are given as "a few reasons why the act to regulate the practice of homeopathic medicine and surgery should be adopted:

"1. Under the provisions of this act we desire simply to place the homeopathic school of medicine on an independent, just and honorable basis without in any manner interfering with other schools or systems of practice.

"2. We believe in the utmost liberty of choice in the selection of medical advisers by the people, and also that every school of medicine should have the legal right to regulate its professional affairs according to its own proper and legitimate standards.

"3. Under the existing statutes regulating the practice of medicine in Colorado, the homeopathic school is placed under the domination of the large allopathic majority in the present board of medical examiners.

"4. The persistent efforts of the allopathic school to regulate, through legislation, the practice of all other schools and systems, have become unjust and intolerable and should no longer be allowed to prevail.

"5. We seek no advantages over rival systems of healing, and we ask this legislation for no other purpose than to maintain a high standard of education, skill and efficiency among the practitioners of homeopathy."—Republican.

## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Address all matters concerning this department to Dr. Tennant, so as to reach him by not later than 15th of the month preceeding date of publication.

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### A CASE.

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Mr. J., residing two miles out, called for a prescription for his ten-year-old daughter, whom he said had inflammation of the bladder, as she had urinated twenty times during last twenty-four hours. I told him I thought it best to see the girl, so a visit was made.

July 13—Temperature 103.7, pulse 115; severe pain in right side; could not lie on right side; tumor beneath McBurney's point size of small hen's egg. There was no material change in patient until the 18th, when I found temperature 104.5, pulse 140, tumor size of duck egg.

July 19—About same, except more tympanitis.

July 20—Temperature 104, pulse 135; by slight pressure over tumor could feel and hear gurgling as if tumor was discharging.

July 21—Temperature 103.5, pulse 130; stools contained greenish mumous and pus.

July 22—Temperature 102, pulse 130; every stool contained considerable greenish pus.

July 23—Temperature 99.5, pulse 110; pus discharge with stools more profuse.

July 24—Temperature normal, pulse 100; patient very weak and emaciated; no pus with stools to-day.

Only remedies used were Bell. and Merc. Corr., small doses Rochelle Salts were given on 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Hot flannels were used to relieve pain and tympanites; one teaspoonful of milk punch every three hours was ordered on 20th, since which time the patient recuperated very fast and regained perfect health.

D. J. HORTON, M. D.

Evans, Colo.

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Judging from the unusual activity of the cash subscriptions received during the past month, from new people, we are inclined to flatter ourselves that The Critique is being looked upon with more or less favor by those desiring a strictly simon-pure homeopathic publication.



## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY W. A. BURR, M. D.

Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Burr, 2010 Welton St., Denver Colo., not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

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### MY MEDICAL CREED.

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I am a homeopathic practitioner and believe in homeopathy. Just what are the tenets of my faith?

1. I believe that man, made as he is, cannot live on this earth without becoming the prey of disease. He cannot avoid sickness of some kind. The most careful observance of all the laws of life and health known to man does not enable him to always keep perfectly well. At some time in life and in some way there is a deviation from complete health, and sickness and pain follow.

Such has been the history of man during ages past, and such is his experience to-day. In all lands and among all classes of people man becomes ill, suffers pain and dies. By means of hereditary entailment the human body has become tainted with disease. The most healthy persons have within them a tendency to some kind of complaint. This may be very slight and so subtle as to escape detection even in a critical examination, but it is there; perhaps due to heredity, or contagion, or possibly to some occult telluric or meteorologic influence. Such diseases as the plague, the various forms of syphilis, tuberculosis, smallpox, leprosy and other grave affections have infected the human family and the taint of some disease, or organ or tissue, or all, is the common lot of man. The best hygiene and sanitation known is inadequate to rid the system of these dyscrasiæ. Neither will the healing power of nature wholly restore these taints of disease. Some of them are even so persistent as to not only remain after the use of any and all non-medicinal means to remove them, but they even tend to grow worse and worse until arrested by some therapeutic means. Has Providence provided any remedy?

2. An All-Wise Being has distributed throughout air and earth and sea many medicinal substances to be used for the healing of the diseases of men. These are found in the three

kingdoms of nature, the vegetable, the animal and the mineral. But it has been left for the wisdom of man, not only to become thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the multifarious forms of disease, but also to find out how to prepare and how to use these medicinal substances for the cure of the maladies of men.

Led by Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, who first put into general use the great law of cure, *similia*, a system of healing has been formulated, the therapeutic relation, between the several medicines and the various forms of disease, has been found, and the principles of curing the sick with medicines have become definitely known. They are the proving of drugs on the healthy, the increased power of drugs to cure disease when potentized by means of trituration and succussion, the use of the similar remedy and that in the minimum dose.

In this way a science of therapeutics has been built up that has stood the test of a century of trial and is coming more and more into favor with the people, both physicians and laymen, year by year.

I believe, then, (1) that the use of medicines in the cure of disease is necessary, and that any person or class of persons who attempt to cure the ailments of man without medicines can have, at best, only a measure of success.

I believe (2) that the best work can be done only by physicians of broad learning who thoroughly understand the nature of medicinal substances, their every effect upon the human body, the best method of preparing them so as to be at once harmless and also the most potent for good; and most important of all, who understand nature's great law of cure that shows how best to use medicines for the cure of the many forms and conditions of disease that will not yield to any or all other kinds of treatment.

#### HOMEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER.

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Scene: Ladies ready-made suit department, Denver Dry Goods Company's store.

Saleswoman—I thought this suit would about fit you; it's a 34.

Prospective Purchaser—Well, it ought to be about right. I'll be 32 my next birthday.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceeding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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### THE POTENCY PROBLEM.

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From the February Century "Potency number," we extract a few thoughts for the readers of The Critique:

"It is generally held that the lower strengths only are of value in the treatment of acute disorders. This is a vital error. Formerly I carried in my daily work a heavy hand-satchel of tinctures, firsts, second and thirds. But this is changed. Instead of a drummer's case I to-day get along with two little pocket cases of the one-thousandth in half drachm vials, of the tiniest pellets, with a vest pocket vial of Saccharum album. And I get along better than before. So rarely now do I sign a death certificate that it comes to be a novelty to do so. Formerly I carried them in my office in bulk and always had an extra one or two in my commercial traveler valise. The high relieves just as quickly and effectively, except in very special instances, as does the low. It relieves more permanently, as a rule, and avoids all the unpleasant and ill-effects of crude dosage."—C. E. Fisher.

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"The potency most frequently used by me is the third, which, with all of the other indications for treatment, as rest, exercise, diet, nursing, etc., give quite satisfactory results. Very much of my every day work, however, is done with remedies in the thirtieth potency, which I prescribe in acute cases with as marked success as in the chronic. In my experience acute cases present symptoms on which we can more reliably base a prescription, and which respond more surely to the properly selected remedy in the higher potencies. It may become my rule that the more severe the illness the higher should be the potency. I think that the wisdom of this rule is at least partly confirmed by the fact that the homeopathic remedies oftenest indicated in extreme conditions have the highest repute in the high potencies. The most decided and remarkable cures I have been able to make have been from potencies

marked 'C. M.,' though I have not used them very much, as compared with the 30's. I am now giving some new 1,000's a careful trial, with already some positively favorable results to their credit and more that are doubtful."—H. W. Champlin.

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"I am using any strength from the tincture in ten drop doses to the 40m. The higher potencies I give when cases are chronic, and when the patient, in my opinion, is of a nervous, susceptible temperament. The third or the lower preparations I use in more acute cases; the metals and such remedies as Lycopodium I never use below the thirtieth. There has been but little change in selection of the potency in the past five years, except that I use the 200th and 1m. a great deal more frequently."—George Royal.

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"The first time that I ever met that veteran homeopath and champion warrior of homeopathic principles, Dr. Eldridge of Flint, he was incensed at the action of a prominent member of the profession. The good doctor exclaimed: 'He never was a homeopath, anyhow; when his baby was sick and peevish and wanted to be carried about, he prescribed Cham. tincture! Who ever heard of the tincture of chamomilla curing anything?' From that day I have prescribed Cham. in the higher potencies, and it must be confessed, with increasing satisfaction."—R. S. Copeland.

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Statistics of twelfth census disproves statements made to the effect that the birth rate of the nation was on the decrease. The following comparative statement speaks for itself.

|                                    | Birth<br>Rate,<br>1900. | Average Annual<br>Excess of Births<br>Over Deaths Per<br>1,000 Mean Popu-<br>lation, 1890-1900. | Birth<br>Rate,<br>1900. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| United States .....                | 26.9                    | 17.7  | 27.2                    |
| Northeast Division .....           | 22.1                    | 11.5  | 23.8                    |
| Central and Northern Division..... | 26.9                    | 18.4  | 25.9                    |
| Southern Division .....            | 30.1                    | 19.8  | 31.5                    |
| Western Division .....             | 22.9                    | 18.7  | 22.8                    |



# The Critique

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16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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If we had space to spare, would be glad to publish an editorial from the Douglass County Record which is in reply to certain criticisms undertaken by Dr. Walter A. Palmer in which he upholds Dr. Sanford's medical bill and at the same time presumes to set the Record editor right upon some points regarding which only old school physicians are supposed to be familiar. By this time, no doubt, Dr. Palmer wishes he hadn't made the attempt, as Editor Matthews in a very gentlemanly manner which is characteristic of editors, and the average "country editor" in particular, makes quite plain a few facts regarding the personal privileges of people in general which the valiant doctor had apparently overlooked. The Record is published at Dr. Sanford's home town, and while apparently not antagonistic to him personally or politically, certainly shows a very clear conception of the fair thing when it discusses medical bills at least.

M.

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In a mild epidemic of typhoid which visited Baltimore, Maryland, recently, the homeopaths came out first best, as usual, having not lost a single case.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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THE CRITIQUE is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of THE CRITIQUE is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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Dr. David A. Strickler has been reappointed on the State Board of Medical Examiners.

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Another Dunham College graduate, Dr. Ada V. Pierce, has located in Denver, offices corner of Fifteenth and Stout.

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Dr. T. Mitchell Burns announces the opening of offices in the Temple Court building, corner Fifteenth and California streets.

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The cash donations for January, 1903, to the current expenses of the Rochester, New York, Homeopathic Hospital amounted to \$1,041.

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Mrs. Dr. George William Compton, Ophir, Colorado, was in the city a short while the previous month. Compton, Jr., accompanied her.

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Dr. S. S. Smythe has moved his place of residence from the Hotel Metropole to his old address, the Earl, 1430 Tremont street. Telephone, Champa 3791.

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Dr. G. W. Howard, secretary of the Denver Homeopathic Club, has moved his offices across the hall in the Steele block, and is now sharing quarters with Dr. Roosevelt.

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Dr. F. L. Slocum, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who is deeply interested in mining matters in this state and South Carolina, paid The Critique a pleasant visit February 11th.

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From the general expression of a preference for Denver, and the month September, it looks very much like this city would entertain the Homeopathic State Society this fall.

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Ralph D. P. Brown, M. D., has opened offices in the Nevada building, corner of Seventeenth and California streets, rooms 12-12½. We wish him all manner of success—that means much money.

Some physicians are unkind enough to declare that vaccination is a great cause of cancer. As cancer has been very much on the increase since vaccination was introduced, the theory seems quite rational.

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Dr. J. W. Mastin succeeds Dr. S. S. Smythe as editor of The Critique. We shall miss Dr. Smythe from the editorial fold, for take him all in all he was an editor and a good one of a good journal, too.—Medical Century.

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For Sale.—A Mackintosh cautery battery, nearly new, together with a universal handle and all the electrodes complete for nose and throat work. For price, address Dr. M. Hatfield, American House, Denver, Colorado.

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Dr. Bushrod W. James, one of the most prominent homeopathic practitioners of the country, as well as an author of considerable note, died at his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1903, aged sixty-seven years.

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Dr. Charles Barrows' method of treating sepsis by the intravenous injection of a one to 5,000 solution of formalin is not proving a cure for every case. The case treated at Cheyenne, Wyoming, by this new method, died.

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About \$400 was added to the fund of the emergency hospital by a concert given for its benefit at the First Baptist Church the latter part of last month. The energetic ladies who were in charge of the affair are to be congratulated.

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Dr. Billings, a prominent homeopathic physician of Longmont, paid his respects to The Critique the 19th of last month. The doctor is deeply interested in static electricity and contemplates the purchase of an up-to-date machine soon.

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Mr. Frederic W. Lienau, attorney, who has contributed to the two preceding as well as this issue of The Critique on legal subjects pertaining to the medical profession, has moved his offices from the Continental building, to rooms 518-19 Equitable building.

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Dr. J. T. Greenleaf of Owego has an excellent article in the December issue of The Denver Critique, entitled "A Few Reasons for the Existence of Homeopathic Insane Hospitals." It will pay perusal and should be circulated in every state in the Union.—Medical Century.

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Dr. J. Harrison Daniel, who will be remembered as a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic College, and one of the most popular mem-

bers of his class, is located at Leslie, Arkansas, and if getting his just deserts is doing well. He remitted for The Critique and sends regards to "the boys."

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Dr. John H. Morrow, formerly of Denver, now located at Beaumont, Texas, was in the city a few days last month, returning to his new home in the Lone Star state the 17th. Dr. Morrow's many friends were delighted to meet him again and to know that he was prospering in his new location.

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Dr. M. B. Blouke has been appointed professor of gynecology in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. Dr. Blouke has been a teacher in that college since 1885 and has done faithful and meritorious work in anatomy and surgery. He is well fitted for his new and important position.

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Pennsylvania is soon to have a state hospital for the insane, exclusively under homeopathic control. San Francisco is to have a new hospital (homeopathic) which will cost \$100,000. The hospital for the insane, which was to be built in Colorado and placed under homeopathic control is—indeinitely postponed.

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Dr. S. S. Smythe of Denver, Colorado, has yielded the editorial quill of The Critique into the hands of Dr. James William Mastin. The retirement of Dr. Smythe is to be regretted for he did excellent work. It is hoped that his successor will prove equally capable. Here is "good luck!"—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

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With the December issue of Hahnemannian Advocate, Chicago, appears the announcement of Dr. H. W. Pierson's withdrawal from editorial charge. Dr. Pierson will continue to contribute to the columns of this thoroughly homeopathic publication, and whomever his successor may be we wish him (or her) unbounded success.

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A third edition of the well known book on "Urinary Analysis," by Dr. Clifford Mitchell, professor of renal diseases in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, is out, and the same author has in press a large work on practice, entitled "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," which will soon be ready. Boericke & Tafel publish both books.

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On the 10th and 11th of February, 1903, the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York held its fifty-first annual meeting in the Common Council chambers at Albany. A good program, plenty of important and interesting business and a first class banquet was given.

DE WITT G. WILCOX, Secretary.



Conscientious work on the part of Dr. J. W. Mastin, associate editor of *The Critique*, will be rewarded by his advancement to the position of editor-in-chief, consequent upon the retirement of Dr. Samuel S. Smythe. The journal will, beginning with the January number, be issued on the 1st instead of the 15th of each month.—Hahne-mannian Advocate.

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Miss Jennie Dorothy Horton, one of the popular graduates from the Denver Homeopathic Training School, who is very much in demand as a nurse, was called to Albany, New York, the latter part of January owing to the serious sickness of a sister. She has returned to the city and her calling, however, and is now located at 1275 Pearl street. Telephone, York 652.

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Do you wish to keep abreast of the times? Then subscribe to Romeike's Press Clipping Bureau, the largest in the world. When in New York visit 110 Fifth avenue in the Judge building and view one of the sights of the city. Seventy-five trained employes are constantly kept busy assorting and reading 680 daily and 3,000 weekly papers and sending out clippings to 5,000 subscribers.

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Dr. Warren D. Howe, one of the brightest lights in homeopathy in Colorado, has associated himself with the W. D. Gibson Company, manufacturers of every description of crucible spiral springs, Chicago, Illinois. Silas Howe, the doctor's father, is president and treasurer of above named company. I am sure every homeopathic physician in Colorado wishes Dr. Howe success in his new field of labor.

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The transactions of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York for the year 1902, volume thirty-seven, edited by the secretary, De Witt Wilcox, M. D., Buffalo, New York, is a book of 365 pages, and the general make-up of the work and contents are of a high order. The papers and the discussion will well repay reading. The Critique wishes to thank the secretary for remembering it with a copy.

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A laboratory for clinical diagnosis has been established in Chicago for the benefit of homeopathic physicians wishing examinations made of urine, blood, sputum, curettements, tumors, etc. The staff is composed of Dr. Clifford Mitchell, urologist; Dr. Edgar G. Davis, bacteriologist, and Dr. Edward C. Streeter, pathologist. The office of the laboratory is in suite 412, Bay State building, 70 State street, Chicago.

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It is too bad that Dr. Sanford could not write after his name: SpeakerofthehouseofrepresentativesalsoofthesenatestateofColorado. This would "cinch" matters so, as Representative Gobin puts

it, "that it would even put corn doctors, horse doctors and doctors of divinity in the penitentiary if they assumed to practice without permission from the clique in control of the state board of medical examiners."

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Of the recently appointed members of the Cook county hospital, homeopathic staff, by far the greater number are from the faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. On the staff from this institution are Drs. E. H. Pratt, T. E. Motter, G. N. Pratt, B. A. McBurney, Edgar J. George, S. H. Aurand, C. T. Hood and Edwin N. Nash. Dr. R. A. McDonald of the same college has been appointed to the associate staff.

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Dr. C. Bruce Walls, adjunct professor of physicial diagnosis in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the First regiment, I. N. G., with rank of captain. Dr. Walls was in active service at the siege of Santiago with the First regiment, and during one period of ten days was the only surgeon of that regiment not incapacitated by illness, in consequence of which he was obliged to attend an average of 300 sick men a day.

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The reorganization of the State Board of Health was effected yesterday afternoon. The new officers selected are: President, Dr. J. N. Hall, Denver; vice president, Dr. William H. Davis, Denver; treasurer, Dr. F. N. Carrier, Canon City; secretary, Dr. C. E. Cooper, Denver. Drs. Davis, Carrier and E. A. Mattoon of Salida are the new members of the board appointed by Governor Peabody. The others in attendance besides those named were: Drs. H. S. Torrence of Cripple Creek and Hubert Work of Pueblo. Dr. Henry R. McGraw of Denver was appointed medical inspector to serve until April.—Daily Paper.

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Dr. A. J. Clark's excellent paper upon "Baptisia Tinctoria," which was read at the last meeting of the state society and published in full in the October number of *The Critique*, appeared in the *Homeopathic Recorder* of January 15, 1903, besides receiving the distinction of a very liberal quotation in the columns of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* of February, 1903. This was one of the best written papers at the state society's meeting—the fact of its having been noticed by two such absolutely able publications as the ones referred to above brands that statement as a fact without further argument.

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Dr. H. C. Allen announces in the last issue of the *Medical Advance* a change in the business management of this excellent publication. Miss R. E. Young, for many years business manager of the *Medical Century*, will take charge of the business affairs of the *Advance*, and

the publication office will be transferred to New York City. One thing sure, the Advance will always remain an ardent advocate of homeopathy so long as H. C. Allen is connected with it, and as he will continue at the editorial head, there is no reason to feel alarmed about the homeopathicity of this strictly up-to-date, reliable and aggressive publication.

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Evidence of the interest shown in obstetrics in our homeopathic colleges is seen in the development of this chair in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. When this college was first organized there was but one teacher of this subject, Dr. R. N. Foster, now emeritus professor. Subsequently Dr. L. C. Grosvenor was added to the department and is now at the head of it. With him are associated Drs. Gilbert Fitzpatrick, Albert P. Hedges and Arthur G. Thome, who are doing much in the way of supplying maternity cases for clinical study. Embryology is taught by Dr. George N. Pratt, who is on the active staff of Cook County Hospital.

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Among the important matters which The Critique intended to mention more fully last month was the establishment of a free clinic by Dr. D. A. Strickler for the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat cases. The doctor has gone to the trouble and expense of fitting up rooms 33 and 34 in the Pioneer building, corner of Fifteenth and Larimer streets, where, between 12:30 and 2 p. m., every week day, the doctor or one of his able assistants will be in attendance to treat such cases of the above class as may present themselves. This move on the part of Dr. Strickler will be most heartily appreciated by the students of the Denver Homeopathic College, as it will give them much additional, as well as much needed, clinical material to observe.

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The old school doctors won out on their bill in the lower house of the Legislature. We doubt if they will win in the Senate. We can't quite understand what business the doctors have to attempt fool schemes of this sort. Take the editor of George's Weekly, for instance. What does he care for all the laws doctors can get passed? They can't pass any law that will alter his thoughts and as we think now, we would rather trust ourselves in the hands of the average horse doctor than in the hands of the average old-school allopath doctor. What applies to us, applies to everybody. In olden days laws were passed to keep people from thinking, but the laws failed. They failed then, they will fail to-day. There is absolutely nothing in this sort of legislation. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink.—George's Weekly.

Reed & Carnrick are to be congratulated upon the election of Dr. Edwin Leonard, Jr., to the presidency. This action is along the lines, which we have attained, that a sharp demarkation must be drawn between reputable pharmaceutical houses and those mushroom growths which treat the physician in a most unethical fashion. The election of Dr. Leonard, who is an alumnus of Amherst and received his medical degree from Harvard, and has had years of training in three of the largest and best known hospitals of Massachusetts, and is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society and other similar medical and scientific societies, starts a new and pleasing era, that sooner or later must be followed by other reputable houses, i. e., that the control of pharmaceutical products should be in the hands of trained medical men. We feel assured by the action on the part of Reed & Carnrick that the high standard of their products will be maintained.

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The book entitled "History of the Hahnemann Monument," Washington, D. C., presented to those who contributed to the fund that paid for its construction is truly a work of art. The illustrations are half-tones throughout. Facing the title page is a half-tone cut of President McKinley. The inscription on the title page is as follows: "Historic sketch of the monument erected in Washington City under the auspices of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to the honor of Samuel Hahnemann, and for the ornamentation of the national capital. Dedicated, June 21, 1900, in the presence of the president and with the active participation of public officials, civil and military. Compiled for the monument committee by the Rev. B. F. Bettinger, D. D., Washington, D. C., from materials collected by the late Henry M. Smith, M. D., secretary. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street, New York." Of the 166 homeopathic physicians in the state of Colorado, fourteen contributed to this fund, besides the Denver Homeopath Club and Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association.

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New York, Feb. 18.—The widely heralded discovery of formalin as a cure for blood poisoning is now declared by New York physicians to be a failure. Tests are said to have shown that it is only a temporary check and in the long run proves an injury to the patient. Rabbits infected with blood poison germs and subjected to formalin treatment died several hours sooner than rabbits similarly infected and not placed under treatment.—Daily Paper.

Just why the foregoing should be the subject of special telegraphic mention is a wonder to those who have watched the marvellous results arising from the "regular's" methods of establishing a scientific fact. It's the same old story—a sure thing cure for everything, if it works;



but the trouble is, in a week or two after they publish their great discoveries (?) they have to devote twice as much space to the telling of why it doesn't do. Homeopathy has an established law of cure which has not been changed in over a hundred years, and each day sees it more firmly fixed as honest men demonstrate its reliability.

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How to use the repertory is a question which is becoming of more and more interest among those who are seeking a better homeopathy. We have had many requests to illustrate its use in the *Medical Advance*. Dr. A. F. Swan, Avondale, Colorado, writes: "In all my college course I never heard a repertory mentioned by a professor from the platform. I have watched the journals for cases 'worked out' by the repertory, and have tried to use one in my own work, but I have found many difficulties. First, inability to obtain symptoms, due partly to the patient's dullness or my own ignorance of how to proceed. Second, difficulty in selecting the leading symptoms. Third, finding the symptoms in the repertory and applying them to the case in hand." The best advice we can give is to study the *Organon* from sections 84 to 155, in which Hahnemann explains the method of taking of the case. Then, in the introduction of Bonninghausen's repertory will be found one of the best illustrations of how to use it that we know of. But first, take the case properly before you attempt to prescribe for it.—*Medical Advance*.

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**Examination of Mentally Deficient Children** (*Archives of Pediatrics*).—A nerve specialist was deputed to examine the children of Zurich in this special class. In all 217 children were examined mostly in the presence of an adult relative. The family history showed previous trouble in 168 cases, in 12 no such information was procurable, and in the remaining 37 no hereditary taint was found. Central brain disturbance, accompanied by defective hearing, was found in 34 cases. Purely peripheral deafness was the sole cause of arrested development in 13 cases. Fourteen children showed symptoms of a myxedematous character. Their parents were advised to consult the family practitioner and request his attention to the thyroid gland. Of the 168 cases where trouble was hereditary, there were only 13 cases where previous illness may have been a contributing cause. The hereditary taint was due to: (a) Alcohol, in one or more ancestors, in 82 cases; (b) alcohol, with psychosis or neurosis, in 27 cases; (c) alcohol, with syphilis, in 4 cases. In all, 113 cases in which alcohol was a contributing, and 82 in which it appears to be the sole agent.—*The Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS BY MAIL.

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LEAVE YOUR "HYPOS" AT HOME!"

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Roseburg, Ore., Jan. 22, 1903.

Dr. J. W. Anderson, Denver, Colo.

Dear Doctor—Inclosed please find one dollar, subscription to The Critique, etc., etc.

If you know of two true homeopathic physicians you may tell them that there is a good opening in Centralia and Chehalis, Washington. They are fast growing cities of about 2,500 inhabitants on the Northern Pacific railroad, about half way between Portland and Seattle. These two cities are four miles apart, just near and far enough apart that two doctors need not interfere with each other, but on the contrary, be a great help to each other in consultations and otherwise. There is, besides several trains a day, a daily stage and a good road for bicycling between the two places. Mild winters and pleasant climate.

I have visited both cities and have found a very good society there; you need not think we are in the backwoods and the end of creation. Good schools and good roads.

Do not send any with hypodermic syringe, and other non-homeopathic outfit.

There are quite a number of small settlements in the vicinity of both places. Yours respectfully,

F. G. OEHME.

P.O. Box 345.

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OUR STATE SOCIETY.

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Forty days ago the administrative council was asked to vote upon the question of the place of the next session, and replies have been received from all except Drs. Willard, Hedges and Blair, and according to that vote the session for 1903 will be held in Denver in the fall, probably in September. Dr. Judkins, our president, is taking life easy back in Rhode Island, but expects to be at home after his class reunion at Colby University in June, and will thus have ample time to help stir the members up for a grand meeting at Denver in September. It has been suggested that the session be held at such a time that the visiting doctors can be present at the opening session of the college.

EDWIN JAY CLARK, Secretary.

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DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

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At the February meeting it was decided in the future to meet at the Adams hotel, Eighteenth and Welton. Drs. C. E. Tennant, Sarah E. Calvert and Ralph D. P. Brown were announced as the new program committee, and Drs. W. R. Welch and J. D. Nye, legislative committee. Secretary Howard reported that The Critique during the past year had donated advertising, of the Brown Palace hotel, to the amount of \$87.50 to the club, and that it was their intention to discontinue the advertisement, which had for over four years furnished the club a meeting place. A vote of thanks was then given The Critique for its kindness to the club. None of the three essayists being present Dr. G. P. Howard favored the club with an impromptu report of an accidental proving and use, in one case, of *Polistus aurifera*. C.

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Does Denver Want It?

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Chicago, Feb. 20, 1903.—To the Members of the American Institute of Homeopathy: The by-laws of the institute (Article IX., Sec. 9) provide that: "The determination of the next place of meeting shall take place as follows: All invitations for places of meeting shall be forwarded to the executive committee at least ninety days before the date of the annual session, whereupon the committee shall investigate the various places with reference to accommodations, hotel rates, railroad facilities, and obtain all necessary information. The committee's report shall be made to the institute, when the location shall be determined." In accordance with this requirement, invitations for the session of 1904 should be forwarded to the secretary on or before the first day of April, proximo. Invitations should be accompanied by all possible information to guide the executive committee in its further investigation. CH. GATCHELL, Secretary, 100 State Street.

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AN OSTEOPATH FINED.

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Judge Heisley of the Monmouth County Court fined E. M. Haning of Asbury Park, New Jersey, \$100 and costs for illegal practice of medicine. The judge held that the treatment of disease by the application of hands was a remedy in the same sense as the application of drugs. It is claimed that this is the first case of the kind in the state.—Exchange.

## THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The Critique has the largest circulation of any medical journal published west of the Missouri river. Hence, it is the best medium through which to advertise.

On the verge of collapse remember Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic; pulls the exhausted forces together. For sale by the Charles N. Crittenton Company, 115 Fulton street, New York.

Lexington Heights Hospital is a private surgical hospital under the charge of DeWitt Wilcox, M. D., Buffalo, New York. Thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience. Correspondence solicited.

For Luety's homeopathic drugs call or write to the Parlor Drug Store, corner of Fifteenth and Curtis streets. A complete line of tablets, triturations, dilution and tincture always on hand at eastern catalogue prices.

The production of Flavell's, No. 1005 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, manufacturers, are elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, trusses, etc., which are offered to the medical profession direct; their prompt attention to all orders and extensive facilities enable them to fill orders at once. If you have not used their goods send a postal card for their catalogue.

### Sanmetto in Enlarged Prostate Complicated With Cystitis.

Dr. J. M. Minick of Wichita, Kansas, president of the Kansas State Board of Health, reporting his experience with Sanmetto, says: "I do not explain the action of Sanmetto from any ulterior motive or for publication any further than I candidly believe it is a God-send to men who are afflicted with enlarged prostate gland complicated with chronic cystitis, with a constant desire to micturate, especially at night."

**Case III.**—Female; twenty-four years of age; housewife, with exacting duties; had gradually lost flesh, strength and ability to take and digest food. She was nervous to a marked degree, had characteristic symptoms of atonic dyspepsia, was unable to sleep and presented a typical picture of nervous exhaustion. Oxaluria was present. She was ordered rest, freedom from household duties, light diet and Gray's Glycerine Comp., half-ounce three times daily before meals.

The first change noted was an improvement in appetite and the ability to sleep. A modified "rest cure," with Gray's Glycerine Tonic Compound, was continued seven weeks, at the end of which time all



the symptoms of atonicity of the digestive functions had disappeared, her appetite was better than it had ever been, she was able to assimilate food, rested well at night, and was able to resume the care of her house. A. W. Duvall, M. D.—N. Y. Medi-Exam.

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**The Value of Gude's Pepto-Mangan in Anæmia, by Dr. Enrique Diago, Havana, Superintendent of Hospital No. 1, Havana, Cuba, and Dr. Jose F. Benitez, Havana, Chief of the Laboratory, Hospital No. 1, Havana, Cuba.**

(Translated from the "Progreso Medico," Havana, April, 1902.)

Anæmia is a very common disease in this country (Cuba), and consequently one against which the physician is often obliged to contend in the practice of his art. While the use of the ordinary iron preparations often give all the effects that could be desired, yet it usually produces a condition which may be regarded as a secondary disease—constipation. In looking about for a preparation which would not present this very serious disadvantage, which cannot always be counteracted by the coincident administration of laxatives, we came across Gude's Pepto-Mangan, which, according to the published statements of many clinicians, seemed to us a remedy worth trial in a large series of cases. Accordingly we obtained a sufficient supply of this preparation for our hospital, and began to treat all our cases of anæmia, in which iron was indicated, with Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

In presenting now the results of our observations with this pharmaceutical compound, we may say at once that our expectations were more than realized, when we noted its efficiency in combating the disease, and its perfect palatability and freedom from constipating after effects.

One of us, Dr. Benitez, chief of the laboratory of the hospital, undertook the task of keeping minute records of all the cases observed, including a record of the amount of hæmoglobin and of the number of the red blood cells, both before and after the treatment. For the purpose of illustration, we relate briefly six cases, which show conclusively the effects of Gude's Pepto-Mangan on persons with anæmia, and prove without doubt that the administration of this remedy is connected with none of the disadvantages and discomforts attending the use of the ordinary preparations of iron.

**Case I.**—N. G., aged twenty-six years, was admitted to the hospital, suffering from loss of nutrition, emaciation, pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, loss of memory, anorexia, mental depression—in a word, from all the typical symptoms of anæmia. This condition was traced in his case to a chronic malaria, from which the patient had been suffering for a long time. The patient weighed only 102 pounds at the time of admission.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude) was given in doses of two tablespoonfuls twice daily, at breakfast and at dinner respectively, with some cin-

chona wine. The first blood examination showed 2,400,000 red blood corpuscles c. m., by the Thoma-Zeiss method. Ten days after the beginning of the treatment, this patient, who had been so extremely pale when he entered, began to improve as regards the color of his cheeks and general appearance. His general well-being was so marked that he spoke with pleasure of the marked improvement in his condition which had taken place since he had been taking the new remedy at our hospital. In these ten days he had gained five pounds in weight and was able to walk around the ward without the lassitude which he had felt when he was admitted. The blood was examined a second time, showing an increase of 300,000 red blood cells. The patient was discharged cured after fifty days' treatment, weighing 130 pounds and with a blood-count indicating 2,800,000 red blood cells c. m.

**Case II.**—Mrs. C. D., aged thirty-four years, who gave a history of miscarriage, was admitted with the symptoms of anæmia, secondary to the loss of blood occasioned by the accident mentioned. The chief symptoms were emaciation, loss of strength, and gastrointestinal disturbances. She weighed only ninety pounds when she entered the hospital, and her blood showed a marked diminution in the amount of hæmoglobin, and only 2,300,000 red blood cells to the cubic millimetre.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan was prescribed in the same doses as in the preceding case, and all went well until the tenth day, when the patient of her own accord, in order to facilitate the cure, and to accelerate the recovery, took five tablespoonfuls of the preparation during the day, causing a slight disorder of the stomach. The administration of Pepto-Mangan was thereupon discontinued, and tablets of bismuth and salol, together with a purgative were given. Five days later, the Pepto-Mangan was resumed, at first in doses of two teaspoonfuls, and two days later in doses of two tablespoonfuls. The further course of the treatment went on without any mishap, and the patient recovered completely. On leaving the hospital the hæmoglobin was found normal, and the number of red blood cells was found to have increased to 3,500,000 c. m., while the patient's weight had increased twenty-one pounds within fifty days.

**Case III.**—Mr. M. D., aged twenty-six years, who had suffered during the preceding month from an attack of acute articular rheumatism involving a number of joints, entered the hospital complaining of the symptoms of æmia. He had the appearance of a convalescent, with pale skin and mucous membranes, fatigue in walking, emaciation, etc. There was œdema about the ankles, but no valvular lesion in the heart, and there were in addition, absence of appetite, insomnia, functional depression of the genital apparatus, and dyspepsia. The patient weighed only ninety-two pounds, and his blood when examined showed a decrease in the amount of hæmoglobin and only 2,500,000 red blood cells c. m. At the end of fifteen days' treatment, which consisted of the administration of two tablespoonfuls of Pepto-Mangan (Gude)

at breakfast, of the same amount at dinner and of an additional table-spoonful at noon, the patient had gained a great deal of strength, his pallor had almost disappeared, the hæmoglobin had increased and reached its normal quantity, and the red blood cells had increased to 3,200,000 c. m. The patient was therefore discharged completely cured at the end of forty days after admission.

**Case IV.**—Mr. R. G., aged forty-two years, who did not show any signs of organic disease, and who presented no characteristics of a gouty or lithæmic diathesis, was admitted to the hospital in a greatly disturbed state of mind on account of attacks of vertigo, palpitation of the heart, extreme weakness, and various erratic pains in the muscles. He gave a history of a recent attack of influenza, during which his nervous symptoms had become intensified. He had not a very marked rise of temperature, and the respiratory passages were scarcely affected during this attack, but there were severe pains in the back and joints, and an intense headache. The examination of the blood showed the presence of 3,000,000 red blood cells c. m., and the patient was found to weigh only 110 pounds.

He was placed exclusively on Pepto-Mangan (Gude) treatment. Twenty days later, the pains had ceased; he ate well; his weight had increased to the extent of four pounds, and the red blood corpuscles had increased in number by 200,000. Thirty days after admission he was discharged cured.

**Case V.**—Miss C. P., aged sixteen years, was admitted to the hospital with a very pale skin and a deficient muscular and adipose development. Her menstruation had become irregular, and she had suffered from various nervous disturbances. Her growth had not kept in harmony with her nutrition, and she presented the characteristics of chloroanæmia, as frequently seen in Cuban girls—namely, accompanied by a series of neurasthenic symptoms. She weighed only eighty-seven pounds, and the blood-count showed only 1,800,000 red blood corpuscles c. m. After ten days' treatment, the number of red blood corpuscles increased by 200,000, and the weight of the patient by three pounds. Twenty-six days after admission, she was removed from the hospital by her relatives and on discharge her weight was ninety-four pounds.

**Case VI.**—Mr. G. F., aged thirty-eight, whose previous history was negative, who had not suffered from any severe illness shortly before admission, entered complaining of loss of flesh and strength, decrease of normal weight and extraordinary fatigue after his usual work. He attributed these symptoms to transgressions of hygienic rules. The first blood examination showed 2,600,000 red blood cells c. m. The patient weighed 106 pounds on admission. Thirty-six days later, after having been under treatment with Pepto-Mangan (Gude) during the entire period, he was discharged at his own request. He had increased eleven pounds in weight and his red corpuscles numbered 2,850,000

c. m. (an increase of 250,000). He went back to his usual work without experiencing any unusual fatigue.

To sum up the results obtained with the employment of Pepto-Mangan (Gudge) in the treatment of anæmias, we may say conscientiously, that it is the best remedy we know of for this purpose, and that we do not hesitate to commend it to the medical profession at large, and especially to our confreres in Cuba, as an iron preparation that possesses all the advantages that can be demanded of such a remedy and none of the disadvantages that are characteristic of other iron preparations. We would especially emphasize also that Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is very pleasant to the taste, and is most easily taken by patients of all ages and with the most delicate digestions.

Havana, March, 1902.

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#### HIS OPINION OF AMERICAN NURSES.

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(Taken from the Philadelphia Medical Journal..)

Dr. Lorenz was asked if a woman could learn to do his operations.

The Herr Professor shook his head without a suspicion of regret in his expression.

"She could not," he said positively and decidedly. "The first requisite to perform what is called these bloodless operations is strength—a man's strength. One does not want to see that in a woman."

"A woman may be a diagnostician, a general practitioner, but never could she be a surgeon. To be a surgeon requires all the qualities she should not have."

"What should she be?" I asked.

"A nurse!" cried the doctor.

"Let me right here congratulate the American nation. Never, till I came to this country, have I known what a woman could be in the way of a nurse.

"In Austria they are women of any class, of any sort. They are women of little education. Here in America they are ladies—ladies! Never have I seen such a thing—never!

"You are so far ahead of us in this that I am lost in wonderment. You see how I appreciate what women may do, but say to them not to attempt to compete with my profession."—The American Journal of Nursing.

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Some people talk so much that they never get a chance to breathe through their nose. This is very unhealthy.—Medical Talk.





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ber the address, Corner of 16th & Glenarm Sts.

## BOOK REVIEW.

**Diseases of the Skin, Their Symptomatology, Eteology and Diagnosis, With Special Reference to Principles of Treatment, Including Full Indications for Drug Remedies**—By Henry M. Dearborn, M. D., Professor of Dermatology, New York Medical College and Hospital; Professor of Principles of Medicine and Clinical; Professor of Dermatology, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, etc. Illustrated, 834 pages, royal octavo.

Part I. is devoted to Anatomy, Physiology, Symptomatology, Primary Lesions, Secondary Lesions, Unclassified Lesions, General Features of Lesions, Etiology, Diagnosis, Treatment and Classification.

The author makes six classes: Class I., Diseases of Cutaneous Appendages; Class II., Idiopathic Affections; Class III., Diathetic Affections; Class IV., Neuropathic Affections; Class V., Parasitic Affections, and Class VI., New Growths. The consdneration of these in order constitutes Part II.

Following each class there is a list of the remedies used in the several affections of that class with their therapeutic indications, and at the close of each article the remedies in the treatment are simply named. The list of remedies in each case is very complete. There is a condensed repertory for eczema, the definitions are prominent in black-faced type and there is a good index at the close.

One hundred and ninety-seven different skin affections are described and both local and internal treatment given in full. The illustrations, two phótos and sixty-seven figures, are all that could be desired.

All in all the work is a most excellent one and sure to be received with universal favor by the homeopathic profession.

In cloth, \$5.50; from the house of Boericke & Runyon, New York.

W. A. BURR, M. D.

**A Text-Book of Clinical Medicine; Principles of Diagnosis**.—By Clarence Bartlett, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Associate Professor of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia; Senior Neurologist to the Hahnemann Hospital, etc. Published by Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Penneyslvania, 1903. Price, cloth, \$7.00 net; price, half morocco, \$8.00 net. By express extra.

This work has 976 pages and is profusely illustrated with 245 cuts, including six colored plates. The scope of the book may be easily judged by glancing at the table of contents, as follows: The Examination of Patients, Temperature, the Pulse, Respiration, the Digestive Tract, the Liver, the Spleen, the Pancreas, the Nose, the Larynx, Physical Examination of the Respiratory Organs, Trachea, Bronchi and Lungs, the Heart, the Urine, the Kidneys, the Blood, Symptoms Relating to the External Surface, involving for the most part Alterations in Shape and Size; the Nervous System, Cerebral Localization, Location of Lesions of the Spinal Cord, the Eye, the Ear, X-Ray Diagnosis.



Taken as a whole this work is by far the best of its kind upon the market and goes a long way to prove to our brethren of the older school the contrary of the statement that no works of merit emanate from the practitioners of the new school. The study of medicine by the clinical method allows of greater latitude in describing the various methods of treatments. Too much cannot be said in favor of this book. It is a mosaic of clinical medicine that will live to the honor and credit of its author and the school of which he is a representative. No practitioner of medicine can afford to be without this work. Typographically this book is up to the high standard maintained by Boericke & Tafel. The illustrations are clear and very helpful. J. W. A.

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**Stepping Stones to Neurology.**—A Manual for the Student and General Practitioner. By E. R. McIntyre, B. S., M. D., Professor of Neurology in the Dunham Medical College of Chicago. Boericke & Tafel, 1903. Cloth, by mail, \$1.33.

An excellent and compact volume of 200 pages of solid facts about neurology, with theories almost entirely thrown out. It was not written for the specialist, but for the busy practitioner, who has no time to throw away in wading through the mass of technical phraseology and speculations that comprise the greater part of more pretentious works, but desires to get at the meat of the subject at once. To such a man the work will prove invaluable. The man who masters it will be able to give pointers to many who pose as specialists in this branch. He will be able to make a much more accurate diagnosis, to select the proper treatment, homeopathic, and to know when the case has passed out of the domain of the general practitioner into that of the specialist. It will furnish a guide that will prevent him from promising the impossible, thus discrediting himself and homeopathy.

E. J. C.

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**What a Young Wife Ought to Know; What a Woman of Forty-five Ought to Know; Maternity Without Suffering.**—By Mrs. Emma F. Angle Drake, M. D. Known as the "Self and Sex Series." Published by the Vir. Publishing Company of Philadelphia and London. Price of the first two, \$1.00 each, net; of the third, 50 cents net.

This series of book is what has been long needed by the physician. How often are we solicited for some work that will help the young wife to a better understanding of what she ought to know.

Again at the climacteric period there is much that a woman should know that is told in a pleasant way in "What a Woman of Forty-five Ought to Know."

Dr. Drake is well and favorably known as a pleasing writer and we bespeak a large sale of these works.



# The Critique

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## ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT OF THE DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Delivered before the club at the Brown Palace Hotel, Monday evening, January 19, 1903.

Members of the Denver Homeopathic Club, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To-night marks another mile stone in the history of this organization. Twelve short years in which much good work has been accomplished, the result of these regular meetings, not alone to the individual members and visitors, but to the profession at large.

This club has been the forum for the discussion of projects, the magnitude of which has proved great for local advancement.

Our state society owes its reorganization to the energy and good offices of this club. There were some eight years, from 1884 to 1892, during which period it had ceased to exist. There had been no meetings, so far as I am aware, during all this time, and there was no interest manifested in its affairs. The club, with its characteristic energy, set it on its feet, faced it "forward" and with an impulse typical of this body's every effort, launched it on the course from which it has never varied during these last ten years.

Our national body, the American Institute, met within our gates, the result of the invitation extended from this organization, and none of the necessary funds for its entertainment were solicited from our citizens. Our local enterprise, the college and hospital, was first conceived by members of

this body, and behind closed doors, at regular and special meetings, were plans carefully laid for its successful inauguration.

Another successful venture owes this organization the credit of much encouragement and support during its pioneer days, without which its struggle might not have been so successful. I refer to the Critique, a monthly publication which brings so much that is helpful and up-to-date within our reach.

These institutions and enterprises are now too well established to be solely dependent upon the support of any one individual or body. But while this club and its varied projects are now separate, they are and must ever be of just as much concern to the parent body as in their experimental period, for these institutions are the monuments which radiate the totality of our individualities.

In looking over the personnel of this body, we must all admit that it has changed considerably, both in membership and attendance. While it is true that in numbers it remains much the same, new faces have taken the place of others, the sturdy pioneers who blazed the way for us, charter members of this organization who were the inspiration and stamina of our new undertakings. Is it not possible for them to again meet with us, to add new courage and give us of their experience? We need them all, and to my mind this parent body, that owes its existence to them, should be the first to encourage and extend the hand of welcome.

It has been said the character, the ambition and the work of this club is but a reflection of the combined individualities of its members. If this be true, then must we strive to bring to it only our best, the earnestness, enthusiasm and steadfastness of purpose, the charity for others and spirit of helpfulness, banishing all thought of criticism or blame. "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

We are all working to the one common end—that of relieving suffering and sparing life—and we must therefore be alert and active, up and doing. The responsibilities of life are too great, the trust too sacred, to permit of the waste of time in attempting to demonstrate why we are better homeopaths than others. What does the world care to-day whether one

is a direct descendent of Hypocretes or Hahnemann, so long as we are honest, conscientious, and succeed in relieving pain and suffering. Potency is not all of homeopathy; other physicians are relieving and curing patients as well as ourselves. Our training as physicians has been, or should be, so broad and liberal that we may have charity for those who have not been able to see the truths of homeopathy. There is good in other systems of practice, and similia may, and often is, used with good results, although not recognized.

One often hears the statement made in self-justification, "I have done all I could," and the balance of the oft-quoted sentence referring to "angels" is echoed back, but it does not follow that the latter phrase emanated from the lips of the departed patient. One may do all they can and then do little, capacity being necessarily considered in the equation. The doing of all that can be done, the personal element of sacrifice and painstaking labor not being considered, means much more for the suffering patient and anxious family. It is this latter class of individuals who have done all that can be done who have illumined our pages of history with the resplendent deeds of patriotism, who have marked the highway to success and ultimate reward.

The type of physician of which we have none too many, is the one who strives most earnestly for his patient's best welfare, who has no time to waste in the spirit of malicious criticism of his brother practitioner, and who, with judgment born of earnest, industrious hours of study, investigation and thought, dares to do the thing he considers best for the life entrusted to his care. Our profession should be characterized by the earnestness of purpose that leads on to success, and there is little room, in this day of strenuosity, for the careless, indifferent, easy-going individual.

Another factor is also necessary to the ultimate success of every physician, that is the study and cultivation of business habits, a thing so important, and yet so seldom found in the medical profession. It is generally conceded that no profession, no trade, is so poorly reimbursed for its services as the medical profession, the trite sayings of the press notwithstanding. If our profession is earnest in its desire to secure

the best knowledge and do the best work, then it certainly is entitled to a proportionate fee, "for the laborer is worthy of his hire." Because the laboring man works hard for his daily wage, it is no reason why he should not pay at least a small sum for medical service; the physician who is thoroughly equipped for his work is so only at the outlay of a tremendous amount in time and money, much more than is necessary to establish the average business or laboring man. This makes his every hour, every minute of certain monetary value, and it is but justice that he should receive sufficient for his services to cover actual cost in equipment, time and medicines. Then in cases where he can conscientiously do so, add sufficient for a reasonable profit; nor need this work a hardship on the poor. We are all of us not only paying taxes, but giving service to public institutions provided for such cases. Because their pride makes them hesitate at becoming a public charity, is no reason why we should sacrifice time and money on them.

Were all physicians disposed to recognize these facts, and work together to a common end, both the world and the profession would be benefited thereby.

While it is true that one of our unwritten laws is to aid poor, suffering humanity, and it is our duty and privilege always to respond, it should not be expected of us to continue it on up the line indefinitely. The business man's practice of rendering monthly statements is one worthy of our emulation, and the insistence upon prompt payments only promotes long friendship and appreciation of one's attainments. I am here reminded of an apt quotation from Poe which you may have heard:

"God and the doctor we alike adore  
During periods of danger, not before.  
Danger o'er, both are alike requited,  
God is forgotten and the doctor slighted."

A system whereby the physicians can co-operate in allowing and checking up credits would be of much value to the physician, and an aid in promoting the good habit in the community of paying the doctor's bills along with those for other



necessities. Data should be available to each and every one of us for the proper classification of these patients as to their credit, for there is a moral obligation after assuming professional charge of a case to attend faithfully to the patient's needs, no matter the pay.

With a greater unanimity of purpose, a greater demonstration of enthusiasm, a determination to do our duty, to put our shoulder to the wheel, and to push, pushing all together, many good things will come to us all, and thus will we share in the general prosperity.

With pleasure I desire to call your attention to the excellent work of our retiring secretary, Dr. E. J. Clark. It is with regret that I realize that we must lose him from the office which he has so successfully filled for several years past. At no time in the history of the club has it enjoyed the services of one so efficient, so painstaking, so impartial. May the good things of life be his inheritance, for his reward is in the knowledge that he has done all things well.

Thanking you one and all for your courteous attention, hearty support and attendance during the past year, I commend the club to no more loyal adherents than have shaped its course for the past twelve years.

Below we give the ten questions by the homeopathic examiners of Minnesota, in their examination of June, 1902. It's a pretty lucky circumstance which excuses any man or woman from taking the Minnesota examination, if their knowledge of homeopathy is to be determined by questions 1, 2, 4, 8.. If they had incorporated the characteristic symptoms of the disease into these questions, and not asked the candidates to treat the pathological condition by a name, there would be no excuse for the applicant's failure to pass the examination. Here are the questions:

1. How would you manage and treat a case of "barber's itch?"
2. Give fully your treatment and management of a case of erysipelas.
3. Describe fully a typical case of Bell's palsy.
4. How would you manage and treat a case of exophthalmic goitre?
5. Describe fully a typical case of diabetes mellitus.
6. Differentiate fully mitral and aortic regurgitation.
7. Give symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction.
8. How would you manage and treat a case of delirium tremens?
9. Define lithemia and give symptoms of same.
10. Give symptoms fully of cirrhosis of the liver.

**SCIENTIFIC FEEDING OF INFANTS VERSUS DRUGS.**

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BY DR. FREDERICK A. FAUST, COLORADO SPRINGS,

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The importance of a thorough knowledge of scientific feeding of infants can well be appreciated when we consider that seventy-five per cent. of sick babies are sick because they are improperly fed. Sir Andrew Clark once said that the ignorance of mothers and nurses was worth one thousand pounds a year to him.

Dr. Tooker strikes the key-note when he says, "Our therapeutic remedies are impotent unless we can secure adequate nourishment for our little patients." Quoting further from his article, he says, "Every day and everywhere we meet cases in which the cure depends not so much on the drug as on the food. The baby needs food that it can digest and assimilate to make blood, flesh and bones out of. It does not matter so much what medicines we give or in what potency. What the sick baby needs is not Bell. but blood; not Ars. but assimilation; not Stran. but strength; not a prescription according to some accepted formula, but simple food regardless of formula."

It is far from my intention to discourage the use of the indicated remedy, but simply to call your attention to a few practical suggestions when dealing with gastro-intestinal troubles of infants.

It was my pleasure to spend two months in the North Berlin Children's Hospital, under the renowned Professor Baginsky, and the success in treating gastro-intestinal diseases opened my eyes. Here absolutely no medication was used, rarely mechanical means; in fact, on one occasion I remarked to Dr. Baginsky that I had never so far seen him prescribe medicines. His answer was that only a few medical men used medicines, and these men usually know little or nothing about diet and hygiene. I have also seen the same results in some of the old-school clinics in our own country.

"Seeing is believing." So there was little chance for argument here.

When a baby is suffering during the summer months from vomiting, intestinal fermentation, acid diarrhoea, septic absorption, fever, etc., common sense dictates that nothing shall

be administered that may accelerate or add to the bacterial fire which is blazing in the little one's bowel. It is now generally acknowledged that nine out of ten of the many cases of gastro-enteritis met with among children during hot weather are really due to milk poisoning.

The only rational course is to stop giving the poison. In other words, discontinue the milk and then clean out the intestinal tract. I always feel that I am dealing with a poisoned child and accept and carry out the quickest and most rational means of getting rid of the poison.

My next step is to prescribe a proper food. If the baby be old enough I prescribe plain sterilized water cold, two to six ounces every hour. If nourishment is absolutely necessary, albumen water, barley water, rice water, whey, beef juice, panopeptin, liquid peptonoids, etc., according to the age and condition of the infant.

Now is the time to give your indicated remedy and always remember to treat the child rather than the disease.

I am in the habit of returning to a milk diet at the very earliest opportunity, beginning with the lowest modification and very gradually increasing the strength and quantity.

One of the most complex problems in the practice of medicine confronts us when we begin to feed infants artificially.

It is easy to feed some infants. "Thrive" seems to be written upon their every fiber and in spite of the grossest kind of neglect and most destitute environments they live and do fairly well. Another group will thrive only as the result of the most rigid attention to the minutest details in their surroundings and dietary. They are drawn through the sloughs of infancy only as with a corkscrew or a tow-line. The remainder will vacillate between bad and worse in spite of all that skill can do for them. If not claimed by death in the early months of life they drag along in their low degree of vitality only to be picked up by some intercurrent accidental acute malady.

The infant we deal with in our general instructions regarding artificial feeding is the average baby, but like average mothers' milk this article is purely imaginary. Out of this grows what is probably the greatest difficulty in the selection of an artificial food. Each infant is a law unto itself just as

soon as it is separated from its mother. Recognizing this, we wisely take into consideration its age, weight and constitution in the selection and making of its food.

Apart from these considerations it too frequently happens that one food rapidly replaces another without definite aim, but always with more or less disastrous results to the infant.

Some children will not tolerate milk. Physicians frequently report an intolerance of milk or its dilutions in children. This condition has long been known among adults. We frequently hear adults say that milk makes them bilious, that it is not tolerated, and that they feel uncomfortable after a milk diet. While this condition is of much rarer occurrence in children, certain cases are met in which milk is not tolerated; it has been the milk itself or the component parts of the same that has disagreed in certain children under the treatment of the writer. Breast milk and several changes of wet nurses gave the same distressing symptoms. Right here is where I have seen the most brilliant effects from the well-selected homeopathic remedy. I believe that Nat. Phos. will in a great majority of cases overcome this intolerance from milk. Other remedies to be thought of are Cal. Acet., Carb. and Phos., Aethusia, Ipecac, Nux., Bry., etc. According to the latest authorities, asses' milk is probably the best substitute for mother's milk. Notwithstanding its low fat content it is well adapted for use in the first eight to twelve weeks of life, and experience has proved its value. It is a simple matter to overcome this defect by adding cream later on. The results obtained have been encouraging, especially in Paris, where it is largely used by the better classes. (Price \$1 a quart.) The only reason it has not been more generally used is because of its cost and the difficulty of obtaining it. Here in Colorado, where burros are so numerous and inexpensive, there is no reason why their milk, which by analysis is the same as that of the ass, should not prove the best substitute for mother's milk.

The physician who is called upon to give advice on the feeding of an infant must be thoroughly familiar with the percentages of the constituents of the milk and should be able to direct the management of how the ingredients of the milk, particularly when cows' milk is used, may be changed in order to



make them as near like the mother's milk as possible and meet the case at hand. Mother's milk contains the following constituents in these various proportions: Fat, 4 per cent.; sugar, 7 per cent.; proteids, 1.5 per cent.; salts, 20 per cent.; water, 87.3 per cent.

In cows' milk the following are the percentages: Fat, 3.5 per cent.; sugar, 4.3 per cent.; proteids, 4 per cent.; salts, 70 per cent.; water, 87.5 per cent.

From these figures we see that cows' milk contains an excess of proteids and salts, of fat about the quantity required, and too little sugar. If we keep these facts in mind and change the milk accordingly success in artificial feeding is more assured. It may be well to remember that the modification of the proteids or casein in cows' milk is the most important. Proteids are present in greater percentage in cows' milk than in mothers' milk, and cause the most trouble in feeding. Holt says the secret of success in feeding cows' milk is to reduce the proteids at the start to a proportion which the infant can easily digest, and then gradually increase the amount. The most important factor in the feeding of infants is the purity of the milk. Milk should be free from all pathologic bacteria. Bacteriology has stepped in right here in the methods of sterilization and pasteurization, and from all intents and purposes helped in ridding milk from bacteria. From a bacteriological standpoint these methods have been a success, but in actual practice they have had many failures. The report of the American Paediatric Society in their collective investigations on scurvy, published in the July number of the Archives of Paediatrics, proves conclusively that sterilized and pasteurized milk are responsible for many cases of rickets and scurvy. These methods cannot therefore be considered a success in artificial feeding. The only plausible reasons we can give is the chemical action heat has on the constituents of the milk, changing the albumenoids and otherwise making the milk more indigestible. In our present predicament what is to be done? Follow the dictates of nature and give raw milk, but this milk must be pure. It is the problem of getting pure raw milk which confronts us. This problem is one of the gravest that confront the profession to-day. It is not so much the destruction of the germs after

they are in the milk as it is the problem of preventing them from getting into the milk. It is a problem of getting pure raw milk so that we can with safety feed our little patients upon milk in its natural state. Success in this line can be obtained in one and only one way, and that way is by going to the fountain-head of the milk supply, which is the cow herself. No physician would advise a tuberculous mother to nurse her baby. Why, then, physicians countenance the feeding of infants on milk from tuberculous cows? Even though the antiseptic secretions of the stomach overcome the danger of infection from the use of milk containing bacteria, still the use of this milk is fraught with dangers which we cannot foresee nor forestall. Before success can be obtained in procuring pure raw milk the dairies must be of the proper kind as to freedom of the cows from disease, their proper care and feeding, the healthfulness and cleanliness of the attendants, and the cleanliness of the utensils used in carrying the milk. Every cow should be proved free from disease, especially should the test for tuberculosis by the aid of tuberculin be thorough, and should show the complete absence of this dreaded disease. It is of equal importance that all dairy hands should be free from skin diseases, tuberculosis, or in fact any disease. The cattle should be properly cared for, regularly groomed and fed. Certain properties of milk, other than its determinable chemical qualities, are dependent entirely upon the food supply of the cow. The matter of food is so important that one who has made a study of feeding cows should, if possible, always oversee the work of the dairy. What kind of milk can be expected from a mother fed upon improper food? Should not the food of the cows be just as good comparatively as that of a mother in order to insure a good supply of milk? It is the opinion of most veterinarians that blooded cows, highly inbred, such as fine Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, etc., do not produce the best milk for infant food. The best milk is said to be obtained from crosses. Grade Holstein, grade Jerseys and Durhams have more vitality, better constitution, and are less liable to disease than the registered animals of our fancy dairies. We have in this state several dairies which approach very near to the ideal dairy, but even these need a great deal of improvement in order to make them absolutely pure. Until dairymen breed strong, healthy cattle, instead of fine cattle, milk will not come up to the standard. Until the medical profession awaken to the need of a pure milk supply, from whatever animal it is taken, success in artificial feeding cannot be obtained.

## MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 518-19 Equitable Building.

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During the preparation of the article for this department for last month, involving reference to the statutes of the state relating to privileged communications, the idea suggested itself that it might be of interest to the readers of this magazine to have the various statutory provisions of the state relating to physicians collated, in order that the members of the medical profession might familiarize themselves with those features of our law with which they have perhaps not heretofore been acquainted, and also that it might perhaps in some instances prove to be useful for reference.

It is not believed that it will be necessary to discuss the regulations concerning the qualifications of physicians, and their admission to practice under supervision of the Board of Medical Examiners. This is a matter with which every practicing physician is, of course, thoroughly familiar, as he has of necessity been through the mill. It is not within the province of this department to discuss the desirability or undesirability of the various changes that are from time to time proposed to be made in these provisions, and particularly those which are at present agitating the General Assembly and the medical fraternity of the state.

The statutory provisions affecting the practice of medicine in this state, prescribing the duties of physicians to the public and to the patient, are quite diversified in their nature, and will be found scattered among various chapters relating to a great variety of subjects. Their diversity makes it practically impossible to arrange them in any logical sequence; and for our present purpose it seems that it will be just as satisfactory to take up the various subjects which are affected by them as space will permit. It had been intended to discuss, first, the regulations prescribing the duties of physicians in case of the existence of infectious diseases and epidemics. This subject, however, it is found will occupy more space than is at the disposal of this department in the present issue; and while in point of importance, and perhaps of interest, it should have first place, its discussion will be deferred until another time.



The statutes contain a chapter devoted exclusively to the subject of dissection. It is quite a short one, and its provisions speak for themselves. As occasion may arise sometime to refer to it, the four sections constituting this chapter are herewith given:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE DISSECTION IN CERTAIN CASES.

(Approved Feb. 10, 1883. In force May 11, 1883.)

Sec. 1547. Who May Surrender to Physicians—Medical Schools—Costs. That any member of either of the following boards of officers, to-wit: The board of health of any city, village or township in the state, the mayor or common council of any city, and the officers or board having direction or control of any almshouse, prison, hospital, house of correction or jail in the state shall, when so requested, surrender the dead bodies of such persons as may be required to be buried at the public expense, to any licensed physician in the state, to be by him used for the advancement of anatomical science, preference being given to the faculty of legally organized medical colleges, or schools of anatomy, for their use in the instruction of medical students; provided, that in no case shall the faculties or other officers be entitled to require or receive from any medical student or students, for such body furnished therein, any sum of money in excess of the actual cost of procuring the same.

Sec. 1548. When Not to Be Surrendered. No such body shall in any case be surrendered if the deceased during his or her last illness requested to be buried, or if within twenty-four hours after his or her death any person of kindred or a friend of the deceased shall request the body for burial, or if such deceased was a stranger or traveler, who died suddenly before making himself or herself known.

Sec. 1549. Body Not to Be Used Except, etc. It shall not be lawful for any person so receiving a dead body to use the same, except for the prosecution of anatomical science, or elsewhere than in this state; and after being so used, the remains thereof shall be decently buried.

Sec. 1550. Physicians May Have Bodies in Possession. Any licensed physician or surgeon of the state, or any medical student, under the authority of such physician or surgeon, may have in his possession human dead bodies, or the parts thereof, lawfully obtained, for the purposes of anatomical inquiry or dissection.



## DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

CONDUCTED BY J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D.

Address all communications concerning this department to Dr. Anderson, 17 Steele Block, Denver, Colo., not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

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The preparation of patients for operation, as practiced at Royal Surgical Clinik at Breslau, commences with a bath on the previous night or on the morning of the operation. The bowels are opened one or two days before, and on the evening before operation an enema is given. Fluids alone are given during the day before operation.

In stomach cases rectal feeding is substituted during this period, and if no contraindication exists, the stomach is washed out with sterile water on the morning of operation. In intestinal cases, antiseptics, such as salol, are administered for some days. On the morning, the patient for operation is brought in his bed to the waiting room. When the time arrives he is placed on the operating table, clad in a newly washed suit of bath toweling, and taken to the anteroom. The clothing consists of a jacket for his chest and arms, long bags like small bolster cases for each leg, and a square which is laid over the abdomen and pelvis. The table itself is previously covered with a sheet of similar toweling. In the anteroom the preparation of the skin commences. An extensive area is always prepared, e. g., in any abdominal case the area extends from pubes to the level of the mammae, and embraces not only the anterior surface of the abdomen and chest, but also both sides.

Professor V. Mikulicz has now for about two years used a special spirit soap\* with which all cleansing is effected. He considers the preliminary washing with soap and water to be superfluous. With the soap and a piece of gauze a lather is produced over the skin, and the hair is shaved. Then for five minutes, as timed by a sand-glass, the skin is thoroughly scrubbed with gauze dipped in the fluid soap. During this period the soap is renewed once. The superfluous soap is wiped off with gauze, and a sterilized towel is laid over the purified area and lightly fixed with a gauze bandage. The anesthetic is then given, and when ready the patient is wheeled

into the theater. The table on which he is lying is arranged for the required position, such as Trendelenburg's, the gauze bandage is cut, and the dressing removed. Large and small sterilized sheets are now arranged around the area of operation so as to completely cover the patient from neck to feet, and to hang down all around the table. Before making the incision, the area of operation is lightly brushed over with a piece of gauze dipped in tincture of iodine.—Robert Purves, M. D., F. R. C. S., Ed. *Edinburg Med. Journal*.

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\*Spirit Soap.

|    |                         |      |
|----|-------------------------|------|
| R̄ | Ol. Olivæ .....         | 6.0  |
|    | Liq. kali caustic.....  | 7.0  |
|    | Spt. vini rectific..... | 30.0 |
|    | Aq. destill .....       | 17.0 |

(“German Pharmacopœia.”)

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The surgical methods pursued at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, are described by Burnham in a recent article in *Southern California Practitioner*. He says that Halstead and his assistants are very deliberate operators. A herniotomy that in New York would be performed in twenty minutes, Halstead would take sixty or more for, one reason being the great care to prevent loss of blood. He states that the average time of etherization in Halstead's clinic is over two hours for each operation. It is not unusual to see a patient kept under ether four hours, and they do not hesitate to continue it for six hours. Halstead's theory is that it is the loss of blood that causes shock, not ether. After the first half hour the amount of ether given is small, and they allow the patients lots of air. Burnham believes that the operations at Johns Hopkins came nearer to being bloodless than those at any hospital he visited. Halstead says, “Keep the field of your operation aseptic, and it matters but little what the surroundings are.” He proves this to be true by the absolute absence of pus in uninfected wounds in his clinic. The technic of his operations is perfect.—*American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*.

## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY W. A. BURR, M. D.

Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Burr, 2010 Welton St., Denver Colo., not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication.

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### MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Aconite is indicated by sensation of fear; the patient is afraid of everybody and everything; very sensitive; wants to be alone. It is more liable to be indicated in patients who have been engaged in literary pursuits, the disease having located in the front portion of the cerebrum.

Belladonna is indicated by violent delirium, followed by a dull, drowsy condition; the central or upper portion of the brain being the seat of trouble. The religious lunatic may need this remedy.

The pulsatilla patient is a weeping patient, with a constant fear of impending danger. The disappointed lover who loses his reason, and the case of amenorrheal insanity may need this remedy, the difficulty being in the back portion of the cerebrum.

Phosphorus is called for by inability to think; the patient cannot keep his mind on the desired subject, and often mutters to himself; very indifferent. Feeble minded patients, whose mental facilities have been overtaxed, may need phosphorus.

The ill-humored, quarrelsome patient, who cannot tolerate noise, and lacks power to control his muscular action, will be benefited by *nux vomica*. The onanist, and the man whose sexual appetite has ruined his intellect, may need this remedy, the base of the brain being the diseased portion.

The epileptic lunatic will be benefited by the persistent use of *enanthe crocata* (water hemlock), and in this class of cases *santonine*, or *sulphur*, may be indicated.

These remedies, for the indications specified, are invariably to be given in small doses. How they act, or why they will remove the abnormal conditions mentioned, I will not attempt to explain. Let the unbeliever throw aside all prejudice and investigate for himself.—Chicago Medical Times.

The above is taken from a recent number of the Medical Brief, and is interesting to the homeopathic profession from several points of view.

It is another of the many instances where an old school journal has adopted homeopathic ideas. I say "adopted" because it is plainly taken from the homeopathic *materia medica* without giving any credit. If there had been any doubt in the mind of the writer as to the true scientific value of the therapeutic hints given he would, most likely, have given the source from which it was taken, leaving the reader to place his own estimate upon the value of the indications. Upon the face of it the writer undoubtedly had confidence that the therapeutic indications given were reliable.

And so they are, for they have been brought out by scientific provings of the various drugs upon the healthy and their true therapeutic value is therefore definitely known. We are pleased to know the *Medical Times* has such implicit confidence in homeopathic provings. We would devoutly wish, however, that the symptomatic indications of the remedies mentioned had been more complete. As they are they cannot mean so very much to physicians not familiar with the homeopathic materia medica. But even in these incomplete indications, as given by the *Medical Times*, there is much improvement over the therapeutic hints given by the old school in their average works on practice.

But the homeopathic prescriber for the insane has not only the mental symptoms, and these complete, but he has in addition the various keynote symptoms so valuable in selecting the best remedy. And he has, moreover, the complete symptomatology of each remedy so arranged as to be easy of reference. With these at hand, and with a thorough knowledge of nature's own law of cure, the homeopathic physician ought to be able to select a remedy to fit each individual case. We believe he does this with reasonable accuracy, thus curing a larger percentage of diseased conditions than he could by any other system of medication.

We therefore commend to the *Medical Times* and to old school physicians everywhere the thorough and careful study of standard homeopathic works on materia medica and therapeutics for the many other valuable therapeutic hints in which they abound.

And whether due credit is given to homeopathy or not, they will learn how to cure all kinds of curable complaints in the safest and quickest manner, and the human family will be the great gainers thereby.

The last paragraph is really laughable, to say the least. The "small doses" has been both the theory and practice of homeopathy for a century. And as to "how they act or why they will remove the abnormal conditions mentioned" any homeopath can answer because they do so strictly in accord with homeopathic principles. The pitiful thing is that the progressive (?) regular (?) old school should be so slow in learning these things.

W. A. BURR, M. D.



THE DENVER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 1902.

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Number medical cases, 142.

Number surgical cases, 118.

Whole number of cases, 260.

Average time in hospital, 20.3 days.

Mortality rate, 6.92 per cent.

In ninety-two allopathic hospitals in the old country and in this the mortality rate has averaged just about ten per cent., which is about double that shown by forty-six homeopathic hospitals in the old country and in this.

The average duration of time for each patient in allopathic hospitals covering a great number of cases has been found to be twenty-eight days, while in homeopathic hospitals it is only twenty-one days. The time in the Denver hospital during 1902 was even a little less than the average in homeopathic hospitals.

W. A. BURR, M. D.

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Commenting upon Dr. Mastin's paper, "Why the Indicated Remedy Failed," which was read before the Denver Homeopathic Club October 20, 1902, and published in February issue of the Medical Advance, Dr. H. C. Allen has the following to say:

"A very frequent reason why we fail to select the indicated remedy is we often, some of us, perhaps, always, neglect the first element of the prescription, viz., the writing down of the symptoms, "taking of the case," so that we may know for what we are prescribing. Hahnemann was the first medical man to see the necessity for this, and he practiced it long before we had a "volunminous materia medica." No physician is expected to memorize the symptomatology of even one of our polychrests, to say nothing of the materia medica, in order to select "the indicated remedy." Hahnemann says, section 104: "When the totality of symptoms that marked the case of sickness, or, in other words, when the picture of the disease is once accurately sketched, the most difficult part of the task is accomplished." With the case well taken any physician of ordinary intelligence can select the remedy. If it be not well taken no one, no matter how much materia medica he may be master of, can make the selection except by accident. He must have the symptom record of the case before him, ere he can select a remedy that will be even similar, not to say the similimum. It is not the number of symptoms merely, but their value as well, as per section 153, which must decide the final choice."

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceeding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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### AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

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It surprises the materialistic physician to hear this remedy called a deep acting one, an antipsoric. Volatile salts, in their view, should readily disappear, and so they do in their crude form, but when their power is increased by potentization to the thirtieth Hahnemann tells us that "one, two or three of the finest pellets are moistened for a dose, which, when homeopathically selected, at times operates for more than thirty-six days." Physicians of other schools have used this drug in cases where there is a decided possibility of its homeopathicity, but believing that medicine is not a science, but a caotic make-shift, they have thus overlooked the plain evidences of the action of this drug and it has thus passed out from their ever-changing kaleidoscopic drug list.

It has been recommended with Arnica and Bovista for the poisoning of charcoal fumes. Sudden prostration, collapse. Lethargy, listless, drowsy. Blood deorganized. Hemorrhages. Nose bleed. Bloody mucous frequently blown from the nose. Nose bleed when bathing hands and face in the morning. Menses too frequent and too profuse. Blood from the gums, the lungs, the urethra and the anus. Acrid menstrual flow. Acrid leucorrhoeal flow. Acrid nasal discharge. Humming before the ears. Headache, throbbing in the forehead as if it would burst open. Hoarseness. Child cannot sleep at night because the nose is stopped up. Has to breathe through the mouth. Persistent coryza with lachrymation. In scarlatina Professor Kent says: "At the close of a very malignant scarlet fever, when you have had a hard time. Purple eruptions, purple rash, rawness in the mouth and throat. Much saliva. Offensiveness, fetor, so that it has the appearance of a putrid case of scarlet fever. All at once in the middle of the night between midnight and morning, it seems as if the child is dying. It is covered with cold sweat and seems to be

sinking; if the doctor can only be near at hand he will perceive that ammon. carb. does what he wants. Sometimes it is ars., sometimes it is puls. But the case I have described is ammon. carb." It is also indicated in the early stage of scarlitina where the eruption fails to develop and somnolence is a marked feature. When uremia is accompanied with marked symptoms of carbon dioxide poisoning do not forget potentized ammon. carb.

Mentally, there is restlessness, an uncanny feeling, or a numbed or muddled feeling in the head; 3 a. m. is the hour of aggravation. The right side is given the preference. Apparently, cardiac failure is the marked governing condition. Chilliness is a very noticeable feature of the remedy and the patient dreads the open air or a cool bath, but when the dyspoena is present cold air is an indispensable necessity. Farrington says, "it is useful in dilatation of the heart." Boenninghausen gives cal. carb., lyc., phos., puls., sep., and sul. first rank in resemblance. Camph., arn. and hepar as its antidotes, and lachesis as its enemy.

In the limited space at our command this month it is impossible to more than indicate some of the more important features. Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases give 789 symptoms while Allen's Handbook devotes nearly six pages and Jahr twenty-one. It will repay you to read it in books of this character. It is a remedy that you will have very little time to read up on when most needed.

We remember years ago using this remedy under the advice of our father, Dr. A. J. Clark. Our supply was small and the case was a poor paying one, so we only gave a single small powder of the 3x thinking that if there was any benefit we could take time and run it up or get some more from Denver. Very much to our surprise an urticaria that had resisted heavy homeopathic (?) drugging for over three months had disappeared over night and did not return and that with only one small powder. We have conned the lesson over and over again since then until now we know that quality is better than quantity always. In fact that too much in quantity is worse than none at all. Our endeavor now is not to see how much medicine we can give, and the patient get well; but to so care-

fully select our remedy that the smallest amount we can get will benefit the patient, and if we think that we do not know what the remedy is we are not ashamed to have them come back later.

E. J. C.

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“When a man settles all things by his eyes and fingers, pseudo-science and theories, he reasons from lasts to firsts; in other words from himself and is insane.”—Kent.

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“A patient who indicates arsenic within twenty-four hours after a surgical operation is in a serious condition; and if ars. fails to give relief, the case is probably hopeless. Rhus, pyrogen, lach, and carb. veg are all lower in the scale than ars.”—Pierson.

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#### OLD AGE AILMENTS.

In a paper read before the British Medical Association Dr. Keyworth dealt with the ailments of old age. It is certain, he said, that they are largely due to more food being taken than the eliminating organs can get rid of, and a reduction in the amount of food should always be made as maturity glides into senility. If an old man has a good appetite and can digest well, let him have his usual three light meals a day; but, as a rule, the healthiest old people are the spare eaters. Brain workers can enjoy a fair degree of health by living on light food which does not require much force to digest or much muscular activity to assimilate. On a diet of well-made bread in variety, vegetables and fruits, with a fair quantity of eggs and milk, very little animal food, many disorders of old age may be avoided and life prolonged. Indigestion denotes not a disease, but an admonition; it means that the individual thus admonished is not taking appropriate food. For inactive and aged persons three-fourths of the nutriment matters consumed should be derived from vegetable, cereal and milk produce, and one-fourth only from the animal kingdom, and many men of sixty and upward corroborate this statement. The lecturer concluded: A word about exercise. Long livers have usually been early risers and good walkers. Nothing so effectually promotes the more equable distribution of the blood and averts the constant tendency to local congestion in the brain or abdomen as walking exercise. Its salutary influence on the functions of the lungs and skin is well known, and a good walker can generally do without the stimulus of alcohol.—Newspaper.



## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Address all matters concerning this department to Dr. Tennant, so as to reach him by not later than 15th of the month preceeding date of publication.

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### SOME OF THE CAUSES AND RESULTS OF FOOD INTOXICATION.

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The subject of food intoxication as a factor in disease is becoming of more importance every day. But the vast number and groups of symptoms which are ever being presented and changed makes it difficult of recognition, and even our late methods of diagnosis have only indicated its profound influence upon the human economy.

As Salisbury has said, "The intestine is the yeast pot of fermentation," and it is in this tract that most of the trouble originates. Here the varied organic compounds are brought in contact, one with another, under the most favorable chemical conditions for transformation, but not all of them are formed into substances suitable for absorption.

The least change in the chemical or physical condition of the chyme may prove disastrous to the normal process of intestinal digestion, and then come the many possibilities of by-products, some of which are probably toxic substances, alkaloïds of the most virulent poison.

Think of the vast number of new compounds that have been introduced into pharmacy the past twenty years by the fractional distillation of, and synthetic work, with that single organic product of nature, coal tar, and then think of the possibilities of products from the vastly more complex compounds taken into the body day by day, either as food or drink. Then, too, there is the possibility of perversion of the normal functions of digestion from the present strenuous demands of civilization.

The longer one practices medicine with an eye to the etiology of disease, the more one recognizes the varied manifestations of a toxicity born of civilization's effort to appropriate for humanity everything possible to tickle the palate and satisfy the demand for something new and novel. Cooks strive with one another to invent new dishes, introduce new foods, or for economy, work over old material in tempting ways. Some of these old materials have gone through many forms of chemical change and fermentation before they are ready for the manipulations of the culinary artist.

Is it any wonder that we are constantly finding new groups of symptoms and diseases which are not attributable to bacteria or their alkaloidal toxins? Is it any wonder that they baffle treatment until an accidental change of diet brings the result?

Seldom do we find in the early stages of these troubles an organic change of the gastro-intestinal canal sufficient to produce a noticeable digestive disturbance, and until this organic change does occur, the secretions are usually normal. It is very probable that all by-products of digestion do not form toxins to irritate and disturb the normal metabolism, but it is also possible that many of the products have the drug properties identical with many which we administer as curative in disease. The question often arises, "Why has our indicated remedy failed?" and our *materia medica* is industriously sought for the explanation. Does it always satisfactorily solve the problem?

The variety of foods and the manner of their preparation are quite different than they were even a few years ago. Industrial arts, the gas range and the study of foods in the practical experiments with the various armies, indicate the development of a new department in medicine the importance of which cannot fail to attract our attention. The usual unscientific practice of yesterday and to-day of unequal proportions of ingredients in the preparation of foods means "a pinch of this, a pinch of that, a dash of something else, and a season to taste," then comes a fry, broil, boil or stew at any temperature that happens to suit the convenience of the cook. This is a custom that should be relegated to the period of barbarism and an effort made to introduce a new era of "equal quantities, equal conditions, equal results."

Then will we have less of our so-called rheumatisms, bilious attacks, eczemas and other obstinate skin diseases; appendicitis, gastritis, enteritis, diabetes, nephritis, bronchitis and a host of other "ITIS'" which, many times, if traced to the original cause, will be found to result from the patient's manner of living, or, in other words, from ptomaines due to the class of foods taken and methods of preparation.

Let these be corrected and we will have less need for medicine, will secure more uniform results with our remedies, and many of the present vagaries of our symptomatology will clear away and humanity will develop a higher type of manhood that will rival in form the models of the old Greek masters.

C. E. TENNANT.

## DEPARTMENT OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

CONDUCTED BY G. S. PECK, M. D.

Correspondence for this department should be addressed to Dr. G. S. Peck, Rooms 2-4, 1427 Stout Street, and should be in his hands by 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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Several months ago there came under my care a case of injury of the eye, the result of a dog bite, the consequences of which were rather peculiar and quite serious.

The child, a little girl of six, was bitten by a dog some three years previous to the time of consulting me. The upper teeth had torn quite a large flap loose on the forehead, while the lower fangs caught the upper eyelid, tearing the inner canthus for nearly half an inch and injuring the internal rectus muscle. At the time of the injury both wounds were stitched, and healed kindly, and little trouble, I apprehend, was anticipated from the eye. The contraction of the cicatrix caused, however, injury both to the upper lid and to the lachrymal apparatus.

Almost from the first this contraction began to produce inversion of the upper tarsal cartilage until at the time I saw the case the entropion was sufficient to bring the cilia against the cornea, which was being constantly irritated by them with every action of the lid. With this was associated some ptosis, for which it was difficult to account, save in the position of the eyeball. The injury to the internal rectus, and also of the superior oblique, causing weakness of these muscles, the eye was rotated outwards and upwards, and the lid drooped so much that it was only by considerable effort that she could see straight ahead with that eye, and usually then by turning the head backward and to the left. As there was rather a pronounced trachoma of the upper lid of the injured eye and not of the sound eye, the question naturally arose if this was not sufficient to account for the entropion, but as the trachoma had not been treated, nor had it progressed far enough to cause the contraction, my conclusion was that the inversion was at least primarily due to the injury. Nor was this all. As was said, the lachrymal apparatus was involved. Dacryocystitis was present with practically complete occlusion of the tear duct, the skin over the sac was swollen and oedematous, and, of course, the tears were constantly running over the cheek.

Operation had been advised by an oculist in Pittsburg before they came to Denver, but had been deferred. When the possibility of permanent injury to the sight, as well as the continually increasing deformity of the lid was pointed out to the parents, they decided upon an immediate operation. Permit me to say here that in this case the cornea, as was pointed out in the preceding article on the "Cornea," was exposed to just such scratching and irritation, and at any time liable to become ulcerated or to have pannus induced.

The treatment was operative and subsequently local for conjunctivitis, and probing nasal duct. The child was anaesthetized, the lower palpebral duct slit and the nasal duct fully dilated with Bowman's probes up to No. 16. There was periostitis of the bony canal with considerable roughness. I decided not to do more with the sack than syringing it, trusting to the proper drainage to cure the inflammation.

The upper lid was first inverted and the granulations were expressed with trachoma forceps and then rubbed with strong bichloride solution. The entropion next received consideration. The entropion operation, which has for its object the correction of the deformed lid and thus to relieve its constant irritant action of the cornea, and also, in this case, to overcome some of the ill effects of the ptosis, was next done. As the palpebral slit was too narrow, an external canthotomy was done at the same time, both to enlarge the palpebral aperture and to facilitate the correction of the inverted lid.

The subsequent treatment consisted in passing probes to keep patent the nasal duct, and applications to cure the granular lids.

At the end of two months the lid assumed a practically normal contour, the ptosis was much lessened and one would suspect little trouble had ever existed with it. The tear duct was open, the discolored skin over the sac had cleared up, and the general appearance was very greatly improved. In fact, were it not for the strabismus, which was, however, not as pronounced after relief from the drooping lid, there was little perceptible difference in the two eyes.

It was intended to subsequently correct the deviation of the eye, but the father's business necessitated leaving Denver,



so the work was deferred. Vision in the eye was very much impaired, due, I believe, to the injury rather than to congenital amblyopia, but in either case the correction of the strabismus would not have promised as satisfactory results as would have been the case if the refraction could have been brought up to normal.

It was a question at the time of operation if simply opening the tear duct would relieve the inflammation of the sac, or if it would be necessary to cauterize, or to remove it, but the subsequent irrigations proved sufficient to correct the inflammation.

This case is of interest in that it involved so many structures which, seemingly, should not have been so seriously affected. The success attending its treatment was all that could have been desired, and when the eye is straightened, will look as well as its mate.

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#### A ROMAN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

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Celsus was a Roman physician who flourished in the third century. He was a follower of Hippocrates and wrote various books on medicine. One of his prescriptions is for consumption and, strange enough, it is quite in accord with modern methods in some respects. He says: "As soon as a man finds himself spitting and hacking on rising in the morning he should immediately take possession of a cow and go high up into the mountains and live on the fruit of that cow." Although he knew nothing of the cause of phthisis, he had observed that good living, out of door life, lots of sunshine and an abundance of milk and cream were absolutely essential as prerequisites for treatment.—*Journal of Hygiene*.

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#### CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

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A man while suffering from influenza in South London was surprised by the sudden appearance in his room of his wife, who twenty years ago eloped to California. Falling on her knees, she implored his forgiveness, the man with whom she took flight, after making a fortune, having recently died. The husband forgave her. She nursed him so well that he recovered, but she caught the influenza herself and died, leaving him \$300,000.—*Exchange*.

## CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This department is open to the students, the faculty and friends of the College and Hospital. Matters pertaining to this department must be in hands of the Managing Editor not later than 15th of month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion.

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Mrs. Beebee was welcomed back, very gladly, after her long and severe illness.

Professor Brown did not lecture on the 18th. Cause unknown.

Professor Abbott also forgot to show up on the 18th.

The senior class is very much excited, as this is the last rattle for some of them.

The freshman class got stuck in the snow March 18th. Dr. Bartz waited in vain for them to put in an appearance.

The Pennsylvania Dutchman has caused considerable trouble during the past month, there being quite a strife between him and the gentleman from Missouri.

Dr. Pitts is packing his old books and getting ready to seek fields and pastures new.

The professor with the educated finger burst one of his back straps at a clinic, held at the Tabernacle, the fore part of last month.

Dr. Bartz has been chosen by his class to deliver the valedictory. The doctor is one of the brightest students in the class and we look for something very fine.

The clinics have been well attended this month. There has been plenty of clinical material at both college and tabernacle, as well as at Dr. Strickler's clinic in the Pioneer building.

We received a burning "ax" under materia medica Thursday; Professor Harris gave one equally as hot on surgery Friday, after which came gynaecology, which very nearly proved to be the "blow that killed father."

Professor Mussman strolled in, covered with snow and ice, on the 18th, but was not greeted very cordially, as most of the boys were in bad humor. His lecture was fair and fat. We don't know how the hens felt, as none of them were present on this date.

Professor Edwin Jay Clark delivered a lecture, by request, upon the potency question recently. The doctor is a student well up upon this subject, and the masterly manner in which he handled the subject secured him the attention of the class for over an hour. Many of the senior class came in to listen, and from the many flattering remarks we have heard on all sides concerning the talk, we are inclined to believe that no lecture of the present course has been so thoroughly appreciated. Many heretofore on-the-fence are now advocating Dr. Clark's ideas.

ALICE.

#### THE UNRELIABILITY OF THE MICROSCOPE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALIGNANT DISEASE.

G. Hamilton Whiteford says that he has seen the value of the microscope repeatedly and extensively tested in the diagnosis of all the more common varieties of malignant tumor. The result has been a series of shocks to his previously firmly-rooted belief, and he now holds that the microscope for purposes of differential diagnosis is perfectly unreliable. Hamilton, of Aberdeen, has shown microscopic sections of the tongue of persons over fifty-five years of age which present an appearance identical with that seen in epithelioma. He placed side by side with them sections of clinical epithelioma, and the most expert pathologists were unable to distinguish between the two. The author considers the naked-eye appearances and the clinical history of a case to be much more reliable than the microscopic appearances.—The Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal.

#### HOW FRUITS ACT.

The Medicine Brief thus summarizes the various uses of fruit in relieving diseased conditions of the body. The list is worth keeping. Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines and plumes may be included. Pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumac berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries and medlars are astringent. Grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics. Gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants. Lemons, limes and apples are stomach sedatives.

"Do you believe in heredity?"

"Certainly I know a barber who has three little shavers."—Exchange.

# The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

---

Speakersanford's "Bill" is dead, jam him in a coffin,  
Don't have so good a chance for a funeral often;  
"Rush" the body right around to the undertakit,  
Bury six feet under ground, least some one awake it.

M.

---

We are pleased to learn that at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital Association, several very generous donations were announced, the same being for the purpose of paying off the most urgent part of the present indebtedness. The Critique contemplates great pleasure in the hope that it will be permitted to publish, at a not-far-distant-day the fact of the association's ability to completely cancel all outstanding obligations.

M.



The impression one gets from observing the signs of the times, as portayed in the medical press of the country, is that there is an unusually active agitation disturbing the peace and quiet of our allopathic allies (?). The cause of this unrest seems to be largely due to a desire on their part to absorb everything in the homeopathic line, and the apparent indifference (with very few exceptions) of the homeopaths toward this public display of philanthropy. Nearly every one of our eastern exchanges last month, either editorially or through correspondents, had something to say relating to the proposed combination of schools (allopathic and homeopathic) as promulgated by the American Medical Association, but in every case, we are pleased to say, the writer approached the amalgamation wood pile with the evident expectancy of finding a dark-hued individual secreted somewhere within; in fact there was not near the amount of gratitude displayed towards our would-be benefactors one would expect to see, especially if the vast amount of benefit we were to receive through the proposed union was taken into careful consideration. Their recent change of front, however, from an appearance of aggressive hostility to that of solicitous concern leads one to surmise the heretofore pugilistic attitude of the old school towards the new to have been assumed purely for the purpose of hiding their true feelings, which, all the while, were only those of the sincerest regard. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Medical Century*, for March, sets forth the requirements imposed upon us by the A. M. A., and before receiving our certificate of good behavior we will be expected to do something like the following:

- (1)—“Shut up homeopathic hospitals;
- (2)—“Close our colleges;
- (3)—“Wipe out our journals;
- (4)—“Disband our societies;
- (5)—“Burn our books;

(6)—“Destroy our materia medica.”

In fact:

**GO OUT OF BUSINESS ENTIRELY!**

After having made such a sweeping sacrifice isn't it perfectly natural that we would expect a slight concession, at least, on part of the party of the second part to the contract?

Every one says: “Why, of course!”

Well, then, here is what we get in return:

(1)—A little red nothing admitting us to the exhibition wherein the labor of a lifetime, and more, will be wiped out as in the twinkling of an eye. (This, of course, calls for front seat, without cushion.)

(2)—A little blue worse-than-nothing certifying to the fact that we have been admitted as “scientific physicians” among them. (This is, really, the grand prize.)

(3)—A large white something on which will appear (if it ever occurs) the following truth: “Oh, weren't you easy?”

Now we really don't feel that there is much danger of our brethren to the east of us being caught in this get-rich-quick scheme; in the first place the homeopathic journals in the land of the rising sun are in safe hands; and, secondly, there does not appear to be a running after false gods for the sake of securing a little political preferment, but out in this country where recent medical maneuvers have set us to wondering “where we were at,” we consider it wise to sound the note of warning early before the wave of reform reaches the Rockies, and the “regulars” and assistant regulars (recruited from the homeopathic ranks) sweep us completely off our feet. We would be only too glad to hear from homeopathic physicians throughout the state regarding this subject of union of the allopathic and homeopathic schools and societies, and hope to be able to publish a number of papers upon this subject in our next issue.

M.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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THE CRITIQUE is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of THE CRITIQUE is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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A movement is on foot to raise \$20,000 for the Denver Homeopathic Hospital. Laymen are taking an active and liberal part in the work.

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"I congratulate you upon your success. I have received full value for my money from your journal. Fraternally, D. H. Foote."

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Dr. S. M. Kessler has been elected to the offices health commissioner of Golden, Colorado and county physician of Jefferson County. Congratulations.

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Dr. Louis Fischer conducted a gratifying experiment on a scarlet fever patient with a new anti-streptococcus serum, discovered by Dr. Aronson, of Berlin.

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Formalin scored another failure in this city in the case of Mrs. Nellie Doyle, who died of blood poisoning at St. Joseph's hospital Wednesday, March 12th.

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The Denver Homeopathic Club will meet at the Adams hotel during the coming year. An engraving of this popular hotel appears on the published program of the club.

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Dr. H. H. Hawxhurst will continue the practice of the late Dr. F. A. Gordon, 1018 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. Office hours 2 to 5 p. m.; no Sunday hours. Telephone Main 162.

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The first annual reception of the West Side Neighborhood House, which is the reincarnation name given the old Gross Medical College building in this city, was held March 12, 1903, from 2 to 10 p. m.

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The advisory board of the county hospital for the ensuing year is as follows: Drs. L. T. Durbin, P. V. Carlin and J. B. Kinley. Dr. Kinley is the homeopathic member, vice Dr. D. A. Strickler.

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Dr. Sanford speaker of the House of Representatives, has decided to remain permanently in Denver, he will occupy the offices of the late Dr. Munn in the California block. We bespeak a large political practice for him.

For Sale.—A Mackintosh cautery battery, nearly new, together with a universal handle and all the electrodes complete for nose and throat work. For price, address Dr. M. Hatfield, American House, Denver, Colorado.

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Dr. W. R. Anderson, Rockville, Maryland, desires to sell his practice at that point to some energetic homeopath. His object in disposing of the same is on account of a desire to move to some large town. Write him for particulars.

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Miss Prudence McKinley, while nursing a patient with septic phlebitis for Dr. Anderson, became infected through a slight abrasion in the end of her left index finger, from which she has been confined to her bed for over three weeks.

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Dr. Estelle Clark, who was injured in a railroad wreck on the Midland last June, has sued that company for \$60,000, claiming that she has been permanently injured and disabled from following her profession. She has many friends in this city.

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Dr. William P. Munn, former health officer of the city of Denver, died at his home in this city, 2801 East Colfax avenue, Wednesday, March 12th, after an illness of over two weeks. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and was quite prominent in old school medical societies.

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Dr. J. S. Barnard of Baltimore, Md., has treated two cases of blood poison by the formalin treatment, successfully. We lately tried formalin in a case of septic phlebitis without the case being benefitted in the least. The indicated remedy, together with thorough drainage have resulted favorably.

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"I haven't had a call since I opened my office, ten days ago," complained the newly-fledged M. D. "Here I sit, day after day, like Patience on a monument." "Oh well, don't get discouraged," replied a sympathetic friend. "It's only a question of time until you have patients under monuments."—Chicago Daily News.

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Dr. Grant S. Peck, one of our foremost eye and ear specialists, has blossomed out into a real live land-god recently, having purchased the "Stout" block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, this city, the consideration being \$25,500. By the way, the doctor informs us that there is one suite of offices vacant and for rent. We know of no better location in the city.

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Cards announcing the wedding of Clarice Elizabeth Griffith to Dr. Bukk G. Carleton were received at this office the latter part of February, too late to receive the notice due them in our last issue. The happy



event occurred at 307 West Seventy-second street, New York City, Tuesday evening, February 24, 1903. This journal extends hearty good wishes to all concerned.

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We understand there is considerable talk about moving the Denver Homeopathic College from its present quarters in the hospital building to more commodious ones farther down town. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope will be carried out before the next college term convenes. More clinical material could be secured in this way, which would please the students very much.

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Owing to the changes incident to the Supreme Court decision sustaining the Rush amendment in Colorado, several officials have disappeared with the funds of their offices. In this connection we note the disappearance of one of our B-b doctors, leaving various creditors to the amount of \$2,000. In all the cases related the "gentlemen" were married, leaving families to bear the disgrace of their actions.

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The North American Journal of Homeopathy, March, '03, evidently thought our article, published some two or three months ago, regarding Editor Frank Kraft's personally conducted tours of some literary merit, as it copied the same, in part, word for word, but did not consider it necessary to give the proper credit. It is a matter of some little surprise to many that a certain few of our eastern exchanges have this failing, apparently in the form of a deep-seated, chronic ailment, as they show evidences of absent mindedness quite frequently.

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The next meeting of the Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Association will be held in the parlor of the Lindall hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska, the 29th and 30th of this month, at which time and in the same city the allopathic society will also hold its annual assembly. It is quite evident that the boa-constrictor tactics of the American Medical Society is anticipated by the homeopaths of the state of Bryan, and if the old school organization succeeds in securing the followers of Hahnemann to serve as the sweet morsel in their proposed deglutition act, methinks it will have to bestir itself, as the officers of the Nebraska Homeopathic Society are very much on the alert.

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Dr. J. W. Mastin has now succeeded to the headship of The Critique. Dr. Mastin has nothing to learn in editorial writing. His cap fits him with exact nicety. He has shown what he can do in that line. And we are glad to welcome him to the ranks of a fraternity who labor so unremittingly and so unremuneratively for the good of the profession. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, after killing a lot of big game, to get his hand in and to steady his nerve, returns to his old place on the editorial staff; and The Critique is now safe to keep the rest of the world correctly

informed on the condition of things homeopathic in Denver and thereabouts. Dr. Smythe makes his graceful adieux and promises to see the "boys" occasionally when they need his experience and counsel.—*The American Physician*, February, '03.

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We will be only too glad to pay 10 cents per copy for all copies of *The Critique* of October, 1902, and January, 1903, received at the manager's office, the same being, of course, in good condition. There has been such an unusual demand for extra copies recently that, although we have tried to provide for an emergency of this kind, so far we have been unable to do so, as the increase in our subscription list consumes the extra copies as fast as we add to our order to the printer. While a great many of the new names we add to our list every month are of people living outside the state, we are glad to say that our enrollment of residents of Colorado goes merrily on.

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Francis McMillen, M. D., writing to the editor of *American Physician* from Mexico City, Mexico, says she is the "only woman" and only homeopath amongst the American doctors there. She says that the native homeopaths are true Hahnemannians, believing in the "single remedy and often the single dose, no local applications or any departure from the pure doctrine of our founder." She would be glad "if some doctor who has had experience with nervous diseases in high altitudes would write an article on the remedies most useful." Here is an opportunity for some one to do a little good samaritan service for the cause; *The Critique* will be only too glad to publish the article and will see to it that Dr. McMillan is mailed a copy.

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Boericke & Tafel, the homeopathic pharmacists and publishers, have issued five pamphlets which are styled the Homeopathic Pamphlet Series: No. 1, "What is Homeopathy?" No. 2, "Evidences of the Truth of Homeopathy." No. 3, "The Small Dose of Homeopathy." No. 4, "Hahnemann." No. 5, "What Homeopathy Has Accomplished." It should be one of the requirements of every homeopathic medical college in the country that students should have read the entire series before becoming students in a homeopathic institution; and furthermore, any professor or instructor not having read these little literary gems, and subscribing to their teachings, should be under immediate suspicion of being "agin" the faith of Hahnemann.

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Extract from "Treatment of Diphtheria," by Dr. J. W. Pearce in *American Practitioner and News*, July 15, 1902:

"To briefly relate, this is the way I treat diphtheria, and I have never lost a case. If I can get perfectly fresh antitoxine I give it, but if it cannot be had perfectly fresh I do not. Whether antitoxine is given or not, I give ethol in full doses appropriate for the age of the

patient, every three hours, administered by the mouth. The entire fauces, larynx and pharynx are sprayed with a mixture of ecthol and peroxide of hydrogen, three parts of the former to one of the latter, every fifteen to thirty minutes. Calomel in small doses is administered every hour until the bowels are thoroughly moved. Nourishing and supportive diet is given at short regular intervals, and everything done to make the patient comfortable in the way of supplying fresh air, etc. I have been using this plan, modifying it to suit the needs of each individual case, for several years, and cannot recommend it in too glowing terms to my fellow practitioners, knowing that it will give good results and entire satisfaction if it is carefully and effectively administered and carried out. Nothing can save a patient in articulo mortis, and it is needless to try this in such cases hoping to do something."

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Another point that the Journal deals with is the accusation of trading on a name and holding to it for profit. This is really to laugh. Whose financial interests are most involved? Getting right down to the milk in the cocoanut, the whole scheme of union of the schools, as promulgated by the American Medical Association, is simply to get us out of the way. Our success has staggered them; they know that wherever there is a homeopathic physician there is a prosperous practitioner; that wherever a homeopathic physician is employed there is wealth, intelligence and culture; they know that in communities where there are ten allopaths to one homeopath the latter has the cream of the business and is pulling the silver door knobs. Why? Because we are trading on a name? By no means; simply because we have the success. It is our success, our growth, our progress that is making inroads upon our brethren of the old school. We are getting some of the plums in municipal, state and national institutions, our colleges are growing, and our threatened movement along the line to strengthen our fortifications has excited an unrest among our enemies. It is more their own financial interests that are involved than ours; it has ever been a thorn in their flesh that they could not perfect a medical monopoly. It is, too, a strange thing that we of the homeopathic school are the ones they are after. They assert openly that we have done nothing for medical science; that our theories and our practice both are valueless, and yet they propose "an offering of the olive branch." We do not hear much about the other medical sects; they seem to be disregarded; it is the homeopathic scalp that is wanted. When that is obtained the financial interests of the sectarian schools and journals will be out of the way, and their own financial horizon cleared. As one of the leaders in the movement in the state referred to in our January issue remarked: "We will lie down with you, but when we get up there will be a smell of mutton about the lion's chops." Dewey Medical Century.

**Gude's Pepto Mangan the Standard.**

Iron preparations spring up like mushrooms in a night. The one backed by clinical evidence in hospital practice is the old stand-by Guide Pepto-Mangan, which is the standard of known worth and which gives positive results.—Medical News, New York.

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**Sanmetto in Prostatic Hypertrophy With Vesical Complications.**

I have waited to express my opinion until I had a case in which I might apply the critical or crucial test to Sanmetto. Finally one of prostatic hypertrophy with serious vesical complications was presented, in which, having employed Sanmetto, both my patient and myself are much more than pleased with results. Henceforward Sanmetto goes into my armamentarium for all such and similar cases.

Bartow, Fla.

J. Newton Smith, M. D.

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**MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS BY MAIL.**

March 7, 1903.

Dr. James William Mastin, Editor Critique:

Dear Doctor—I take great pleasure in seconding the motion of Dr. Jefferson in the Senate yesterday afternoon that the governor may appoint to be members of the State Board of Medical Examiners members of any respectable, reputable school. This would do away with any doubt as to the composition of the board and remove an element of strife from the midst of the medical profession.

That the homeopaths would receive fair representation thereon is assured by the representation granted us on the Colorado State Board of health. By action of the Legislature in 1893 "the State Board of Health is to consist of nine members, who shall be appointed by the governor." Nothing is said as to how many shall be allopaths, homeopaths or eclectics. And the present board—and I believe every board since the establishment of the State Board of Health—has no homeopathic or eclectic member. What better treatment could we ask from our allopathic brethren? This is truly "equal" representation. This generosity and fairness accorded us on a board of this nature should convince us that on a board of medical examiners we would receive the same liberal treatment—if we will but give the allopaths the opportunity.

I, for one, am in favor of trusting them, because of their record in the past. They have always shown themselves ready to treat us as brothers and never have tried to take undue advantage of us, and they never have tried to do our colleges or practitioners "dirt"—except as often as they happened to feel like it.

Some may "fear the Greeks, bearing gifts," but the time has come when the lion and the lamb should lie down together—the latter within



the former. If this is right, why not surrender unconditionally to our friends, the enemy, and accept a board thus constituted?

Or is homeopathy still alive? Yours respectfully,

WALTER JOEL KING.

Golden, March 7, 1903.

P. S.—I see by the Republican that the Senate has adopted a provision that the State Board of Medical Examiners shall consist of three members, no two of whom shall belong to the same school. Whatever would our allopathic brethren do if this should become a law? I am so sorry for them!

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### DENVER HOMEOPATH CLUB.

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The regular meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club for March was convened on the 16th in the Adams hotel, which will be the headquarters for the club the present year. The meeting was well attended, with twenty-seven present. The matter of change in the constitution and by-laws was reported upon, and laid over until the next meeting for final action.

The papers of the evening were by Drs. Burr and Harris, directing attention to the "Medical" and "Surgical" treatment of "Bright's Disease." In the opening of the discussion of Dr. Burr's paper, Dr. Tennant laid much stress upon early and positive diagnosis; the use of the microscope in these cases being of the utmost value.

After listening to Dr. Harris' paper upon the surgical treatment, and the opening of the discussion upon the same by Dr. J. B. Brown, in which he urged the importance of an early operation, the entire subject of Bright's disease was fully discussed. Throughout the discussion it became evident that this disease, diagnosis, medical and surgical treatment, has received much attention. All agreed that careful individualizing of each case and the selection of its remedy was a first consideration, and that the surgical operation, which to a great extent is on trial, is worthy of most careful investigation.

SECRETARY.

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### The Treatment of Nasal Catarrh by the General Practitioner.

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By Eugene C. Underwood, M. D., Surgeon B. & O. S. W. R. R.; Surgeon K. & I. B. Co., etc., Louisville, Ky.

(Abstract from St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, July, 1901.)

I have long entertained the view that the general medical practitioner neglects to treat his patients for catarrh and sends them to a specialist when he could successfully manage these himself. In fact, the treatment of catarrh is very simple and the results which follow correct and systematic treatment are very satisfactory. In practice, two forms of chronic nasal catarrh are met. These are hypertrophic rhinitis and trophic rhinitis.

The hypertrophic form is more generally seen and is characterized by a thick mucous discharge from the nose, great liability to colds, obstruction of one or both nostrils, which forces the patient to breathe through his mouth, nasal intonation of the voice. There is more or less headache and the sense of smell is lost or impaired. There is dryness of the throat, deafness and other symptoms showing the extension of the disease to neighboring organs. Exostosis of the osseous structures often is seen.

Atrophic rhinitis (ozena) is characterized by a sense of dryness in the nose and throat, a thick, purulent discharge and the expulsion of discolored crusts and an offensive putrid odor. The sense of smell is impaired and the patient is weak and anemic.

The mucous membrane is dry and glazed, but in advanced cases ulceration and necrosis are present.

The treatment consists of applications directly to the diseased area and the administration of such internal remedies as will correct any co-existing disease or morbid state. In some cases where there is occlusion by exostosis the resources of surgery must be invoked.

Let me examine more in detail the treatment of the types of nasal catarrh.

In simple chronic hypertrophic rhinitis the results of treatment will be most flattering. In a case attended with no constitutional disease nothing is necessary beyond having the patient spray the nasal mucous surface with a solution composed of equal parts of water and hydrozone every three hours.

If the case has persisted some time and the patient has an amount of mucous discharge, I have him take twenty drops of balsam of copabia four times daily. The Hydrozone is not only a disinfectant and germicide, but its curative action on the inflamed mucous membranes is speedy and is not equaled by any other drug I have ever used. When the patient is anemic I have him take iron, and any other drug is used when it is called for by any associated disease or morbid condition. but the Hydrozone spray is used in all cases.

In the atrophic variety we shall have to use the same local application. The Hydrozone at once overcomes the offensive odor and takes off the purulent crusts.

These cases must be treated with cod liver oil, iron and such other remedies as will bring up the general health.

Here are a few clinical histories:

Mr. R. H. M., aged sixty, had been a sufferer for two years. There was no exostosis, but when he had a cold he could breathe only through his mouth. He was in good general health, so I had him buy an atomizer and use a spray composed of equal parts of distilled water and Hydrozone. He sprayed the mucous surface of the nose every three hours. On this he made rapid improvement and in three weeks had no further symptoms.

S. M. T., aged eighteen, had chronic hypertrophic nasal catarrh in which the mucous discharge was very abundant, and this was associated with dryness of the throat and constant desire to hawk and spit. She used Hydrozone and water spray, and took fifteen drops of balsam copaiba three times daily. I had the pleasure of seeing this young woman go along to complete recovery in a period of six weeks.

Mrs. R. J. C., aged forty-nine. This lady had atrophic rhinitis and as soon as she came near you the putrid odor asserted itself. Her general health was lowered. I had her use the Hydrozone and water spray and take cod liver oil internally. She spent last winter in Cuba, and has just gotten home greatly improved in general health and her catarrhal disease is better.

She says the spray effectually destroys the disgusting odor and that scarcely any discharge now appears.

I expect to see this patient entirely well in several months.

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#### THE PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE TREATMENT OF HAY FEVER.

It is difficult to conceive of a more miserable creature in all the world than the hay-fever sufferer. The attack not only makes him exceedingly uncomfortable, but renders him unfit for business or the pleasures of society. Aside from the annoying and continual discharge from the nostrils, the eyes are suffused, the secretion of tears is increased, the nasal passages are obstructed, and an intense burning sensation is experienced; the latter is not entirely limited to the mucous membranes, but not infrequently involves the cutaneous surfaces of the forehead, cheeks and nose. Violent attacks of sneezing occur which are so prolonged, at times, as to completely exhaust the sufferer and bring on severe headache. The condition is one of utter wretchedness, and there is extreme malaise, amounting occasionally to complete prostration. The lightest duties become irksome tasks, and many an active, industrious and useful member of society is completely incapacitated while "the season" lasts.

For years some convenient means of relief has been sought. Change of scene does very well for those unfettered by business, who can afford to travel. But to many very worthy people a change of scene is out of the question. Naturally the greater number of the afflicted are accustomed to look to the medical profession for the help they need. But what has the medical profession actually accomplished for the permanent relief of the sufferer or the cure of his ailment? There is scarcely a sedative, astringent, tonic, nervine or alterative drug in the materia medica that has not enjoyed an evanescent reputation as a useful remedy in the treatment of hay fever. Until the discovery of adrenalin each had been as much of a disappointment as its predecessor and none had afforded more than the merest temporary relief.

There is increasing evidence that adrenalin fully meets the indications as a remedial agent in hay fever. It controls the nasal discharge, allays congestion of the mucous membranes and in that manner reduces the swelling of the turbinal tissues. As the nasal obstruction disappears, natural breathing is materially aided and the ungovernable desire to sneeze is mitigated. In short, a season of comparative comfort takes the place of the former condition of distress and unrest. Adrenalin blanches the mucous membrane by vigorously contracting the capillaries, and thus reduces local turgescence. It strengthens the heart and overcomes the sense of malaise so frequently a prominent feature in cases of long standing.

In the treatment of hay fever the solution of adrenalin chloride should be used. This preparation is supplied in the strength of one part adrenalin chloride to one-thousand parts normal saline solution, and is preserved by the addition of 0.5 per cent. chlorotone. The 1-1000 solution should be diluted by the addition of four parts normal salt solution, and sprayed into the nares with a "cocaine" atomizer. In the office, the 1-1000 solution may be applied in full strength. A small pledget of cotton is wrapped about the end of an applicator and moistened with a few drops of the solution (1-1000). The speculum is then introduced, the patient's head is tilted backward in a position most favorable for thorough illumination by the head-mirror, and the visible portions of the lower and middle turbinate bodies, and the septum, are carefully and thoroughly brushed. The same application is made to the other nostril, when usually relief follows in a few moments. Should the benefit prove only partial the 1-5000 solution may now be sprayed into both nares, and a few drops instilled into both eyes. The effect of this treatment may be expected to last for several hours. Indeed some physicians report that it is necessary to make but one thorough application daily to afford complete relief.

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It is also recommended that solution of adrenalin chloride be administered completely and with greater satisfaction than any other remedial ministered internally in five to ten drop doses, beginning ten days to two weeks prior to the expected attack. In explanation of the beneficial effect of the drug when used in this manner, the suggestion has been made that hay fever is essentially a neurosis, characterized by a local vaso-motor paralysis, affecting the blood supply of the eyes, nose, face and pharynx, and occasionally of the laryngeal and bronchial mucous membranes. Adrenalin overcomes this condition, restores the normal balance in the local blood pressure, and thus aids in bringing about a cure. The profession is to be congratulated that it has at last an agent that, if not a specific, fulfills the therapeutic indications more measure recorded in the history of medicine.



# The Critique

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VOL. X.

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No. 5

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Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

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## THE USE OF THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE IN GENERAL PRACTICE.

BY W. ALLEN BARR, M. D.

Professor Ophthalmology Chicago Clinical School; Assistant Surgeon to The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

(Written especially for the Critique.)

It is not the intent to embody in this article a series of instructions on the technique of ophthalmoscopy nor to picture conditions of the fundus of the eye, for ophthalmoscopic observation. There are certain fundus changes that are pathognomonic of systemic diseases, and reference to the use of this invaluable instrument and the diseases in which it is of value must suffice as my apology for this preparation.

In many organic diseases, the primary symptoms are not referred locally to the initial lesion. Functional and organic disturbances in other organs of the body are often symptoms precursory to an initial lesion in some remote organ.

No organ of sensation, and perhaps no other organ of the body is so disturbed in its function as the eye from pathologic changes in other organs, and no other so rich in diagnostic symptoms.

The intimate relation of the eye to the nervous, lymphatic and circulatory systems, creates in it a proneness to influences transmitted from other diseased organs, in which conditions the eye symptoms, either subjective or objective, are the first to awaken suspicion on the part of the patient of impending disease.

It is with intra-ocular conditions only that I shall deal, all others, such as paralysis and external inflammations, being open to the physician's view with the naked eye.

These conditions produce disturbances of vision, variable in degree, and their approach is either gradual or precipitous, from a slight blurring of images to absolute blindness. They are not always initial eye lesions, but symptomatic manifestations of systematic diseases.

It is a prevailing opinion among general medicine men that the ophthalmoscope is for the oculist alone; that the oculist's field is an isolated domain, bounded by intricacies and perplexities into which the physician in general work has no right to enter, and a knowledge of which he has no time to acquaint.

The relationship between the general practitioner and the ophthalmoscope has been and is injudiciously strained. That they should become better friends is not a question; that they will become better friends is only a question of time. The view is too narrow to presume it an instrument for the oculist alone. As an aid in arriving at an early diagnosis in many forms of general disease, it is often invaluable, revealing early pathologic conditions obscure to any other diagnostic means.

Every physician cannot become a skilled ophthalmologist, nor is this proficiency necessary for diagnostic purposes; but with a little practice upon "schematic eyes, which are for sale by all optical houses, the physician can acquire a practical working knowledge by which he will soon learn to recognize diseased conditions of the fundus.

The pupil should always be dilated by the installation of a few drops of four per cent. solution of cocaine to facilitate the examination. This is largely a day of accurate diagnoses, and every ingenuity of man that will contribute to this end should be enlisted by the physician to best conserve the interests of himself and patient.

Etiology in many instances is no longer problematic; pathologic conditions are revealed by the microscope; while analytic chemistry contributes its part to an accurate diagnosis. These processes are applied only to dead or isolated tissue, or excreta, while the ophthalmoscope unfolds a picture of tissue changes in the living organ. Grossly speaking, the fundus presents for examination the optic nerve head, the macula and the circulatory system. We appreciate more fully

a knowledge of the changes in these when we remember that the changes due to primary retinal lesions are comparatively rare, but they are nearly always symptoms reflecting organic lesions in remote organs.

The value of the ophthalmoscope to determine even minute deviations from the normal in the optic nerve, macula, or blood vessels, must not be overlooked. Under a magnification of several diameters, the most minute details of the retina may be seen and studied. It presents to the ophthalmologist a picture of pathological changes from the most simple hyperæmia to inflammatory processes involving the entire retinal and choroidal structures. These changes, under the eye of the observer, may be followed up through all their progressive stages, then back through the regressive stages. When atrophy or connective tissue formation follows, these can be studied under a magnification second only to the microscope.

Degenerative changes in the circulatory system are often positive in the retinal vessels when symptoms are still negative in the general circulation.

#### Syphilis.

Syphilis is a disease from which no organ or tissue of the body is immune. All forms of supporting, muscular, epithelial and nervous tissue suffer its degenerative ravages. The eye, more than any other organ of the body, is prone to attacks of syphilis. Retinitis, or choked disc, one or both, often occur as a positive indication that the disease has not been eradicated, when all other symptoms of its presence are wanting. Many syphilitics are not conscious that they have the disease, and especially women, until ocular symptoms develop in either the ocular muscles or the fundus; while many others willfully deny any knowledge of it, leaving the physician groping for some positive evidence upon which to base a diagnosis. The patient complains of loss of vision only, but an ophthalmoscopic examination reveals the characteristic fundus changes and diagnostic conclusions are readily drawn.

#### Tabes Dorsalis.

Tabes dorsalis, like syphilis, often has for its initial symptom a disturbance in the visual acuity. This change comes on gradually and extends over a period from one to twenty years, and is due to the atropic degeneration in the optic nerve fibres.

Authors differ widely as to its frequency, Gowers giving ten per cent. of cases, while Dillman finds it in forty-two per cent. It is bilateral and usually more advanced in one eye than in the other; in many instances it precedes ataxy and incoordination, being the only symptom manifest for a period of years. Ataxy may never occur where complete blindness long precedes. With these symptoms of tabes, the ophthalmoscope furnishes the only means of diagnosis.

#### Albuminuria.

Pathological changes in the fundus causing a diminution in vision are often premonitory symptoms of an existing albuminuria—albuminuric retinitis. The onset may be gradual or precipitous, but never appears before the kidney lesion. It is usually bilateral, but not always at the same time, and rarely produces complete blindness unless complicated with uraemia. The early diagnosis is of prime importance to the patient, and where eye symptoms precede all others the ophthalmoscope is of great value for diagnostic purposes.

#### Diabetes.

This form of retinal involvement is always bilateral, and varies from a mere exudate to severe hemorrhages. It may precede all other symptoms, but never before the lesion is established in the kidneys. Opacities may occur in the vitreous humor, and in severe cases hemorrhages also are seen in the vitreous. Intraocular examination imparts an information which can be obtained from no other source.

#### Lukemia.

Lukemia presents fundus changes from a slight haziness or retinitis to a general spotted hemorrhagic condition. In many respects the picture is similar to that of albuminuric retinitis, and in cases of doubt a blood count must be made.

#### Embolism of the Central Artery of the Retina.

An embolism of the central artery or its branches is destructive to vision proportionate to the vessels involved. Embolized branches, in many instances, impair the vision but slightly. The veins and arteries are contracted from impeded or obstruction circulation, with occasional hemorrhagic spots along the vessels.

Etiologically, we look for mitral diseases, endocarditis, arterio-sclerosis, aneurism of the aorta and carotid, or Bright's disease. The embolism is rarely bilateral.



**Thrombosis.**

Thrombi may form in the arteries and veins, presenting a picture similar to an embolism, and is indicative of vascular changes or vitiated blood.

**Pernicious Anaemia.**

Mackenzie maintains that a retinitis in some form may result from an impoverished condition of the blood, due to any cause, when reduced to fifty per cent. of normal. Vision may be disturbed generally, or scotoma—blind areas—occur in the visual field. In a majority of cases hemorrhages are to be found in the retina, thus making an ophthalmoscopic examination of great diagnostic importance.

**Toxic Amblyopia—Retrobulbar Neuritis.**

This form of optic neuritis occurs usually in men, is bilateral, and either acute or chronic. The acute form is due chiefly to sudden chilling of the body after heated exercise. The chronic form is the well-known "tobacco amblyopia," and owes its existence to nicotine poisoning. Alcohol and lead play an important role in the causation. Fuchs enumerates arsenic, disulphide of carbon, extract of male fern, chloral, iodoform, iodides, sulphides and diabetes as etiologic factors.

Visual disturbances are gradual, the patient maintaining he sees better after dark—nyctalopic.

The value of the ophthalmoscope in this condition is unquestioned.

The diseases above enumerated constitute the chief conditions of extreme seriousness in which this valuable instrument alone will often furnish a diagnosis, and inasmuch as the eye is often the seat of initial symptoms, the physician is forewarned of impending danger.

Many medical institutions are now—and justly—directing attention to the use of the ophthalmoscope, but they are not imposing the clinical usage its utility demands. In the entire realm of medical practice we cannot consider comparatively the value of the microscope and the ophthalmoscope.

The use of the former is without limitation, while the latter is restricted to the eye alone; but its simplicity and adaptability to general work render it invaluable, while the microscope is relegated to the shelf for lack of time to use it efficiently. To the general practitioner the ophthalmoscope can and should be made his companion instrument.

100 State street.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE: MEDICAL TREATMENT.**

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The average patient is struck with terror when told he has Bright's disease. The people in general think of this disease as an incurable one, and the profession also so consider it when it has progressed to one of the chronic forms. Especially is this true of the old school, whose faith in the power of medicine to cure disease seems to be waning. Homeopaths, as a rule, have more confidence in the efficacy of medical treatment and naturally give a more hopeful prognosis. When this disease becomes thoroughly seated, and especially when it passes into the chronic forms, physicians of all schools unite in giving an unfavorable prognosis.

The chronic forms are most insidious in their invasion, consequently acute forms require great watchfulness in order to prevent their entrance into incurable states. An early and accurate diagnosis must first be made, and this followed by proper and persistent medical treatment.

The acute form is comparatively common and is present in many cases where it is overlooked, as where it follows atmospheric changes, or the too sudden cooling of the body after unusual physical exertion, or where a perspiration is too quickly suppressed from any cause. In most of these cases Aconite will be a valuable remedy if used at the very beginning.

When the nephritis is due to the abuse of certain drugs, as Cantharis, Copaiva or Terebinth, the proper antidote may be given. The virtue of Camphor after excessive drugging with Cantharides is well known. As a rule, however, the disuse of the noxious drug will be all that is required. After the Aconite, a selection may be made from such remedies as Apis, Arsenicum, Belladonna, Cantharis or Terebinth, according to their well known indications.

A thorough knowledge of these stand-by remedies and their correct administration will, in nearly every case, prevent the disease from running into the chronic forms. Great care in selecting the remedy will be of more value to the physician in his efforts to effect a cure than it will be for him to reach out for the newer remedies which have not been well proven and which, at the best, possess an uncertain value in nephri-

tis. When, however, a similar remedy is not found among the few mentioned, such remedies as *Argentum Nitricum*, *Berberis*, *Colchicum*, *Mercurius Cor.*, *Phosphorus* and others should be studied.

There are two varieties of chronic nephritis, the disquamative and the interstitial. These may be considered separately. In the disquamative variety where the tubules have become affected and there is persistent dropsy, selections from the above named remedies may be made, but any of these that have already been given and failed to prevent the disease running into the chronic forms should be superseded by the other remedies. *Apocynum Cannabium*, or perhaps *Digitalis*, may be given for temporary relief. The *Apocynum*, used in drop doses of the tincture every hour or two increases the urine and gives temporary relief. In one case of post-scarlatinal dropsy in a boy six years old, where there was great enlargement of the body from general anasarca, a complete cure was effected with *Apocynum*.

*Physostigma* or *Elatarium*, to relieve the strain upon the kidneys, may be used for their palliative effects in this stage. In hydrothorax, *Bryonia* does royal service and *Phosphorus* ameliorates in pulmonary edema.

When the accumulation of serum in the peritoneum is great, it should be removed by surgical means in order to give the medicine further and better chance, and for the simple purpose of prolonging life. A case nigh unto death from general dropsy, in this stage, rallied after twelve quarts of serum were drawn from the peritoneal cavity. Life was subsequently made tolerable for this patient by twenty-two withdrawals of serum by the trocar and prolonged for over a year.

When interstitial nephritis is reached, the case is practically incurable by any medical means. The kidneys have become red in color, reduced in size and granular in appearance and their function is well nigh gone. Even in this dire extremity, however, in the opinion of some physicians, there is still a modicum of hope for the patient. Remedies may still afford considerable amelioration, and *Plumbum Met.* is thought to be of some permanent value. Dr. Jousset and others have also found benefit from the use of Iodine and Iodide of Sodium.

It goes without saying that a proper diet and hygiene must ever accompany the well-selected remedy. At the very beginning of treatment the element of fear on the part of the patient should also be eliminated by assuring the patient that a large proportion of the cases of nephritis wholly recover.

Then, in the medical treatment of nephritis: First, be sure of the diagnosis, and, as far as possible, the exact stage of the disease. Second, as a rule, stick to the standrad remedies of known value rather than spend valuable time flirting with new remedies that have not stood the test of time and experience.

W. A. BURR, M. D.

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#### SHALL WE COMBINE?

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Apropos of the talk going around at the present time of homeopaths merging with so-called "regulars," we are reminded of the time that a Dr. Wyld, a vice president of the British Homeopathic Society, proposed a "blending of the two schools." Dr. Dyce Brown answered the Wyld doctor in a letter which was afterwards published in the July, 1877, number of the Hahnemannian Monthly with editorial comment as follows:

"There is something very exhilarating in the trumpeted utterance of Dr. Dyce Brown. He has recently come out of the allopathic ranks, and he knows that the two schools have no common platform to stand on save that of a common humanitarianism, and that it is just as impossible to bring them together in one harmonious whole as it would be to unite the Romish and the Presbyterian Church, unless the lion and the lamb should agree to lie down together, and, by way of variety, the lion should be willing to lie down inside of the lamb."

From that letter we quote the portion specially pertinent at the present time:

"The position, however, which we take up and are resolved to hold, is as follows:

"1. We deny that we are sectarians, or have any wish to be so. On the contrary, we consider those to be real sectarians who refuse to investigate the action of medicines ac-



according to the law of similars, and who ostracise those who, having done so, are satisfied that by this law they have the key to the true action of medicines.

"2. We believe that, being aware of the practical value of the knowledge of this guiding principle in therapeutics, we are in the forefront of science, and are the custodians of a great truth in medicine, and that therefore it would be morally wrong to agree to any basis of union with the old school on which we are prevented in the smallest degree from acting up to our convictions and the result of our practical experience.

"3. The practice of the majority of homeopaths is not such as is described by Dr. Wyld. From his remarks one naturally infers that we employ the law of similars as only one, and by no means a prominent, part of several various modes of treatment, in consequence of which to call our practice homeopathic is misleading. On the contrary, we wish it to be understood that as physicians in the highest sense of the term, we are debarred from making use of no therapeutic measures which we think will be of service to our patients, yet for this very reason we prescribe medicines in the vast majority of cases on the homeopathic principle, and only use non-homeopathic treatment in exceptional cases, and rarely. Our practice, therefore, as distinguished from that of an 'orthodox' allopath, is most appropriately termed homeopathic. The use of heat and cold in the form of fomentations, poultices and baths is the common property of both schools, the only point wherein we differ being the internal administration of drugs.

"4. The infinitesimal dose is not abandoned. Although some medicines act better in what are called 'tangible' doses, which to the allopathic mind are, however, minute doses, yet others act much better in that known as 'infinitesimal' doses. We therefore make use of the whole range of dose from the 'infinitesimal' to the 'tangible,' provided, always, that the latter is less than will cause any aggravation of the symptoms. We therefore disclaim Dr. Wyld's description of our practice, and decline any terms of union, unless we join the general army of medicine with colors flying, and with full liberty to maintain in every point our present belief and our practice in principle and in dose.

“We have maintained our position and our stand for what we believe to be the greatest truth ever discovered in therapeutics so long that we can afford quietly to wait for—what is only a question of time—the full recognition of the great principle of which we are proud to be the custodians.”

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#### GET ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR PHYSICIAN.

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After all that can be said against the physician and his over-weening faith in drugs and his itching fingers to cut, it yet remains true that every one will have need now and then to call a physician. If for nothing else, they will need him to assume the responsibility in some grave disaster or when some life is hanging in the trembling balance. Even an unwise physician can often come to the rescue, when his words of advice are as “apples of gold in pictures of silver.” Just an ordinary physician, in spite of his notions of microbes and his questionable morality.

Thus it behooves every family to become acquainted with some physician. May be three or four, or perhaps a dozen physicians are available. Our advice is to make their acquaintance if possible. Choose the one whom you regard of the greatest moral worth. Begin to get acquainted with him. Don't wait until some one gets sick in the family. Invite him to your home when the household is at peace, when you are not distracted with fear and agitated by anxiety.

Pay no attention to that fellow who has a reputation of being skilful and sagacious, if you can only “catch him when he is sober.” A drinking or immoral doctor is not to be trusted under any circumstances, no matter how skilful he is or how many diplomas he may possess.

Pick out the doctor of your acquaintance who comes the nearest occupying the same social and moral plane as you do yourself. Seek to gain social and fraternal relations with him. He may be a very busy man, yet there are times he can devote to social functions. Even if you have to pay him for a call, it would be better to have him come into the house before any one gets sick than to wait until distress and despair are upon you.

Let him find out about the different members of your family. If some member of your family is especially nervous or subject to peculiar spells of any sort which you think the physician ought to know, it is a great deal better that he become acquainted with these things before any disease supervenes.

Not that he could actually prevent disease, or perhaps remove the peculiarity, yet when he is called in case of acute ailment, even a slight acquaintance with the patient helps him wonderfully in the treatment of the case.

The doctor ought to be acquainted with every person he treats before sickness comes. It gives him an insight into many peculiarities with which he may have to deal. Not only does getting acquainted with your doctor give him an especial advantage when sickness comes into your family, but your confidence in him may be strengthened. If he is a man not to be trusted, you can discover it much easier when you have a professional use for him than when he is treating a member of your family.

If the first doctor you become acquainted with does not seem worthy of your confidence, try another one. It matters little to what school he may belong. It depends a thousand times more upon the man than his system of medicine.

When you have found a doctor who is really a gentleman, a man whom you could trust with your daughter's virtue or your baby's life, court his acquaintance. Make friends with him. The day is liable to come when everything will depend upon your confidence in him.

This confidence ought to be sought with the same earnestness that you would seek any other valuable thing. If you have unbounded confidence in your family physician, you have a pearl of great price for your household. No greater blessing can be imagined than, when some member of your family is threatened, to have the privilege of calling to your assistance some doctor in whose skill you have confidence, in whose honor you can safely trust. Even though he be unable to do a single thing to bring relief, his very presence is a benediction and a soothing balm.

When death comes to the household, no greater consolation can be conceived of than to know that all has been done

that could have been done. Nothing has been omitted to save the one who is dear to you.

Thus it is we exhort every household to become acquainted with some doctor. To make that acquaintance so intimate and sincere that when the household must face the king of terrors it can do so calmly, feeling fully assured that the doctor has done everything that should have been done to alleviate suffering and to soften the agonies of the death struggle.

Don't forget your doctor on Christmas day. Consider him a member of your family by some slight token or gift. Have him present at every family gathering. Make him feel that you regard him as one of the essentials to the safety of your household. In this way you will make a better man of him. You will arouse in him all of his native honor and keep alive within him a sense of responsibility to you and yours.

Don't allow him to think that it is simply a commercial transaction between yourself and him. Give him to understand in every possible way that his function is a holy one and that your trust in him is a sacred one. In this way you will secure for yourself his very best ability and assist in raising him above the sordid notion that he has done his whole duty when he has prescribed a physic and received his fee for the same.—Medical Talk.

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#### THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

The following, taken from the Denver Times, April 16th, is the text of the veto on the Sanford medical bill by Governor Peabody:

"A careful consideration of the bill aforesaid meets with the conclusion that many of its provisions are unjust and oppressive, and that its general effect would be to curtail, rather than to expand, the means applied to the alleviation of the ills human flesh is heir to. Reliable statistics show that the death rate in Colorado is as low as it has ever been since the enactment of the law twenty-two years ago which the proposed law is intended to amend, and that in other states having laws similar to the proposed law no appreciable diminution in the death rate is felt through the enactment of such laws, which



leads to the conclusion that such legislation as here proposed does not have any material effect upon the public health.

Guided by the late experience of similar legislation in other states the conclusion is irresistible that all such legislation has a tendency to restrict the citizen in the employment of whomsoever he pleases in the treatment of his disease, and it also has a tendency to build up under the protection of the state a trust or combination of certain schools or systems of medicine, to the exclusion of all others, equally meritorious.

However, the proposed law provides that only the holders of diplomas issued by "chartered medical schools of the standard recognized by the State Board of Medical Examiners" shall be entitled to certificates, unless they pass an examination "by the board according to the method deemed by it to be the most practicable and expeditious to test the applicant's qualification to practice medicine," and then only in the event that "he shall make the general average fixed by said board." In my judgment, this invests the board with powers which might, and probably would, become autocratic and oppressive.

The principal objection to the bill lies in the fact that in the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases, recognized as dangerous to the public health, the practice of religious tenets shall not be indulged in, which is clearly contrary to our bill of rights. It is only with the lapse of time that our most able practitioners correctly diagnose many cases of contagious and infectious diseases, yet under the provisions of this bill a single administration in either Christian, Divine or kindred sciences is a criminal act and subjects him to the penalty imposed.

There is no demand upon the part of the public for this class of legislation, and while I have been urged by many eminent physicians to approve this bill, others, equally as eminent and quite as numerous, have urged me to withhold my approval.

Believing as I do that the existing legislation is ample and sufficient to meet the requirements of the public health and regulate the practice of medicine in this state, and for the reasons above stated, I return this bill to the secretary of state without executive approval.

JAMES H. PEABODY,  
Governor.

## HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The ninth annual commencement exercises of the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association were held at Trinity M. E. Church, this city, Thursday evening, April 23, 1903. The pulpit platform was profusely decorated with palms, preachers and professors, and although the attendance was not up to the usual standard, owing, no doubt, to the number of other attractions in different parts of the city the same evening, the program was apparently enjoyed very much by all, and was, in detail, as follows:

Organ Solo—"March in Eb" (Lefebure-Wely), Frederick Richter Wright.

Invocation—Rev. E. J. Wilcox.

Chorus—"Damascus March (from Naaman), (Costa), Trinity Choir, eighty voices.

Presentation of the Graduation Class by the Dean—James Pold Willard, M. D.

Conferring of the Degree of Doctor of Medicine by the President—Hon. Frank C. Goudy.

Valedictory—Leonhard Erhard Bartz, M. D., class of '03.

Contralto Solo—a "La Serenata" (Tostoi), b "Little Boy Blue" (Nevins). Mrs. W. J. Whiteman.

Address—Rt. Rev. Charles Sanford Olmsted.

Quartette—"The Rustic Dance" (Resch), first soprano, Miss Ethel Rich; second soprano, Miss Bonnie Davis; first alto, Miss Grace James; second alto, Miss Ferne Whiteman.

Benediction.

Mr. Frederic Wright's feature of the annual program, Mrs. Whiteman's singing and the music of the Trinity choir are always enjoyed, never more so, perhaps, than on this occasion; Dr. Bartz made a most capable valedictorian; Dr. Willard presented the class to the president, and President Goudy presented the graduates with their diplomas, which have been earned by four years' hard work on the part of the following ladies and gentlemen, who hereafter, we trust, will occupy prominent and profitable positions in the profession of medicine: Rea Proctor McGee, D. D. S., Leonhard Erhard Bartz, George Judson Frazier, Carolyn Dewey Beebe, Marie Anne Singletary, M. D., Anna Elizabeth Mills.

The graduation exercises were followed by a banquet at the Brown Palace hotel, which was participated in and enjoyed by members of the faculty, graduates, nurses, students and friends of the college to the number of over a hundred. Mr. Harper Leiper acted as toastmaster and everything passed off very pleasantly.

### NOTES.

Dr. Vinland, Jr., was one of the most interesting, if not the most interested, of the profession to attend the commencement exercises.

Dr. Frazer has been a busy man lately. In addition to graduating and other duties, the following under the head of "Marriage License," tells a story: "George J. Frazer and Estelle M. Todd". Every one hopes that Dr. Frazer and bride will live long to enjoy the blessings of a happy and prosperous married life.

Dr. D. J. Horton of Evans, Colorado, looking prosperous and happy, seemed to enjoy the program very much.

Professors Harris, Kinley, Tennant, Dilliard, Clark and Mastin occupied seats with the audience.

The McFarland sisters' concert at the Baptist church, the most largely attended of any musical event of the season, no doubt attracted many from the commencement exercises.

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In the April *Cosmopolitan* appears an article by George F. Shears, M. D., entitled, "Making a Choice of a Profession." Dr. Shears is president of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, and senior professor of surgery. Among other things he says: "On general principles it may be said that the plan which makes the best man is the most stable foundation upon which to make a good doctor. The development of a sound physique is not one of the least of these requirements. Only those with a sound physique, other things being equal, can win in a struggle for success. The sick look with confidence to the well. They demand the hearty dogmatism that comes from the overflowing of animal spirits. They enjoy the cheerful optimism that comes from a good digestion. They lean upon the doctor in their weakness, and yield willing obedience to his kindly influence. Much of the power possessed for good may be outside of pills or potions, correct theories or sound deductions. No preparation can be too thorough, no education too liberal for the practitioner of medicine." The article is well written and will repay careful reading.

## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

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### TUBERCULAR NEPHRITIS: ITS ASSOCIATION WITH TUBERCULOSIS AND THE VALUE OF ITS EARLY DETECTION IN PROGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF TUBERCULOUS CASES.

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Often is the physician consulted by the newcomer to this western haven as to what he shall do, where he shall go, and what care and treatment is necessary in his individual case. While the writer concedes that in the main outdoor life, with the best hygienic and dietetic conditions prevailing, the most satisfactory results obtain, each case must first be individualized.

Tuberculous lungs, lymph glands, kidneys, mesentary, etc., each call for some specialization in general care and the exhibition of remedies. And the unfortunate neglect in differentiation is at times discovered when too late for the patient's good.

Several times within the past nine months has this fact been called to the writer's attention by cases hopelessly doomed to early dissolution because of unrecognized tuberculous nephritis, although the pulmonary and other active symptoms had materially abated since their residence in the West.

The detection of nephritis in the early stage makes possible the outlining of such care and attention to exercise, diet and elimination, that the kidney is considerably relieved. The skin should be made to virtually breathe at these times. Clothing should be adapted to the extremes of temperature which are common in this locality, and a reasonable amount of exercise should be advised.

The process of excessive feeding so frequently used in tuberculosis should be modified in these cases to such foods as will contain the most nutrition, without an excess of nitrogen. These cases, from the very nature of the disease, must



have all the nutrition possible, while frequent reference to nitrogenous elimination will best guide one in their treatment, provided, however, constant reference to the scale is also made as an index to the general and steady increase in weight.

With an early detection of nephritic complication and adjustment of the treatment to this condition, together with the careful selection of such remedies as Merc. Cor., Ars. Alb., Terebinth, Berberis, etc., the results will often be very gratifying indeed. Most of these tubercular nephritis are of the parenchymatous form, either acute or chronic. Never in the writer's experience has he found the contracted kidney in these cases. The general treatment indicated therefor would be quite similar to the ordinary treatment of parenchymatous forms of nephritis.

As to the detection of the bacilli, the ordinary methods of staining after careful centrifugal sedimentation of the urine are quite satisfactory, although the absence of the bacillus does not necessarily negative the possibility of the nephritis being of tubercular origin. Tuberculosis in itself is seldom if ever fatal. It is the associated infection of the pyogenic micro-organisms that are always found in fatal cases. A urine with low percentage of urea and the presence of albumen and casts, together with a tuberculous sputum, is sufficient to lead one to strongly suspect the tuberculous nature of the nephritis.

The prognosis in well developed cases of course is very grave, and should be the signal for the patient to return home among their friends, for the decline is progressively rapid from this stage. Often, however, at this time all of the grave symptoms, such as edema, headache, anorexia and other nephritic symptoms clear up, and the physician and patient both believe themselves on the high road to success, when suddenly from the clear sky will come a bolt that fells the trusting patient and all is over. It is better to have this common feature in mind and profit by the temporary lull before the storm in placing the patient among friends, for urea and other urinary toxins bring the patient to a helpless condition later, and fortunately coma spares them the usual distress of the last few hours.

C. E. TENNANT.

## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY W. A. BURR, M. D.

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### THE ESSENTIAL TRUTHS OF HOMEOPATHY.

In his Compend of the Principles of Homeopathy, Wm. Boericke, M. D., speaks of six great central truths of homeopathy, as follows:

1. The totality of symptoms of the patient constitutes the disease for the purpose of cure.
2. Drug experimentation on the healthy, so-called drug proving, is the only reliable method to arrive at a knowledge of the effects of drugs.
3. The curative relation between these two sets of symptomatic facts is the law of similars—*Similia Similibus Curantur*.
4. The administration of one single remedy at a time.
5. The minimum (smallest) dose that will bring about a cure.
6. Repetition of the dose should cease when marked improvement sets in.

In May of last year the same author in a presidential address delivered before the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, said: "We must not forget that the only essentials of homeopathy are drug provings and the similar relationship.

This dictum of Dr. Boericke's is in the main correct, and no doubt has been accepted by the homeopathic profession generally. But is it not also a cardinal truth of homeopathy, not included in the foregoing, that the powers of drugs are greatly increased by means of trituration and attenuation according to the homeopathic plan? Is it not a fact, also, that this is one of the essential truths of homeopathy?

In the recently published historic sketch of the monument erected to the memory of Samuel Hahnemann, containing also a sketch of Hahnemann's life, appears this statement:

"Hahnemann gave to medical science and the world these three great generalizations:

“First—The therapeutic rule that likes should be treated by likes.

“Second—That the only correct method of accurately ascertaining the effects of medical substances on the human body is by proving them singly upon the healthy organism; and

“Third—The drugs acquire increased medicinal value from trituration or attenuation.”

It is a well-attested fact, recognized by homeopathic physicians everywhere, that drugs acquire greatly added power by this trituration or attenuation. In fact, some drugs are practically inert until their peculiar medicinal power is developed by this means. The following case shows this in a marked degree:

A German dyer contracted scurvy on his way to this country. His gums were spongy, inflamed, bleeding easily and receding from the teeth. The whole buccal cavity was more or less inflamed and saliva was escaping from his mouth in a profuse flow. His legs were covered with ecchymosed spots, small in size and purple in color. He presented quite a picture of mercurial poisoning, but he had taken no medicine of any kind.

He received three one grain powders of *Mercurius vivus* 3x, one to be taken at noon, one at night and the other in the morning. Upon taking the first powder he “felt it go all through him from his head to his toes,” as he expressed it. After taking the second powder he “felt so bad he thought he would die.” A terrible feeling of agony and pain seemed to run through his whole system, and he was afraid to take the other powder, which he threw in the fire. But he commenced at once to improve, and in a few days was quite well without taking any other medicine.

Each powder contained but the one-thousandth part of a single grain of mercury. This amount of mercury in the crude state would have no appreciable effect on the system, but in the third decimal trituration it had the profound effect described above. This was a very marked effect, even on one peculiarly susceptible to the action of this drug. The potency used was too low; a higher one would have wrought a cure without such a shock to the system.

And so with other drugs in variable degrees. In the triturations and attenuations their therapeutic value is greatly increased.

W. A. BURR, M. D.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

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### ANACARDIUM.

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"During the last thousand years this powerful and sanative remedy had fallen into oblivion, as well as several other remedies which the more observant ancients had made good use of. Serapio, in his book, quotes most of the writers among the Arabians who has written about the use of the juice of Anacardium. Aben Mesuai says: "It is good when sensation and memory has been marred." Alchalahamen: "Its property is to the relaxation of the nerves" (paralysis). Bedigoras: "It removes forgetfulness and sharpens sensation." Auberig: "It is good for paralytics and those who fear its coming." This last writer also advises carefulness in its use. "It produces baras (heaviness), and leprosy, and abscesses, and perhaps it kills—it is hurtful to youths and the choleric." (Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases.)

"The 'Confectio-anacardina seu sapientium' has been celebrated as a distinguished remedy against weakness of mind, memory and the senses. Nevertheless, R. A. Vogel remarks that 'Caspar Hoffman has called this confection of the wise a confection of fools, because many had lost their memory and had become mad on account of using it too often and inconsiderately.' Hence it was only the improper and too frequent use of Anacardium that made it hurtful; if applied correctly it became curative." (Noack and Trinks.)

The late publication of some cases where the remedy was homeopathic and cured certain cases has caused a pharmaceutical house to place this remedy in a mixture with others in the hopes that one of the drugs might hit the case. Their literature contains some interesting points. They refer to its ancient use "for disorders of the mind, affections of the memory and the special senses." "Like many other stimulants it was often used to excess; the results were injurious and it fell into disrepute, and for a time was lost sight of. Later it was



found that when given in minute doses it was tonic instead of stimulant; that it had valuable remedial qualities and was especially useful in affections of the mind," etc.

It is a remedy, as Professor Kent tritely says, that gets to a man's interior, "the innermost possible portion of man." We often hear it spoken of as a remedy for profanity. Kent gives us, in his repertory, seventeen remedies for this diseased condition. We knew of a doctor using Anacardium to try to cure a boy of profanity where the propensity existed as a result of education. It was proven to be of no value in this case. Had the doctor been conversant with Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica he would have read "when, however, the propensity to swear comes as the result of mental disease, Anacardium may do noble work." How can we expect the unobserving allopath to learn how to use a remedy when the homeopath, supposed to be thoroughly drilled in the scientific observation of disease, the scientific observation of remedies, and the art of their true application, would make such an unwarranted assertion as that Anacardium would cure profanity. The mental condition of this remedy is positive and when present demands a careful study of Anacardium, no matter whether the drug has ever previously been used in this diseased condition or not. Memory more or less completely lost. Patient, morose, passionate and contrary, very indifferent and unfeeling. An anxiety prevails noticed in various ways. Two different mental states are noticed. In one case violent and dangerous and in the other quiet and inoffensive, sitting all the day and not even thinking. Kent says:

"Many of the people who inhabit our insane asylums have sufficient of Anacardium in them to restore their balance. You can go into the asylums with this medicine, with Anacardium, Bell., Coccu., Verat. and Hyos. and empty them of all the recent cases, those that have not been sick so long that there are true organic changes in the brain."

Almost all conditions are ameliorated by eating; headache relieved by eating, aggravated by using the mind; cough, like sponge, is relieved by eating; morning sickness of pregnancy is relieved by eating; gastralgia like Graph., Petrol. and Chelid. is relieved by eating; pains in various localities disap-

pear during this pleasant occupation; abdominal pains may disappear for one or two hours after a meal; the chill, heat and sweat of intermittent fever all show relief at this time. The noteworthy pains are the well-known sensation of a plug found in head, chest, spine, anus and other places, and the sensation of a hoop or band about a part, as the head or spine. In mitral insufficiency of the heart, with marked nervous symptoms, it is one of the first remedies to be thought of. Bushrod W. James gives the following indications for its use in this valvular lesion: "Beating of the pulse perceived in the arms while sitting quietly, observed in the prover while the arms were loosely crossed. Pulse observed in the whole body (after some bodily effort). Short stitches piercing the heart, succeeding each other two by two."

The headache, according to H. C. Allen, is "relieved entirely when eating (psor.), when lying down in bed at night, and when about falling asleep; aggravated during motion and work (arg. n., bry)."

The stool is often mistaken for nux. According to Hawkes the marked symptom is "great desire for stool, but with the effort the desire passes away without result; rectum seems powerless, as if plugged. The condition of Anacardium is a parietic rectum, while Nux is lack of peristalsis. These two pathological conditions, while presenting to the careless observer similar symptoms, to the educated observer are quite different, without taking into consideration other portions of the same patient's picture.

Thomas Nichol has found the remedy of benefit in whooping cough, when indicated by severe paroxysms of coughing occurring every two or three hours, accompanied and followed by dyspnoea. He says that the remedy is "almost only adapted to ill-natured children."

A short time ago our attention was drawn by a professional friend to a case of more than ordinary interest to the community where he practiced. A man well along in years, occupying positions of responsibility and trust in the community, has developed mental crookedness to an extent that has alarmed his associates. The man evidently has a religious turn of mind, for he has been for years a prominent member

of his church, and judging from newspaper reports, their leading member, a Sunday school worker and an officer of the local church society. Lately he has become morose, passionate and contrary, varying in degree at various occasions. Under trivial excitement he swears, a condition evidently not due to lack of moral training, but to an irresistible impulse that he cannot control. His memory at times is almost absolutely gone, while at the very best it is extremely uncertain. He will call upon a business acquaintance on one day and in a day or two after that he will be unable to remember any part of the conversation, or will remember it just the opposite to what occurred. His memory for names is extremely poor, and has more than once led him into hot water. He shows a very unfeeling and indifferent disposition for one occupying his station in life. Views everybody with a feeling of suspicion. We have suggested Anacardium for the case, and expect, if given in the proper dose, it will make the man a more agreeable member of the community, enhance his value to his church associates, as well as prevent him from either filling an early grave or the cell of our overcrowded state asylum. It is true that the dropping of most of the responsibilities and cares that burden his overtaxed brain may give nature the chance to react and prevent any serious outcome. But unless this is done, and done quickly, the exhaustion will become too great for nature unassisted to rally from, leaving as an outcome of his diseased condition only one or the other of the two courses mentioned.

E. J. C.

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One of the pleasantest features of the winter at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College has been the entertainment given the students by the College Glee Club. The club was organized and drilled by E. D. Kelley of the class of '04, and the work done reflects great credit upon Mr. Kelley, who is a musician of taste and culture. Several concerts have been given at the college, two at the Centennial Baptist Church, one at the Third Presbyterian Church, one in the suburb of Clyde and one on April 17th in Steinway hall for the benefit of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital. The club consists of eighteen members: Toren, Thayer, H. Sholl, Pelps and Moulton of the freshman class; Becker and Wharton of the sophomores; Bell, Remer, Kelley, Sullivan and Zahn of the juniors; Lang, Blanchas, Steves, Culver, Ruckle and Hooker of the seniors. W. O. Blanchas is president of the club.

## CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This department is open to the students, the faculty and friends of the College and Hospital. Matters pertaining to this department must be in hands of the Managing Editor not later than 15th of month preceding date of publication to insure insertion.

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### COLLEGE NOTES.

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The professor with the funny finger was so busy moving on April 3rd that he failed to lecture.

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Our friend (nit), the man with the brass band, has quit swelling since the ax has been traveling so fast.

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The chronic hen kicker of the class got through all right. We are glad of it, you bet, as we don't care for your company next year.

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The graduating class is composed of good fellows, but not able to hold a candle to what the school will turn out next year.

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There is one friend whom I do so hate to leave, and I know he will miss us all so much—it's the gentleman with the f.f. Of course his goose is cooked for next year.

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Gossip has it that one of our worthy juniors is about to take unto himself a partner. Go it, old man. She is in every way worthy of even a junior and we offer congratulations in advance.

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The commencement exercises are to be held in Trinity church. Question: Are the quarters sufficiently large to hold the gentleman from Missouri after he has made that speech?

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Prof. Welch gave the class a fine clinic the early part of April. The boys needed a stirring up and were put in harness with a vengeance.

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Dr. Birdsey Peck has left us. We were all sorry to see Peck go, as he was a jolly good fellow and had the hilarious habit of waking things up with a funny story now and then.

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The sour-faced individual, commonly known as "Reddy," hasn't decided upon a place in which to practice his specialty; fact is, he don't know just where to go. Better go away back and sit down, sonny.

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Say, boys, did you notice papa the other day when we did not go in to hear him lecture? He seemed real put out, and the way he hurried into his top coat and well-worn plug hat was quite amusing. Bye-bye.



We would like to name the professors who have been on deck and given us a good course, but lack of space and consideration for our future health forbids. We are afraid of the ax, if we should come back next year.

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The surgeon of the senior class performed a very clever operation at one of the clinics by removing tubercular glands from the neck. Everything went well until he came in contact with the breath of a junior, then he was "all in," and his head reeled as he fled toward the door.—Envoy.

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The professor who had his mutton-chop whiskers blown off in a gale recently, so he could use the steth. to diagnose between appendicitis and a case of gall-stone-colic, has been cutting up "didos" with some of the juniors this month. Say, did you get the ax? Warm baby, eh? Who got the credit, the professor or the students?

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Well, school is about over and many of us are ready to return to our homes in the East. While we have been wishing for this time to come, now that it is here we are loath to go and leave the many good friends we have made during the past winter. We shall wait anxiously for the catalogue to see what changes have been made for next year.

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Say, fellows, have you heard of the huge joke on our Irish friend? It all happened in March, just a little late for The Critique last month. Our genial friend was helping one of the professors. But, wait a minute; did I say helping? I intended to say was hindering, for he did not know the jugular or common carotid from the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. Now, he's a good fellow, and we all dote on him. After an interval of ten minutes perhaps, during which he was not engaged in trying to puncture artery or vein, he said: "Say, Professor, don't just know but guess I'm getting too much chloroform." A glance at our friend's face revealed the fact that he was getting too much of something he didn't need and the professor told him to "go out and get some air." He retired to the ante-room and had his sphincters dilated by a junior. Don't be in a hurry; that wasn't all of the story—the worst is to come—he had to retire three times in rapid suction before the operation was completed.

This isn't "good-by" by any means, just au revoir.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY.

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The mayor announced appointment of Mr. William Clark to the position of superintendent of the county hospital the 13th of last month. Mr. Clark's familiarity with the work makes him "the right man" for the place. It is to be hoped that patients at this institution desiring homeopathic treatment will be permitted their choice without the usual methods of substitution practiced heretofore, of something "just as good," but always of the allopathic brand.

# The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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THE ARAPAHOE COUNTY HOSPITAL, IN THE YEAR 1883, WAS UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT, WHEN 1,534 CASES WERE TREATED, WITH SEVENTY-NINE DEATHS—FIVE PER CENT. THE YEAR FOLLOWING THIS HOSPITAL WAS UNDER HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT, WHEN 1,764 CASES WERE TREATED, WITH FORTY-THREE DEATHS—TWO AND FOUR-TENTHS PER CENT.

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So many flattering comments have been made regarding the artistic colored advertisement of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, published in the last issue of The Critique, that we cannot forego the pleasure and privilege of referring to the same editorially. In accepting the publication of this particular announcement The Critique felt that it was not only performing for the public a valuable service, but at the same time doing an honor to itself. That this firm does not indulge in the pastime of advertising for pleasure alone was manifested by the fact that out of about five hundred medical journals published in the United States, but twenty-five of that number were

selected in which to display this particular one. The Critique was one of that number, and we leave the public to draw its own conclusions. No other medical publication in the West has been thus honored, at least we have not noticed the ad. if it has appeared in any journal west of Chicago. We'll admit that this is somewhat of a bouquet to ourselves, but we will allow our readers to be the judges as to whether we are justified in keeping the posies in the family or not. M.

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The Critique has just received a reprint of an article from the pen of I. N. Love, M. D., entitled "Aesthetic Medication," in which he opens his subject with the following: "There was a time when nauseousness and disagreeableness were considered necessary in medication, when disgust on the part of the patient meant potency for the remedy, but that time has long since passed. Our homeopathic brothers taught us much, not only in the direction of the "Vis Medicatrix Naturae," but the value of pleasantness and an appeal to the aesthetic sense in the treatment of disease."

The writer of the above is the same I. N. Love who recently wrote such a ribald article in which he condemned Hahnemann and wanted to know what the monument erected at Washington, D. C., represented? To quote his own words, one thing it represents is the "Aesthetic sense in the treatment of disease."

How strange, that a man like Dr. Love at one time froths at the mouth and shows wolfish tendencies when he contemplates that the followers of homeopathy in this country have erected such a beautiful, artistic, aesthetic monument to the memory of Hahnemann. At another time he writes about us as "Our homeopathic brothers taught us much," and that our methods are aesthetic.

Is it not a fact that the doctor with the charitable name likes charity when writing about those differing with him,

and is humiliated when he contrasts what the homeopaths have done to perpetuate the memory of their founder, while the allopaths failed (though there being ten "regular" allopaths to one regular homeopath) to raise enough money to erect a monument to Dr. Rush?

His latest article from which we quote is doubtless along the line of benevolent assimilation. Please excuse us, doctor, we do not care to amalgamate with a school that does not believe enough in its teachings for its followers to raise money sufficient to put up a slab to the memory of its best man.

We have a good thing in homeopathy, we believe in our tenents and our leader. Come over and join us. J. W. A.

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The Medical Society of the City and County of Denver yesterday passed resolutions condemning Governor Peabody for vetoing the medical bill.—Times, April 23, 1903.

Governor Peabody, in placing his stamp of disapproval upon the recently passed medical bill, and giving his reasons therefor, especially wherein he states that "there is no demand upon the part of the public for this class of legislation," not only shows a disposition to deal fairly with matters of public import, but also voices the sentiments of a majority of the better class of medical practitioners, as well as gives publicity to the unbiased opinion of the more intelligent element of the state's population, which includes every one, with the exception, perhaps, of the politicians and a few professional people looking for political plums. At no time within the history of medical legislation, no matter in what part of the country, have the people demanded protection from those whom they consider competent to treat their bodily ailments, consequently the biennial controversy (in Colorado) set in motion by a few medical agitators and self-appointed walking delegates, can be productive of but one result, and that is to create in the minds of the laity an impression that some one besides the



medical men themselves are getting the best of it from a financial view point, hence the howl. This mercenary view of the matter is naturally, if not well taken, and is perfectly in keeping with the usual estimation placed upon all forms of professional commercialism, and physicians need not expect to escape such charges any more than people of other callings whose services are rendered for a money consideration.

If these charges are correct, who is it, as Brother Dewey puts it, whose financial interests are the most involved?

Is it the fellow who gives evidence of having had his toes trodden upon, or is it the party who attends strictly to his own affairs, and is willing to accord every one else the same blessed privilege?

Certainly not the latter.

Homeopathic physicians have but little complaint to make regarding any loss of business through Christian Science, osteopathy or other like competition; this may be questioned when we take into consideration the large following these fads possess, but it is nevertheless a fact, consequently advocates of the new school say but little regarding this class of business competitors and care less.

But what of the "regular," dear reader?

Why, you naturally conclude, as he "hollers" the loudest, he certainly must be stricken the hardest.

Correct again!

After years of uninterrupted monopoly of matters medical by the old school, the homeopaths appeared upon the scene, and by persistent perseverance placed themselves in a position of being not only active competitors, but in many localities actually absorbing more than an equal share of the public patronage. This was the beginning of the lopping off process, whereby the more remunerative sources of the "regulars'" revenue were reduced from plethoric to almost ribbon-like robustness; and now, at a rather late date, come the differ-

ent sects and sciences and the lopping off process is performed on the remaining remnant to such an extent that there is but little left, so don't be too severe upon the at one time "owners of the earth" for their desire to put the law upon every one entering into this (to them) unholy allaince against their earning capacity; it is perfectly natural they should kick; the homeopaths too, no doubt, would raise a row if they believed the bread and butter side of their vocation was being broken to pieces by any new notion, to say nothing of the humiliation they would naturally feel on seeing the intellgient public drop a "scientific" system of therapeutics for one of absolutely no value whatever—such as the allopaths claim their ancient and constantly-changing theories to be as compared with homeopathy. Now, inasmuch as instead of losing ground owing to the introduction of new fads and the unremitting opposition of our old-time antagonists we find, as our esteemed contemporary, Dr. Dewey, remarked in a recent issue to the Medical Century "that in communities where there are ten allopaths to one homeopath the latter has the cream of the business and is pulling the silver door knobs." Whyfor, then, should we combine with other schools of practice for the purpose of forming a medical monopoly, or join in an attack upon the personal privileges of any one? Until we find our revenue being reduced by the advent of new systems and their adoption by the greater part of our parishioners, it will be not only well but wise for us to attend to the regulation of our own affairs, if we do any regulating at all; in other words, mind our own business and permit the followers of all other systems of medicine to do likewise. "Sufficient unto the day," etc. Should the time ever come when the public considers it necessary to ask for protection against injuries which they believe chargeable to any particular form of medical treatment, we feel assured that about the only thing that will be asked for against the homeopaths will be the correction of abuses brought about by the work of such homeopaths as fail to live up to the teachings of Hahnemann.

M.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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Who said "Alice?"

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Dr. Foust of Colorado Springs was a visitor in Denver the fore part of last month.

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The American Medical Association holds its annual meeting at New Orleans May 5-8.

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Wyoming's medical bill provides for recognition of all schools of medicine, including osteopaths.

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Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for improvements to the homeopathing hospital in Washington.

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The lung specialist disclaims any responsibility for the death of one of his patients inconsiderate enough to die of heart failure.

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The Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa will hold its next meeting May 19th and 20th. Des Moines will be the meeting place.

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Dr. J. K. Swindt has been appointed resident physician at the county and city hospital. Mayor Wright is responsible for this.

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Drs. Griffith, Oviatt and Welch have been appointed on the staff of the emergency hospital. They are all graduates of homeopathic schools.

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Dr. F. E. McCurtain has just finished two new houses in South Denver and shortly expects to erect a terrace at Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenues.

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Dr. Gilbert Fitzpatrick of the obstetrical department of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College has been appointed to the homeopathic staff of Cook county hospital.

The thirty-first annual commencement of the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be held in Scottish Rite Cathedral, Tuesday evening, May 5, 1903, at 8 o'clock.

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We understand Dr. Butterfield has recently added a Columbian static machine to his office furniture.

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There are some women in the world, quite sensible in every other respect, who would not object to a little flattery if they thought they really required anything of the kind.

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The Alumni Society of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital will hold its annual reunion and banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday evening, May 7, 1903.

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"They say" that Speakerdoctorsanford has purchased a \$10,000 residence, a \$6,000 practice and an automobile since moving to Denver. His success in treating graftomania is without precedent.

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Mayor Wright has made the following appointment recently: Dr. Nicholas Wood, Berkeley, county physician, vice Dr. Young. The only objection to Dr. Young was the fact of his being a Democrat.

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All those who remitted \$2 to the secretary-treasurer of the joint legislative committee to defray expenses, etc., will please rise and remain standing until the count is made. One, two, m-m-m-m-m two!

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The subjects to be discussed at the May meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club are as follows: "Tuberculosis," F. K. Dabney, M. D.; "Mastoiditis," G. S. Peck, M. D.; "Broncho-Pneumonia," George P. Howard, M. D.

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Dr. Howard Crutcher, surgeon of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, made Denver a flying visit and called upon the business manager of The Critique in our absence from the city. We were sorry to miss the doctor. Call again.

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The Critique wishes to acknowledge a complimentary ticket to the Allen County Homeopathic Medical Society's second annual reception and banquet, held Friday evening, April 17, 1903, at the Wayne hotel, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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We understand the State Board of Medical Examiners have resigned in a body owing to the fact that the state refuses to provide the requisite amount of grease—in the shape of expense money—to run the machinery of this department.

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Dr. W. W. Grant, president of the board of trustees of the State Insane Asylum, has notified the governor of his intention to resign,



provided the Griffith bill—which does away with mileage and salaries of members of state boards—is passed.

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Down in Arkansas the Legislature recently passed a bill providing for the creation of three boards of medical examiners, each board to be composed of seven members. One board is composed of "regulars;" the other two of homeopaths and eclectics respectively.

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Drs. Strickler, Burr, Mussman, Willard and Mr. Wilcox were chosen from the hospital association as delegates to the meeting to choose delegates to the charter convention. The club elected Drs. Harris, Tennant, Enos, Drake and Mastin for the same service.

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Through courtesy of Dr. Grant S. Peck we are pleased to present a very able paper from the pen of Dr. W. Allen Barr of Chicago in this issue. Dr. Barr is professor of ophthalmology, Chicago Clinical School, and assistant surgeon to the Illinois Charities Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.

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The new city ordinance requiring owners of auto-vehicles of all descriptions to display a number, to be used for identification purposes in case of accidents, etc., is now being complied with by owners of this modern method of transportation. Dr. S. S. Smythe's electric wagon displays the number 59.

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**Some Editorial Changes.**—The Critique has lost as editor Dr. S. S. Smythe, but gains Dr. James W. Mastin. The Hahnemannian Advocate formally announces the retirement of Dr. W. H. Pierson and it is rumored that the Medical Advance will shortly miss Dr. H. C. Allen. —North American Journal of Homeopathy.

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Dr. V. A. Hutton of Canon City was in the city a short while the latter part of last month after a brief visit to his old home in Chicago. He is a graduate of Dunham, and paid his respects to an old Dunham friend, Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown, while in this city. He contemplates locating at Florence, Colorado, soon.

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We are in receipt of a reprint by Howard Crutcher, M. D., entitled "Suprapubic Cystotomy as a Means of Locating the Perineal Urethra." This reprint bears careful reading. The cases presented afford one a clear idea of his method of procedure in operating and the results obtained are certainly gratifying.

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The Critique had a very pleasant call from Mr. E. Bradley Bishop, representing the Plasimon Company of America. The different forms in which this most excellent preparation is presented to the physicians, as in crackers, cocoa and other ways, makes it one of the most pleasant of the many preparations upon the market.

Our readers will no doubt miss the medico-legal department this month, as many have expressed a pleasure in reading Mr. Lineau's articles, which have appeared regularly since the first of the year. The gentleman in question has been too busy to devote any time to anything else but business the past month, but will be with us again in the next issue.

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Various friends of the speaker have received cards announcing that he has opened an office in Denver, where he will resume the practice of medicine when the session of the Legislature closes. It is therefore generally accepted that he has no intention of returning to Douglas county, where, to say the least, he would be kept busy explaining various maneuvers.—Castle Rock Journal.

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This appears to be physicians' year in politics, especially insofar as the office of mayor of several Colorado cities is concerned. Dr. W. W. McEwen was elected to the headship of the city of Durango; at Fort Collins Dr. P. H. McHugh was elected mayor; Dr. Robinson captured the honors at the Aspen city election. There may "be others" but we haven't heard of them. P. S.—Canon City thrust mayoralty honors upon a physician also.

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The tempest in a teapot among the members of the State Board of medical Examiners about resigning if so-and-so does not obtain, will pass over in hot air as on similar occasions before. The resignations will have a large string attached by which to return them to their owners ere they are accepted. Some of the members are adepts in resignation-string-attachment work. Hence, dear governor, don't worry, the dear people are with you in the veto of the medical-nine-reputable-physician-bill.

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Colorado's Homeopathic Society is not the whole "it." The North American Journal of Homeopathy in calling attention to the fact that the legislative committee's action in taking sides in the controversy regarding the regents' bill, was in direct violation to the resolution passed by the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York, leads us to surmise that the Empire state is not without its professional politicians, and that there may be "something doing" at the next meeting of the society.

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The Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity, Chapter Eta of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, elected officers April 7th as follows:

President, Clarke Sullivan, '04; vice president, Paul Higbie, '04; secretary, W. B. Hotchkiss, '04; treasurer, G. L. Forsee, '04; historian, D. W. Bell, '04; priest, W. E. Hedges, '04; guide, W. Webb, '04; sentinel, R. S. Stryker, '05; chapter editor, E. H. Waterman, '06. The prospects are good for a fraternity house next winter. The chapter has a wide-awake president and an efficient corps of officers.

Through the courtesy of the secretary, Edgar J. George, M. D., The Critique has been advised of the forthcoming meeting of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, which will be held on the seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois, May 12th, 13th and 14th. Any of the Colorado folks who may be in Chicago at this time will be sure of a right royal welcome to this meeting, besides receiving the benefit of the many good things which the Illinois fellows will have on tap, provided they attend. Don't forget the dates.

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The milk cure for consumption consists in taking not less than a gallon of milk every day, gradually increasing to two gallons a day, to be taken fairly hot and divided into six feedings. A pint and a half of milk at 7, 10, 1, 5, 6 and 9 o'clock. Two ounces of pure olive oil to be taken night and morning. Best results obtained by drinking the milk slowly, with clothing loosened, nibbling a cracker or other light food. Claims that flesh will be added faster than the ravages of the tubercule bacilli can waste it and the patient by this process is lead to ultimate recovery.

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The fourth annual session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association will be held in Chicago on the 12th to 14th of May inclusive. President O. B. Blackman of Dixon has written a letter of greeting to homeopathic members of the profession urging a large attendance. Dr. Edgar J. George of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College is secretary of the association now for the fifth consecutive year. Drs. N. Starr of Charleston and M. H. Goodrich of Jacksonville are vice presidents. Dr. A. B. Brown of Chicago, provisional secretary, and Dr. E. E. Sweet of Chicago, treasurer.

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The Homeopathic Student, a paper published by the students of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, has concluded another successful year of its existence, and next year will be considerably enlarged. The editor-in-chief for this year has been R. R. Haas, '03, who has contributed several papers of interest in addition to his editorial work. Next year the editor-in-chief will be C. A. Harkness, '04, to whose efforts as business manager this year the paper largely owes its present sound financial basis. L. B. Jolley, '05, will act as business manager next year.

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The rating of colleges is to be revised by the board of regents of New York state. Some errors have been made in the present classification. Sworn statements alone will not be relied upon. An inspector is to visit the colleges. We are pleased to learn of these proposed changes. We had the opportunity of seeing a list of ratings of homeopathic colleges alleged to have been issued by the New York regents which was supremely absurd. For instance, Hahnemann college of Philadelphia was rated below the Cleveland and Denver schools. There are few better homeopathic schools in the world than the Hahnemann of Philadelphia.—American Physician.



The examinations for position of interne in the Cook county (Illinois) hospital, resulted in the selection of the following aspirants, all of whom were members of the senior class of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College: Charles L. Sutherland, first place; E. L. Mason, R. L. Hatfield and A. S. Beatty, second, third and fourth places respectively. Dr. Charles L. Sutherland, who ranked first in the examinations is a son of Dr. Q. O. Sutherland of Janesville, Wisconsin. The position of first alternate was won by Dr. Wolfman of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; that of second alternate by Dr. A. P. Moorehead, class of 1902, Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

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According to recent reports Denver is to have an academy of medicine, an institution similar to the New York Academy of Medicine and like institutions in all the large cities of the country. The Denver institution has been incorporated with the secretary of state and Dr. Henry Sewell is the president. According to the Denver Republican, April 11th, "great good to the profession is expected from the new academy. It is the intention to construct a building large enough to accommodate all medical societies. The library will be a feature and one of vast benefit to those identified with the organization. Clinics will probably be another feature of the institution."

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"Scientific (sic) medicine has honored none of its devotees in America, while relatively a paltry few followers of a fetich, a fad long since admitted by themselves to be absurd and illogical, erect at great expense a monument to the goody, goody old man, the alleged father of 'Moonshine Medicine.'"

This from the pen of Dr. I. N. Love, editor of Medical Visitor, is a sample of the love the "regulars" have for even the memory of a dead man, as the above refers to the monument erected to Hahnemann at Washington, D. C. It does not require much strain upon the imagination to form an idea of the opinion Dr. Love and his followers have of the live homeopaths.

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On the evening of March 26th the faculty of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College gave a reception to the students of that institution at Beek's hall, which was largely attended, over three hundred persons being present. After an address of welcome by President Cowperthwaite, an excellent entertainment, musical and literary, was given, followed by dancing and refreshments. Among the faculty present were Profs. Cowperthwaite, Blouke, Aurand, E. G. Davis, Motter, George, McDonald, Stearns, Pratt, McBurney, Converse, Simmons, Fitzpatrick and many of the younger men. The success of this very enjoyable affair was largely due to the efforts of Drs. Blouke, McBurney and Motter, the committee in charge.

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We desire to call attention to the advertisement of the Rock Island system, in this issue of The Critique, by all odds the greatest



railway in this or any other country. If any of our out-of-town patrons desire it, the editor of this journal stands ready at all times to take charge of a personally conducted tour of invasion and introduction to the office and officials of the company in this city, although that formality is not at all necessary as either Mr. Ray or Mr. Van Law will be found as courteous to strangers as to their best personal friends, and as delighted to give information. Should any of our professional friends throughout the state run across Mr. Ralph Walker, the genial traveling passenger agent for this territory, treat him well, and if he tells you he represents "the only," don't fail to give his statement due consideration.

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The Homeopath who believes that it is a wise plan for himself and his associates to join with the "regulars," should have a few "golden texts" from the pen of Editor George M. Gould for guidance. Here is one by this lover of humanity in general, and homeopaths in particular, which should set most anyone thinking. It was an outbreak of Gould, editorially, in the Philadelphia Medical Journal, March 24, 1900:

"The downright scoundrels, the out-and-out nostrum traders, the sectarians are treated by us as the prairie wolf and tramp dogs, the solitary elephants, the forest cats, etc., are treated by their brethren. We expel them, and they are known as enemies forever. Of course, they continue to use the education stolen from the profession, and their knowledge of civilized life to commit depredations on their former masters. This is in accord with renegade ethics."

By the way, Mr. Homeopath, this meant you, at the time it was written, and neither Dr. Gould nor his associates have changed their minds since then.

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At the "Maples," 2555 West Thirty-seventh avenue, this city, will be found one of the most convenient and by all odds one of the best conducted homes for invalids in the city. It is in charge of Mrs. John G. Fleming, who spares no pains to provide her guests with all the comforts and conveniences at the very lowest cost. The rooms are all large, well ventilated, and the grounds surrounding the building are simply perfect. There is one particular feature connected with this establishment which will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the medical profession of this city, and that is there is no "plugging" for any particular school of medicine or individual permitted; every one is treated fair and a physician locating patients in the "Maples" may rest assured that no undue influence will be brought to bear to induce them to employ some particular "specialist" who secures the business of the "home" by paying a percentage to the "boss" for the privilege; the home does not suffer by this arrangement, of course, as the patient pays the freight. Although but a limited number can be accommodated at the "Maples" we would advise our out-of-town friends to correspond with Mrs. Fleming before sending any patients to the city, as we feel assured that by so doing they will not only do their clients a great favor, but save themselves considerable business.

The ninth annual graduating exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Traing School were held at the college building, corner of Park avenue and Humboldt street, Wednesday evening, May 8th, at which time Misses Mabelle West, Nellie Rushton and Marietta Smith were granted diplomas. Much more spacious quarters would have been taxed to accommodate the crowd which assembled to do honor to this important event, but despite the somewhat cramped room everything passed off very pleasantly. The very delightful custom of nurses from St. Luke's and the County hospital appearing in the uniform of their special school, was repeated on this occasion, which, with the graduating and student nurses of the homeopathic school in pure white, made a picture very pleasing to the eye and soothing to the artistic sense of those who are inclined to look upon the bright side of life. Mr. Harper Lieper made a few facetious remarks. Dr. Harris read a very happily constructed address. Dr. Mastin presented the diplomas and Dr. Willard decorated the members of the class with the regulation badge of the institution. Other features of the program consisted of vocal and instrumental music; Mrs. Dr. J. B. Kinley sang several songs which were thoroughly enjoyed, and a quartet of lady musicians discoursed sweet instrumental music; there were flowers in profusion, refreshments in abundance and the younger set tripped the light fantastic until—well we don't know just how late as the hands of the clock remained in a stationary attitude (8:45) up to the time we got away. The event will long be remembered as a pleasant feature by all who were fortunate enough to be present. We cannot resist the temptation of calling attention of homeopathic physicians throughout the city to the fact that there are quite a few graduates of the Denver Homeopathic Training School in town who depend upon them for employment. They are, without exception, capable and competent. Don't go to other schools for your nurses, but give those who are educated in your own faith an opportunity to show their loyalty to the law laid down by Hahnemann.

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"When cod-liver oil is needed here is something to think about. If your stomach is strong enough to digest ordinary cod-liver oils and emulsions that are put upon the market it isn't medicine that you need, it is simply work. You are able to saw wood."

The above quotation is to be found in the *New Idea*, and it is as meaty and as oily as it can be. The stomach that can stand cod-liver oil can stand iron and nails and tin cans.—B., in *Medical Gleaner*, November, 1902.

Use olive oil.—Homeopathic. Envoy.

For all conditions calling for cod-liver oil? Try the indicated homeopathic remedy.



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I have had good results from the use of Sanmetto in nocturnal enuresis of children; also have prescribed it in cases of frequent micturition in old people, with marked benefit, also find it beneficial in pre-senility. I think it is a good medicine in all cases where anything of its nature is indicated.

Athens, Pa.

S. W. BADGER, M. D.

Extract from an article entitled "The Heart in Typhoid and Malarial Fevers," by Dr. S. Aug. Freund, Berlin, Germany, in November number Medical Brief:

Have I a case of fever? Then I do not lose sight of the enteric disorder; and yet with my thoughts upon that, I still remember that there is a heart that is liable, at any hour, to complicate matters. That heart calls for bromidia. It prevents the irritation, the poisoning. It cures the irritation, the poisoning. I cannot dispense with it. How did I learn this? Partly (as I have outlined) by experiment, and partly by surgical experience. What do I mean by surgical experience? This. It is after the shock, after the operation may be, after the fever invades. What is that which we say? "All will go well, unless heart failure should ensue." We all know that expression. It is heard every day. But since I began to employ bromidia for the pain this has been eliminated. I never dread "heart failure" when I administer bromidia in my surgical cases. This is tantamount to saying that I never dread and never fear it, as in all surgical cases, without an exception, I give bromidia. Having had such results there, there should be no need to ask where the principal lesson was learned in this matter of the fevers. I would not treat a surgical case and omit bromidia. I would not treat typhoid or typho-malarial fever and omit bromidia.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

**PEARLS OF HOMEOPATHY**—A new book by Dr. M. E. Douglass, Professor of Materia Medica in the Homeopathic College of Baltimore, Md.

This is a pocket manual of our materia medica, containing the most characteristic symptoms of all the important remedies, thus serving to refresh the memory of the busy practitioner and medical student; 231 pages. Bound in flexible leather. Price, \$1.25; interleaved, \$1.50, postage included. Publishers, Boericke & Runyon, New York and Philadelphia.

He put his arm around her waist,  
And the color left her cheek,  
But on the shoulder of his coat  
It showed up for a week.

—Exchange.



# The Critique

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## OLD BUT GOOD.

The following paper by Dr. S. S. Smythe, read before the Denver Homeopathic Club, April 10, 1899, was never published, and is certainly too good to be lost:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

### HOMOEOPATHY IN DENVER.

In discussing the subject which has been assigned to me for this occasion, I must be permitted to remind you that the present auspicious condition of homeopathy in Denver is largely due to an impulse which started in this club five years ago, and which has resulted in many splendid achievements for our cause. I desire also to congratulate the club upon the fact that that impulse has never abated, but has constantly accelerated to the present time.

To-day we have much to show for our labors and our sacrifices, and the future is bright with promise. The present condition of homeopathy in Denver represents our school "solidarity," if I may be allowed the term; but the strong individuality of our membership has been the ground work of a collective success. Homeopathy may and does appeal to the people through clubs, societies and public institutions, but the successful application of the law to the cure of disease by its personal representatives is what most surely fixes and holds public recognition.

It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to be able to say, after the lapse of a century of trial, that homeopathy does not change. While it is often called the new school of medicine, it is in reality the oldest in existence. Homeopathy is exactly the same to-day that it was one hundred years ago, and this cannot be said of any other system of practice.

So great and frequent have been the changes in all other schools during the century that their followers of to-day would not tolerate for a moment the practice which was in vogue an hundred years ago. Nay, nor fifty, nor even twenty years ago.

Hahnemann was not dogmatic in the enunciation of his discovery. He simply demanded of the medical world to test the therapeutic system which he advocated, in the same way that he tested it. No such test, fairly made, has ever disturbed the truth of Hahnemann's law, and the challenge stands good to-day in Denver, as it does elsewhere throughout the universe.

The opponents of homeopathy in Denver were never more determined than they are at this time, and obstacles to its progress appear at every turn. Still it goes on from one accomplishment to another. Though hampered in many ways, its advancement is not stayed.

The completion of our elegant hospital and college building, with its immediate success, adds much to the standing and influence of our school in this city. If rightly conducted, this influence will grow far beyond the conception of the most sanguine of its friends. To accomplish the greatest success, we have but to stand squarely by the principles of homeopathy in our teaching and in our practice.

Homeopathy in Denver has not been given to fads of any kind, nor does it offer a place for them at any point in its progress.

The latest fad of the allopathic school—the waning germ theory—came the nearest to effecting a lodgment in our household, but the inherent truth of the homeopathic law was sufficient to expel the insidious intruder. Some of our men who were not well grounded in the principles of our faith were captivated by the glittering generalities of this fad, only to be stranded on the shores of doubt, uncertainty and inefficiency.

In the conduct of our college and hospital; in the proper training of the students who come to us, a great responsibility now rests upon the homeopathic profession of Denver. When students enter our college they come seeking a knowledge of homeopathy. This is their bias and prime motive. They look to us for guidance and instruction in all things pertaining to

a medical education, and do not question our sincerity nor our honesty.

Our duty, then, is clear, explicit and imperative. We must teach them, first and last, homeopathy. We must instruct them in the wisdom of the only known system of scientific therapeutics. Homeopathy is scientific, because it can be demonstrated by actual experiment upon the well and the sick, and this is not true of any other system of medicine. We must also guard them against the kaleidoscopic vagaries of the allopathic school, and teach them to distinguish the true science of homeopathy from the pseudo science of other schools.

There is no denying the fact that bacteriology has engaged the public mind quite as much as the professional, and, as a fad, has had a most successful run. It has, to a degree, warped the judgment of some members of our school who were not firmly fixed in the philosophy of homeopathy. The germ theory of disease has been very alluring, but not the less desceptive. It has done more to retard real progress in therapeutics than any of its predecessors. It has at the same time been most expensive to the municipal governments of this country. Let me give you an illustration of its inefficiency and its cost of life and money in our own city:

Prior to 1881 the Arapahoe County Hospital was always under the medical control of the allopathic school. The germ theory was not then in vogue; antiseptis was not practiced. The hospital was a miserable affair at best. The building was poorly constructed and wholly inadequate for the purpose of a hospital. It was always overcrowded and poorly ventilated. Sterilizing apparatus was not even thought of. When the surgeon needed hot water it was taken from the teakettle or the hot water tank, and served in the wash basins in daily domestic use. Instruments, ligatures, sutures, needles, etc., were kept anywhere, and used without any attempt at so-called sterilization. The hands of the operator were usually washed after operations (if not before) with ordinary soap and water. In fact, everything was according to the old regime, and you will be surprised when I tell you that the mortality rate, under those horrid conditions, did not exceed fourteen per cent., which was the record for 1880.

In 1881 the hospital was placed under homeopathic management, when, under exactly the same conditions as before, the mortality rate dropped down to eight per cent. and the current expenses were greatly reduced.

Under political manipulation and intrigue the hospital was again put into allopathic hands in 1882, when the mortality for that year ran up to about the old figures. In 1883 the homeopaths again had the hospital and the mortality went down to six per cent.

During the past few years this county hospital has been greatly improved. New, costly and elegant buildings have been erected. The furnishing are modern and fully up to date. Everything to meet the demands of the germ theory has been supplied. All apparatus necessary to secure the most perfect aseptic and antiseptic conditions has been furnished without stint. Even the man behind the microscope is there. What is the result? Now you will be surprised when I tell you that in 1898 the mortality rate in the new and improved hospital was 14.72 per cent., practically fifteen per cent., the largest in its history. With a less number of patients than in 1897 the running expenses were increased about \$8,000 over the preceding year, due largely to the demands of the germ theory.

Comment is unnecessary. The figures are not many, but they are extremely interesting and significant. How are we to explain the fact that, under the present approved conditions which meet all the demands of asepsis and antisepsis, the death rate under allopathic management was greater in 1898 than it was twenty years ago, and prior to the advent of the germ theory? Facts are stubborn things, and the facts which I have given you are of record and cannot be denied. So persistently has the claim been made that the practice of antisepsis has materially reduced the mortality rate everywhere, that the public mind is thoroughly imbued with the idea. Is it true? Statistics do not show it.

Lest you might suppose that this high mortality is peculiar to our county hospital, it is proper for me to state that a like or a worse condition exists in all of the allopathic hospitals in Denver. Though they never publish their records, we can readily determine from their known capacity and the monthly re-



ports of the health office that their mortality is as great or greater than in the county hospital.

Neither must you imagine that this state of things is peculiar to Denver. In an address delivered by T. Gwillard Thomas last year, he gives a summary of results in seven large hospitals in the United States showing a death rate in abdominal surgery ranging from fifteen per cent. up to twenty-five per cent., all under strict antiseptic methods. Lawson Tait, in commenting on this report, says:

"Of this collection of statistics I have only two things to say, that the whole thing is deplorable, and must be remedied, and that the mortality in the New York Women's Hospital is murderous."

Mr. Tait then adds: "This makes me more than ever thankful that I discovered the fallacy of this so-called antiseptic craze early in my career."

You may ask, "What has this to do with homeopathy in Denver?" I answer, everything. As a matter of right, justice and humanity the county hospital during all these years should have been under homeopathic control. And again, we are conducting a college and hospital in this city. We are teaching homeopathy to young, untrained and susceptible students. Why? Because we believe it is better than any other system of practice, and because experience proves that it is superior to all others in its ability to heal the sick and prolong human life.

The average mortality in homeopathic hospitals is about six per cent. In our own hospital work during the past five years the result is practically the same. And so it is everywhere.

Dr. D. A. Strickler, in his statistics gathered from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, says:

"The results in 151,259 deaths reported show that with the same number of cases treated the allopathic school lost from measles 499 cases to our 100; from scarlet fever, 180 to our 100; from typhoid fever, 149 to our 100; from partrition, 246 to our 100; from acute stomach and bowel troubles, 195 to our 100; from acute respiratory diseases, 192 to our 100; and from all causes, 181 to our 100."

Have not these things something to do with homeopathy in Denver? Do they not point infallibly to a sacred duty on the part of every physician connected with our college and hospital who has aught to do with the training of our pupils?

I am not telling you anything new. Since the advent of homeopathy, wherever observations and comparisons have been made, the results have always been the same. What has allopathy to offer that we can accept? We have seen that the germ theory has added nothing to therapeutics. Then why should we permit its introduction into our colleges, when we know that the only effect will be to distract and confuse the minds of our students? Why should we occupy their time with the consideration of a theory which can be of no possible use to them in practice? For an hundred years homeopathy has always won upon its merits alone, and it must continue to do so for all time to come. It will be a crime against humanity to permit our students to become infected with allopathic fads which we know are "everything by starts, and nothing long."

In conclusion, permit me to say, that while we have accomplished much in the short period of five years, there remains much more to be done. Though it is a record to be proud of, and one that reflects lasting credit upon every man and woman connected with the work, yet our labors are not ended.

"The mill cannot grind with the waters that have passed." Neither can our college and hospital go on to greater success and future triumphs with the work that we have done. Homeopathy in Denver demands yet greater effort, more devoted loyalty, greater zeal, new sacrifices, and the same unwavering faith which has sustained us in the past must uphold us in the future.

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#### CONGRATULATION.

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As the Irish teacher remarked the pupil's improvement in punctuality, he said encouragingly, "I am glad to see that you are early of late. You used to be behind before, but you are among the first at last."—Sanitary Era.

## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Address all matters concerning this department to Dr. Tennant so as to reach him not later than 15th of the month preceding date of publication.

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### A BRIEF REFERENCE TO GANGRENOUS TUBERCULOSIS IN COLORADO.

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The subject of tuberculosis, and the care of tubercular cases is receiving more attention daily, although I believe that statistics properly taken will show a decrease in the disease. Able clinicians to-day do not believe that the bacillus tuberculosis is entirely responsible for the mortality in this disease, although it is a very important factor. Probably few cases die of tuberculosis per se, but usually of mixed infections.

While the bacillus is prone to the production of the tubercle, this casious mass may, and usually does remain, unless infected by the pyogenic micro-organisms.

In Colorado we find several clinical types of the disease, as the acute florid or pneumonic, the catarrhal, the fibroid and the gangrenous, as well as the intestinal, peritoneal and other localized lesions. Each of these types presents its peculiar symptoms and necessitates lines of treatment, hygienic, dietetic and remedial, in conformity with the individualities and the lesions present. The most successful treatment is, of course, that of the "out of door method." Of the types suggested, however, my impression has been that the gangrenous secures the least result from this climatic treatment. But while usually persistently progressive, I have often been very much gratified to see the arrest of many of the aggravating symptoms of this type, after the exhibition of the Tinct. Sanguinaria in five-drop doses. I have never employed a remedy under similar conditions which has given more uniform satisfaction than Sanguinaria. Its action upon the mucous membrane of the air passages is most profound. Bert says that "It is a precious remedy for cough," and my experience in Colorado is that it is a valuable remedy in the purulent types of pulmonary tuberculosis." Other concomitant symptoms are "Flashes of

heat to the face, leaving behind circumscribed red spots on the cheeks, similar to hectic flush; constant tickling of the larynx, causing continuous cough, worse in the evening and on lying down, cold hands and blue nails (cyanosis), septic breath and sputum and dyspnoea."

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#### THE ETIOLOGY OF SMALLPOX.

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Newspaper accounts have credited Dr. William T. Councilman of Harvard with the discovery of an organism which is responsible for smallpox. Report has it that Dr. Councilman read a paper on this subject before the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, in which he states that he has discovered an animalcule in smallpox which he believes to be the cause of the disease. It is a protozoon and allies variola with the malarial diseases in as much as both diseases are caused by the lowest group of animal life. Dr. Councilman is credited with having said that this protozoon passes through two cycles of development, the first stage causing vaccina only, while during the fully developed stage it causes variola. This, if true, is an important discovery, for while smallpox, like scarlet fever, is probably undergoing a change in type, being much milder and far less fatal than formerly, the isolation of the specific cause makes it possible in the future to more successfully combat the disease. This has been practically demonstrated with malaria in the past five years, and other diseases, as pernicious anaemia and yellow fever, have since yielded up their hidden etiology. Why not smallpox and scarlet fever?

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In replying to a request from the editor of *The Critique* for a paper on materia medica, for the forthcoming state society meeting, Dr. H. C. Allen, editor of the *Medical Advance* and one of the most interesting writers on this subject in the homeopathic school, gives forth the following cheerful bit of original news matter: "Yes! I will try and give you a paper and come and read it for you if I can." We sincerely trust that Dr. Allen will be able to do as his brief note suggests, and can assure the members of the state society of an exhibition of the kind of homeopathy Hahnemann advocated, in case he is permitted to be with us on this occasion.



## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY W. A. BURR, M. D.

Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Burr, 2010 Welton St., Denver, Colo., not later than the 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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### HAHNEMANN.

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Born of humble parents and in a retired spot, he nevertheless rose to greatness.

Without sufficient means to pay for an education he paid his way in college by teaching the rudiments of Greek.

At the age of twenty he had mastered six languages, and later in life he became proficient in four more.

The very opposition of his father to his acquiring a college education awakened in him a spirit of determination which ripened into his strenuous life of later years.

A liberal medical education in the medical centers of Europe did not satisfy his massive intellect; he also studied and became well versed in chemistry, botany, astronomy and astrology.

Surgeon-in-chief in a great hospital at the age of twenty-nine, he associated with the leading medical men of the day.

As superintendent of an insane asylum he was great enough to be kind and humane in the treatment of the insane.

Publishing a large pharmaceutical dictionary at the age of forty helped him in his researches and in his discovery of a new principle for ascertaining the remedial powers of medicinal substances.

Like other homeopathic physicians, he made himself thoroughly familiar with the physiological action of drugs as a stepping stone to an accurate knowledge of their higher and more valuable therapeutic action.

The amount of his literary work was only excelled by its excellence. Of the *Organon of Medicine*, Boericke and Tafel say: "It has wrought a greater change in this world than any other book of purely human origin. It has wrought a mighty but bloodless revolution, and the revolutionary forces it let loose are still growing, deepening and widening in all directions. It is a book that small men have looked to see drop into oblivion, but it treads on down the century a giant among pigmies."

Hahnemann was further remarkable for his accuracy. Of the *Materia Medica Pura*, it is authoritatively stated that "in no instance has the practical accuracy of the original been questioned."—Boericke and Tafel. W. A. BURR, M. D.

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### SERUM THERAPY.

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There seems to be a growing belief in the homeopathic school that in Serum Therapy disease is prevented, mitigated and cured in accordance with the principles of *similia*. Dorland, in his late medical dictionary, defines serotherapy as "treatment of disease by the blood serums of animals that have been inoculated with the same disease."

Let this definition be studied in connection with the following taken from the pages of the *Medical Record*, and the student of homeopathy will find the curative process in Serum Therapy closely resembling that of *similia*, if not entirely identical with it:

"Serum Therapy.—When chemistry had revealed the nature of bacterial poisons and experiments established their relation to the phenomena of disease, it was proved that substances were formed in artificial culture media and in the blood and tissues of infected animals which had the power to neutralize the effect of the bacterial poison in other animals infected with the same organism. Further investigation showed that an animal inoculated with the laboratory preparation of antitoxin was protected against the disease.

"Furthermore, it was found that the blood serum of an animal inoculated with bacteria in a non-fatal and repeated dose contained an antitoxin. When the blood serum of the infected animal was injected into a healthy animal, the latter was protected against the original disease.

"Antitoxin was, therefore, proved to be formed in artificial media of bacterial cultures and in the bodies of infected animals. When the anti-toxin thus formed was injected into an animal it had the power to protect it against the particular bacterial infection or, if given subsequent to the infection of the animal, to mitigate the severity of the disease or to entirely check it.

"Thus, by Koch and his students, was serum therapy established as a principle. Upon this principle there has been established and given to the world the antidiphtheritic serum of Behring and of Roux.

"A curative or immunizing serum has been developed for Asiatic cholera, tetanus, erysipelas, plague, epidemic dysentery, streptococcus infection and other diseases. While the serum treatment has not proved successful in all the diseases in which it has been used, it has been so successful in some—diphtheria, for instance—as to firmly establish the principle of serum therapy."

W. A. BURR, M. D.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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### ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

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Antimonium crudum is one of Hahnemann's antipsoric remedies. According to Jahr, its duration of action is four weeks in chronic cases. That means that one dose will not cease to act until after twenty-eight days. Hahnemann, in his *Chronic Diseases*, gives it the following recommendation:

"From the pure effects on the healthy human body as laid down here, the frequent usefulness of a minimum dose of it in appropriate cases of chronic diseases may readily be perceived."

"Thick, milky-white coating on the tongue," and "child cannot bear to be touched or looked at," does not comprise the pathogenesis of this remedy, and yet one or both of these or similar symptoms are present in over ninety per cent. of the cases acute or chronic where it is the appropriate remedy. According to Boenninghausen, its mental make-up is fretfulness and amateness. As a fretful remedy it does not rank high with Nux, Puls., Silic., or Thuja, but comes in the grade lower with Cham., Hep., Ignatia and others. As an amative remedy it comes next to the highest rankers. T. F. Allen gives it as sulky, peevish. Who can have a stomach in the condition of the Ant. Crud. person and be otherwise than irritable?

"Inclination to shoot himself with a pistol in the night, but not any other kind of suicide; obliged to get out of bed to banish these thoughts," is symptom eight of the chronic diseases and is endorsed by F. W. Hunt in his excellent monograph on *Derangement of the Human Mind*. H. C. Allen gives us the symptom "Loathing of life; abject despair, suicide by drowning." Kent comments upon this loathing of life in Ant. Crud. as follows:

"No longer sees anything in life worth living for. And especially the sentimental girls, from the slightest opposition—

from the slightest scolding or disturbance—want to die. It is peculiar to the German character. There is much in the German character that is not at all in the American. Because in the German you very naturally hear if anything goes wrong, “Oh, well, I will kill myself.” You never see that in the Irishman. He is especially a Nux character. What he does he does on the spur of the moment; he never becomes melancholy.”

Ant. Crud. persons are certainly sentimental in their make-up. They “have an irresistible desire to talk in rhymes or repeat verses.” Have anxious meditation during the day about themselves, their present and future fate. “Grief in the forenoon, the sound of bells and the sight of his surroundings move him to tears, with short and heavy breathing.” All this and other symptoms show a nervous, sentimental individual, easily affected, and, as might be supposed, that which disagreeably affects the sentimental sphere riles the stomach, and that which irritates the stomach “perturbates” the feelings. Dean Kent gives us the following excellent example of this fact:

“I have been pestered a while over the treatment of a very attractive and lovable young woman. I knew she was sentimental, but I had not perceived the whole nature of her until one day a young man says: ‘That’s a queer kind of a girl. I asked her to dance with me the other night, and she turned and gagged. I think I will let her alone now.’ She had an aversion to that young man and she could not conceal it, and it affected her stomach. Yet he was ordinarily attractive and in good society and respectable, but she had a secret aversion to him which she had always been able to conceal until the moment came when it went off, like an explosion. That peculiar kind of sensitiveness, where the emotions excite the stomach into nausea. I cured her with Antimonium crudum. I do not know whether she ever danced with him or not, but I cured the girl. It gave me an insight into her emotions. I did not tell him anything about it. It was a clandestine examination. Such things sometimes come to the physician. He will find something among his friends and acquaintances if he is in good touch with all of them. I often go home and put something in the record that I hear that the



patient did not tell me. Hahnemann says the physician should always pay close attention to what the friends observe about the patient. They observe things the patient will not tell."

This is a remedy often suggested in comparison with Bry. as a summer remedy, but not nearly so often useful. Bell., Bry., Carbo veg., Nat. carb. and Puls. are the remedies oftenest called for in the summer time for conditions peculiar to that season of the year. Ant. crud., like Nat. carb. and Puls., is made decidedly worse by the sun; it is also worse on becoming heated and at the same time the patient cannot stand the cold. They object to being bathed, and when cold water is used they rebel. Dry applications are preferred to wet. All their conditions follow or are made worse by anything that disorders digestion. They desire sours and sours completely use them up. Sweets do not so markedly ill use them, but are not always grateful. Headache often follows the free use of sweets. Bathing in the river will also bring on headache. This condition varies from that of a stupefying condition to severe pain. The aching is usually relieved in the open air.

In the nocturnal aching of hollow teeth it will be useful when the mental and gastric conditions are present and the aching is made worse by cold water and is better in the open air and aggravated by touching the tooth with the tongue, the "teeth" bleed rather freely.

Farrington, pere, says: "Now, I know of one case of diphtheria cured by Ant. crud. when the symptoms were these: The child was very cross, whining and crying simply because it was looked at; this was especially on waking from sleep; there were, also, these crusts around the nostrils and in the corners of the mouth. Ant. crud not only removed these but cured the diphtheria."

When the stomach is upset, the peculiar tongue is present, thirst is very great, vomiting may be very decided and the after taste of food proves very annoying for some time after eating. Where the vomiting is excessive the stool is constipated, of white, hard and dry lumps, resembling undigested curd. Liquid stool, though, is the rule. Often there is alternate or mixed diarrhoea and constipation. It is an excellent remedy in the diarrhoea of elderly persons who suddenly and apparently without cause become constipated.

The nursing child has vomiting of curds like aethusia, and according to T. F. Allen refuses to nurse afterwards, while according to E. A. Farrington the Ant. Crud. patient is hungry as soon as it rids itself of the milk. Be that as it may, the Ant. Crud. baby is sour both in vomit and temper and will show the white coating of the tongue which is absent in aethusa.

Professor Gee recommends the remedy as often of value "when the menstruation begins too early in young girls." It has been used with success in amenorrhoea, in prolapsus uteri and in leucorrhoea when the mental symptoms were present. While the gastric symptoms are often accompanied by great thirst, yet during fever and the three stages of malarial fevers thirst is seldom present. On the skin it produces a pustular eruption like we often notice about the age of puberty, it has bumps and blisters as from the sting of insects, especially in the face and joints. It has been advised with Puls., Caust., Manganum, Ledum, Graph., Nat., Carb. and Allium Cepa for conditions affecting the heels. Kent presents the following picture:

"This patient is gouty, and such patients have a tendency to build up in the joints and in the skin, by infiltration. Wherever there is pressure there will come infiltration, and as it is natural for persons to stand and walk upon the feet, the soles become infiltrated so that the sole, the ball and the heel are simply two big corns, or a multitude of little corns if closely examined. The ball and heel, if closely examined, are filled in with little seeds, and thick skin forms upon the soles of the feet. He is so sensitive to the step that he walks like a frozen-toed chicken. He is in trouble. He pairs it down, he soaks them, he applies this, that and the other thing. Nobody has been able to benefit him but Ant. Crud. cures him. I made a lot of friends once who have stuck to me to this day, and they are weeping now because I am not still with them. I began curing the faithful cook, who had contrived in every way, by cotton in her shoes, to make her feet comfortable so that she could feed the family. Antimonium Crudum removed all her corns."

E. J. C.

## DEPARTMENT OF EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

CONDUCTED BY G. S. PECK, M. D.

Correspondence for this department should be addressed to Dr. G. S. Peck, rooms 2-4 1427 Stout St., and should be in his hands by 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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### THE TONSILS.

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There is so much discussion as to methods of treatment of the tonsils that one cannot but be interested to know how these organs defined by Hooper in his *Lexicon Medicum* in 1847 as "oblong suboval glands, situated on either side of the fauces, and opening into the cavity of the mouth by twelve or more excretory ducts," are regarded by physiologists, therapeutists and surgeons.

One is surprised to find such a scarcity of literature on the functions of the tonsils and whatever is given is more or less contradictory. Taking occasion to look up its physiology in some six or eight of the latest works on physiology, in all but two of them no mention whatever was made. In the work of Chapman<sub>1</sub>, published in 1899 under the general heading, "Blood," he says: "The tonsils also appear (in speaking of the glandular tissues) to consist essentially of nodular masses of lymphoid tissue embedded in the sub-mucosa of follicles of the mucous membrane."

In Sandois and Stirling's physiology we find the following description. After describing the general structure, they say: "Large lymph spaces, communicating with the lymphatics, occur in the neighborhood of the tonsils, but as yet a direct connection between the spaces in the follicles and the lymph vessels has not been proven to exist." This would naturally have considerable bearing upon the question of absorption by way of the open crypts of the tonsils and adjacent lymphatics.

According to Waldeyer<sub>2</sub>, "The most logical view of the association of the various tonsillar structures is that which regards them as localized enlargements in the course of the so-called 'tonsillar ring.'"

This ring comprises the irregular circular continuity of lymphoid tissue which starts in the nasopharynx and stretches

on each side to the edges of the Eustachian tubes, thence to the posterior surface of the soft palate, to the space between the faucial pillars (forming here the faucial tonsils or tonsils proper), and finally unites in the fourth or lingual tonsil.

This extensive field being all included in structures of a similar nature and lymphoid in their character, would suggest not only the possibility but also the probability of direct communication with the lymph vessels and the natural function of elimination or absorption, or possibly both. Experiments have proven that the tonsils have the power of absorption, and this takes place through the mucous membrane of the crypts. It is suggested<sub>3</sub> that while there is much variation of opinion as to the exact function, the view is taken that the ring of Waldeyer acts as a guard at the entrance of the respiratory and food tracts, as a defensive organism. This is certainly very indefinite, and gives one very little conception of the requirements of these glands as guards, and as they seem, in many cases, to be the seat of chronic inflammation, one inclines rather to the conclusion that they are better subjects for the hospital than for active guard duty. <sub>4</sub>With regard to the protective (phagocytic) action of the tonsils, which Galland alleges is increased by hypertrophy, Pluder maintains that, while the whole mucous membrane has protective powers the tonsils are its weakest point, and cannot even protect themselves, as shown by their liability to inflammation. The anti-toxic action of the organism is specially connected with the blood and the leucocytes. Immunity is not simply a question of phagocytosis, for it is certain that the vitality of the microbes must first be reduced before phagocytosis comes in."

It seems they are connected with the blood-making part of the system, and, as such, form young leucocytes, most of which pass into the circulation.

One must conclude, from a careful review of the literature, that, at most, very little of a definite nature is known of the physiology of these large glands situated on either side of the entrance to the pharynx. It is probable that they (1) enter into the function of the lymphatic structures generally in dealing with deleterious matter which may be taken into the system, (2) with the haemopoietic system, and (3) in aiding deglutition by moistening the bolus of food. That they



have to do with early life is obvious from the fact that later in life they atrophy and waste away.

The variation in size, the marked changes noted in their conformity, and the different pathological states in which they are found to exist all point to at least most imperfect functional activity, if, indeed, any intended use, may not be entirely abrogated by these changes.

<sup>5</sup>Pluder says: "Their period of chief activity is in childhood and youth, when all the lymphatic organs are specially active, and when the thymus—a large blood-forming gland—is disappearing.

Newcomb says: "The tonsils are at the period of their greatest activity about the twenty-fifth year; from that time they atrophy and assume atypical shapes, appearing as irregular, hard masses, apparently without distinction diverticula." This is a much later period than is given by other authors. Shirley says: "The function of the faucial tonsils is still a mooted question. It has not yet been definitely settled whether the purposes of these glands are absorptive or excretory." He also states that claim is made by some that they can and do absorb micro-organisms, while this is denied by others, and that it is believed by many that they entrap micro-organisms and so save the system from infection. That they can be considered important during childhood only, absorption taking place soon after puberty.

The foregoing embodies practically all that is known of these organs at this time, and it must certainly be granted that functionally the great majority of tonsils are not in a sufficiently healthy state to perform their work as it should be. The bearing of their physiology upon their treatment will receive consideration in a subsequent paper.

<sup>1</sup>Treatise on Human Physiology, by Henry C. Chapman, M. D., 1899.

<sup>2</sup>Diseases Ear, Nose and Throat, Bennet, Ingalls and Newcomb.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Palmer, Journal Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, Vol. II., p. 75.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Diseases of Nose and Throat. Shirley.

## DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

CONDUCTED BY J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D.

Address all communications concerning this department to Dr. Anderson, 17 Steele Block, Denver, Colo., not later than 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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Mrs. G., age forty-two, brunette, of a nervous, bilious temperament, family history only fair, following the birth of her oldest child some sixteen years ago, had a severe attack of puerperal fever and came near dying. On recovering from the attack found that she was troubled with varicose veins of the left limb below the knee, which gave her considerable trouble, necessitating the wearing of an elastic stocking for a number of years, but had discontinued the wearing of it during the last five years. On February 9th she was taken with la-gripps, which, together with the usual symptoms of prostration she had gastritis, with intense burning, gagging and vomiting which lasted twenty-four hours. At my second visit rest in bed was advised for at least a week, but her husband was preparing to go to Boston on a business trip and the patient got up on the third day and assisted him to get ready, and in her weakened state went up and down stairs a number of times during the next two days. On the night of the day her husband left, she was taken with a severe chill, which brought on a renewal of the gastric burning and vomiting, together with rapid pulse, temperature 104 degrees. The next day complained of pain and tenderness in the saphenous vein of the left leg below the knee; there was a cord-like feeling over and around the vein along its course from the knee to the ankle, with discoloration of the skin.

The patient complained of aching in every part of the body, and her suffering was intense. Following the fever she had a most profuse sweat, which prostrated her very much. The following afternoon the varicose vein at the upper third of the leg on its inner aspect was swollen at two places about three inches apart the size of walnuts, and looked like great blood blisters ready to burst, and they were extremely sensitive to the touch. Each day she had one or more chills, followed by fever and sweats. At this time the limb was quite

swollen. From the first symptoms of phlebitis the limb was elevated and bandaged, hot fomentations of a twenty-five per cent. solution of hamamelis was applied over the vein from ankle to knee. She was troubled several times a day from this time on with severe gagging and choking spells, at which times she would raise large lumps of scabs from stomach, streaked with more or less blood, showing an ulcerated condition of that organ.

By the fourth day the pain, tenderness and induration had extended up the limb to the middle of the thigh. At this time openings were made into the vein at the two swollen places below the knee where abscesses had formed and a bloody pus removed. They were washed out twice daily with the formalin solution for which so much was claimed in septic conditions, but the patient did not improve. The whitened thrombus could be seen to completely fill the lumen of the vein at this time, and seemed slow to heal. After persisting in the formalin for a week with no apparent improvement, the chills, fever and sweats continuing, it was discontinued. Another area of inflammation with redness and swelling was observed about six inches above the knee. Seeing that another abscess was forming, it was hastened by the administration of Hepar sulp. 3x internally and Marach locally. After three or four days of this treatment fluctuation was found to be present, and an incision was made into the vein at this point and quite a little pus was removed. At this time there was swelling, pain and induration in the groin, but this subsided somewhat after lancing the abscess above the knee. The thrombus that occupied the lumen of the vein at this point was first of a bluish color, which changed to a whitish in a day or two. My patient at this time was growing very weak, and stimulants were given quite freely. The tongue was dry and coated a dark brown; the chills were prolonged, lasting from one to two hours; the fever was high, followed by profuse, offensive sweat; the temperature often after the sweats went almost to normal; all the symptoms of Pyemia were present. The wasting of flesh continued and the patient's skin was remarkably jaundiced.

When the Formalin solution was discarded a Borolytol solution was substituted for washing out the abscesses, with

very pleasing results. Shortly after the beginning of its use the first two abscesses healed and the third was doing nicely and all the symptoms were gradually improving when the groin showed unmistakable signs of threatened abscess. Again Marach was applied, hot, locally, and Hepar 3x given to hasten the formation of pus. At the end of a week an incision was made down to the vein and into it, when quite considerable pus was found. This abscess of the groin was treated similar to the last, washed out twice a day with a twenty per cent. Borolyptol solution, and packed with gauze to keep the wound open and make it heal from the bottom. At times quite long pieces of the whitened septic thrombi would wash out of the vein after becoming loose from suppuration when dressing it. After a long, tedious time all the symptoms subsided and abscesses healed. Gentle massage was given to the patient generally and particular attention paid to the limb, which assisted the circulation very much.

Owing to the continued trouble with the stomach the question of diet was a perplexing one, and after trying all kinds of broths, grape juice and other things, malted milk was our standby throughout her sickness.

The patient was confined to her bed two months, at the end of which time she was a mere skeleton.

On getting up the limb was kept bandaged. At the present time there is very little swelling at the ankle and the use of the limb is very good indeed.

Convalescence at first was slow, but after getting out into the fresh air to ride she improved quite rapidly.

It is needless for me to relate that in the treatment of such a case many things have been omitted. The remedies chiefly used were Arsenicum, Mer. Sol., Rhus. tox., Hepar, Silicia, high, and Echinacea.

J. W. A.

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In his report of considerable magnitude, regarding the results of several different ones with his method, Dr. Edebohls, the famous New York surgeon, says: "Dr. A. P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is one of the few who have successfully operated upon both kidneys according to my method." Dr. Hanchett is one of the most prominent and prosperous homeopathic physicians in this country.



# The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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In 1880 the death rate at the Arapahoe county hospital, under allopathic treatment, was fourteen per cent. The year following, 1881, the same institution was placed in charge of the homeopaths and during their term of occupancy the death rate dropped six points, being reduced to eight per cent. Following this period of progress, in 1882, the hospital once more fell into the hands of the enemy, when the death rate immediately resumed its former robust proportions, being nearly fourteen per cent. The new school again took charge in 1883 and the death rate decreased about eight per cent, notwithstanding the fact that 230 more patients were treated this year than the preceding one under the "old school."

So much for past history.

Since '83 the institution has been continually under "regular" domination, but they have not considered it necessary to publish any reports relative to the death rate, or the comparative cost of operation, so it is quite natural to suppose that regarding the former there has been but little improvement,

while as to the latter, "what's the difference," so long as no one makes any inquiries?

We are glad to notice the fact that the authorities of the homeopathic hospital in this city have considered it to their best interests to make public the doings at this institution, and the very creditable showing is certainly deserving of wide publicity. Among the many interesting exhibits we find the following comparisons:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Patients treated homeopathically.....                                   | 211 |
| Patients treated allopathically.....                                    | 54  |
| Deaths under allopathic treatment.....                                  | 5   |
| Deaths under homeopathic treatment.....                                 | 14  |
| Average mortality rate under homeopathic treatment<br>per cent .....    | 6.6 |
| Average mortality rate under allopathic treatment, per<br>cent .. ..... | 9.2 |

By the foregoing it can be seen that the dominant school of medicine, with all the advantages to be had by being permitted to enjoy the privileges of a homeopathic hospital, was not able to compare with a school of medicine which has not received recognition from the politicians and other public pie-promoters; the fact that no report is forthcoming from this, the county hospital, is evidence sufficient that the affairs thereabouts are being run in a very shiftless and unsatisfactory manner, from a business standpoint; from the view point of a public utility the comparison as regards the mortality rate is still more alarmingly deficient.

We would most respectfully call attention of the reformers of county and city affairs to the leading article in this issue, from the pen of Dr. S. S. Smythe, which, although written some four years ago, applies to the present time with as much force as it did at the time of its being made public; the politicians are trying to impress upon the minds of the public that there is nothing too good for the dear people so far as

municipal matters are concerned, and it is quite a mysterious matter to those who have watched the workings of many public institutions that in one of the most important those in control are perfectly willing to permit one school of medicine to have full and complete control, even though its past record in no way compares at all favorably with the results obtained by the newer school of medicine, where the latter was obliged to work under circumstances where much less might be expected. We would like to see both the allopathic and homeopathic schools of medicine have an equal representation on the hospital board of control and the treatment of the public's patients divided somewhat nearly even; let there be a careful record kept of the number of cases handled by each school of practice, with the cost and other necessary data, to the end that the people may know just about how much money has been thrown to the "bow-wows" by those in control for the past eight or ten years, that this feature of municipal mismanagement may be corrected along with the other affairs which the new charter makers may have an opportunity to practice upon.

It seems very queer that a mayor who employs homeopathic medicine in his own family, should fail in every case to see the necessity of an occasional appointment of one of this school to public position, especially in cases where the welfare of the community is at stake; this is a case where his "fore-sight" will be watched with particular interest; he will find that there are quite a few in the Republican ranks who are both homeopaths and taxpayers, so if he has hesitated in making any appointments to the new school fearing that they might not be eligible owing to their politics or their inability to show tax receipts, he can at once relieve his mind of this objection, as there is no question but what there are quite a goodly number both eligible and willing to serve. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS BY MAIL.

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THE NEW METHOD OF TREATING TYPHOID FEVER.—BENZOYL-ACETYL PEROXIDE, OR ACETOZONE AS AN INTES-TINAL ANTISPTIC, IN TYPHOID FEVER.

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Frederick G. Harris of Chicago (Therapeutic Gazette, March, 1903) reports 128 cases of typhoid treated in Cook County hospital, Chicago, with Acetozone. The cases first admitted seemed to indicate that the epidemic was of a mild form, but later the disease proved to be of a severe type and complications were numerous. The author obtained the most satisfactory results with aqueous solutions of fifteen grains to the quart, which the patients were urged to use very freely to quench the thirst, while in addition four to six fluid ounces of the solution was given every four hours as a therapeutic measure. The movements of the bowels were regulated with sodium phosphate or magnesium sulphate.

The temperatures of the patients, on admission, were high, as a rule. In 117 cases under Acetozone treatment the average duration of the fever was eighteen days.

The number of recoveries was 117, or 91.4 per cent., while eleven patients died, a mortality of 8.59 per cent.; statistics of the cases of typhoid fever in the same hospital (Cook County) not treated with Acetozone show a death rate of 13.1 per cent. The author is of the opinion that under the Acetozone treatment, in favorable cases, the duration of the disease was materially shortened, and the most disagreeable symptoms were ameliorated. He declares that the characteristic fetor of the stools and the peculiar odor of the wards was greatly diminished; there was less stupor and delirium and less tympanites, and, the usual diarrhea was checked. An average of 138.12 grains of Acetozone was used in each case. Finally he reaches the conclusion that when cases can be seen during the first week of the attack and large amounts of Acetozone given, assisted by a gentle laxative, the temperature will return to the normal in from ten to twelve days.

Four cases of typhoid fever, in which Acetozone was employed with satisfactory results, were reported by Charles Emil Brack of Baltimore (Medical Age, January 25th). In each case the treatment consisted in the use of Acetozone in solution. The first three patients, adults received thirty grains of the drug per diem; the fourth, a child of four years, received eight grains each twenty-four hours. Prompt recovery occurred in each case.

James Billingslea of Baltimore (Atlanta Journal-Record of Medicine, February, 1903), reported twenty-five cases of typhoid fever treated with Acetozone. The diagnoses were confirmed by board-of-



health examinations. The treatment consisted in clearing the bowels thoroughly by means of calomel. Liquid diet was prescribed and cold or sponge baths were used as occasion required. The special treatment consisted in shaking fifteen or twenty grains of Acetozone powder with one quart of water, allowing the insoluble residue to subside. The patient was given the clear solution to drink freely, the whole amount of one quart being taken during twenty-four hours. The writer suggests that one part of the Acetozone solution may be mixed with three parts of milk if thought desirable. The action of Acetozone will be materially aided by the use of a mild saline laxative.

He found that the feces soon lost their disagreeable odor by this treatment, and cold baths were required to a much less extent than with other treatment. Furthermore, the nurses universally affirmed that they found patients under this treatment easier to care for. No evil effects were noted from the use of Acetozone.

A further contribution to this subject appears from the pen of J. J. Driscoll of Chicago (The Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet, January, 1903), who relates his experience in six cases. He found that Acetozone reduces the temperature, shortens the duration of the disease materially, while it does not seem to have any ill effects on the heart. The feces are completely deodorized in thirty-six to forty-eight hours and tympanites rapidly disappears.

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#### WOUND-CLOSING DEVICE.

G. J. Van Schott, Passaic, N. J.—An improved wound-closing device is herein provided which permits the surgeon or other person to quickly close up a superficial flesh wound without the use of plasters or resorting to sewing with needle and thread as heretofore generally practiced. The device consists of a flexible U-shaped clip with its ends projecting inwardly to form pins which engage the edges of the skin and firmly clasp them together.—Scientific American.

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Sunday School Superintendent—Who led the children of Israel into Canaan? Will one of the smaller boys answer?

(No reply.)

Superintendent (somewhat sternly)—Can no one tell? Little boy on that seat next to the aisle—who led the children of Israel into Canaan?

Little Boy (badly frightened)—It wasn't me. I—I just moved yere last week fr'm Mizzoury.—Exchange.

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"Pathies."—The schools are every year becoming more and more assimilated. We recommend to all pathies the motto of Constantine Hering: "In certis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas"—in that which is proven let us have unity, in doubtful things freedom of thought, and in all things let us have charity.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Harris left this city the 18th of last month for an extended trip through California.

Mr. J. Davidson of the Medical Review of Reviews, New York, was a pleasant caller at The Critique office the fore part of last month.

Dr. C. W. Enos has been selected to serve as a member of the campaign committee for the forthcoming charter election.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will hold its next annual session in Boston, June 22d, with headquarters at Hotel Somerset.

The Medical Advance is too good a publication to be spoiled by such poor proofreading as was exhibited in its last issue.

"They say" that the position of head nurse at the Homeopathic hospital in this city is a sure stepping-stone to matrimony.

Dr. J. Harrison Daniel has accepted the position of house physician and bookkeeper at the Homeopathic hospital in this city.

The Critique, a homeopathic medical journal published in Denver, is one of the handsomest publications, typographically considered, that reaches this office.—Suggestion.

Dr. E. H. King, one of the oldest and most prominent homeopaths in the city, left for a month's vacation to the scenes of his younger days, in Iowa, the 25th of last month.

We wouldn't care who called us "rocky" if we had Rockefeller's little wad of a billion.

Better look a little out, Mr. Sentimental Tommy.

Rockefeller has offered \$7,000,000 for a guaranteed cure for consumption. This should be dead easy for the boys who discover all sorts of "anti's."

One of the twin sons of President Goudy of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College committed suicide at Salt Lake, Utah, the 6th of last month.

Dr. Wallace, a member of last year's junior class at the Denver Homeopathic, is having a pleasant visit at his old home in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

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Dr. C. H. Wilkinson of Canon City, will spend some time in New York doing post-graduate work, but will break away long enough to join the hosts at the A. I. H. meeting in Boston, the 22d.

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Dr. Oscar Solis Pitts, for the past year superintendent of the Homeopathic hospital in this city, has gone to Nebraska, where he will rest for a while.

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Every unkind treatment to the cow poisons the milk—even talking unkindly to her.—Our Dumb Animals. What about unkind treatment of a nursing mother?

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Dr. David A. Strickler will attend the meeting of the A. I. H., at Boston, the 22d of this month. He will also visit friends in Pennsylvania, and other eastern points, for some little while during the heated term.

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Dr. Bagot, one of the prominent old-school physicians of the city, was seriously injured, Monday evening, May 18th, by being thrown from his trap near the St. Joseph's hospital. The horse was injured so badly, later on, that it had to be killed.

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Miss Mabelle West, one of the many popular young ladies who have graduated from the Denver Homeopathic Training School for Nurses, has left the institution and is living with her mother in this city, while her own—here, who told you so much, Mr. Man?

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The city, we understand, has settled with Dr. J. M. Walker for damages sustained by the doctor's being run down by a portion of the fire department, one evening last fall, whereby he was quite seriously injured. It cost the city \$500.

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The contract has already been let for the new Weld county, Colorado, hospital, which the citizens of that flourishing part of the state propose to build at Greeley. It will be modern in every detail, the building alone to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

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If "resolutions" were as fatal in their effect as members of old-school societies would lead Governor Peabody to believe, we wouldn't give much for the governor's future prospects. You have heard, no doubt, about the "barking" kind of canines, haven't you, Mr. Governor?

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The Kansas Homeopaths and Eclectics held their annual meeting at Topeka, the 20th, 21st, 22d of last month. These two branches of regular medicine control matters of a medical nature in the Sunflower State.

Miss Grace E. Smythe will hereafter make her home in Denver, having had an elegant sufficiency of the brand of Colorado climate which Pueblo puts up, which she has been obliged to put up with owing to her sojourn in that city during the past year.

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Both the editorial and business offices of The Critique have been supplied with brand new Hammond typewriting machines. We either had to do something to improve the appearance of our "copy" or the printers at our publishing house threatened to go on strike.

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At a meeting of the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College held at the college building Friday evening, May 2d, James Polk Wilard, M.D., was re-elected dean, David A. Strickler, M.D., registrar.

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The Maltine people have issued a very handsome and at the same time very useful Physician's Visiting List, a copy of which has been presented to The Critique editor. Among other useful things it contains a complete list of antidotes in cases of poisoning.

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According to The Times of the 7th of May, Denver is to have another "home" for consumptives, which will be built by public subscription in the Park Hill district of the city. Dr. I. Garthwaite Singleton is at the head of the new project, and it is claimed that \$10,000 have been donated already.

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Prof. Edgar G. Davis of the bacteriological department of the Chicago Medical College made an interesting exhibit of bacteriological specimens at the recent meeting of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society. Dr. Davis is also bacteriologist for the Chicago Laboratory of Clinical Diagnosis.

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If you intend attending the American Institute meeting at Boston June 22d, don't overlook the fact that you can go as far as Chicago on one of the very best equipped railroads in the country by taking any train on the Rock Island running out of Denver. See Mr. Ray or Mr. Van Law before you buy a ticket over any other route.

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Mr. James S. Campbell, representing The Maltine Company, New York, made The Critique a pleasant business call the first of the month. About all this company needs in this western country to make its happiness complete, from a business view-point, is a little advertising space in "the only."

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When you have a patient who needs treatment for nervous or mild mental diseases or drug or alcoholic addiction, bear in mind that there is an excellent sanitarium at Stamford, Connecticut—Dr. Givens' Sanitarium. This place offers superior advantages in the way of location, healthful and pleasant surroundings, and the scientific treatment that each individual case requires.



Dr. J. Harrison Daniel of Leslie, Arkansas, writes *The Critique* asking that his journal be sent to his brother, Dr. Sam G., Marshall, Arkansas. Inasmuch as the brother is of the "regular" sort, we take great pleasure in doing so in the hope that he may eventually see the error of his ways and reform. Dr. J. Harrison is prospering, we are pleased to state.

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Did it ever occur to Mayor Wright and a few others in authority, that there might be an occasional tax-payer and Republican in the homeopathic profession? From the manner in which the offices at their disposal are handed out to the "regulars," one would imagine that they were the "whole it."

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We are pleased to know that the business office of the Medical Advance has been re-established in Chicago, after several months' sojourn in New York. The Advance deals in the very best brand of homeopathy at all times, but now that all the departments are immediately under the watchful eye of the ever watchful Doctor Allen, we look for even better work—if that be possible—in the future.

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At the annual meeting of the First New Church of Denver, Dr. B. A. Wheeler was elected president for the ensuing year as well as a member of the church committee and a trustee; Dr. J. C. Irvine was also elected a member of the church committee and a trustee, while Dr. Lillian A. Pollock was made a member of the church committee. The association is entirely free from debt and contemplate erecting a new stone parsonage, to be added to the chapel.

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The next (thirteenth) annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutical Association will be held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 22d, 23d, 24th. This society, of which Daniel Roberts Bowers, M.D., LL.D., of Chicago, and Clarence Edward Skinner, M.D., LL.D., New Haven, Conn., are president and secretary respectively, has a large following of those who are interested and believe in electricity as a diagnostic and curative agent.

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According to the report of Surgeon Banks of the Marine hospital, Chicago, out of 5,341 deaths from all causes in the city, in two months past, 1,186, or twenty-two per cent., were the result of pneumonia. We'll wager a tidy bit that there was but little homeopathy used in the treatment of the disease at the Marine, or else the brand was not the kind upon which previous percentages of loss on Homeopathic treatments were based.

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Florence, Colo., May 5.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Fremont Medical Association to-day, Governor Peabody was censured for his veto of the Sanford medical bill. The association takes exception to a statement in the veto message with reference to other methods of

treatment equally meritorious with those of the medical profession, and calls the governor the "ally of quacks, charlatans and pretenders."—Republican, May 6th.

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Dr. A. M. Moore has gone to Brighton, Colorado, where he will take the place of Dr. Clinton Enos. Dr. Enos has decided to join his brother, Dr. J. W., at Boulder, where the latter has succeeded, in a very short time, in building up a very lucrative practice. The people of Brighton will find Dr. Moore a very capable and gentlemanly successor to Dr. Enos, and the medical colony at Boulder will be professionally strengthened by the addition of Dr. Enos to its number.

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The Critique has had the pleasure of admiring a new candidate for public recognition in the literary field, "The Home Maker," edited by Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, one of the prominent homeopathic lady physicians of this city who has acquired more than local prominence as an author and writer. Among many other very interesting items we notice an excellent article from the pen of Dr. O. S. Vinland, upon "teething," which is handled in a masterly manner by this very capable physician.

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The ladies of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital Club have decided to make June 22d a day of pleasure to their acquaintances and, if possible, one of profit to the hospital by asking their friends and their friends' friends to join in a day of outdoor pleasure and recreation at Elitch's Gardens. We do not know exactly what the program will be, but from what those in charge of the affair are capable of doing in the way of providing a pleasant time, we would not advise any one to remain away on that day. Remember this is in aid of a worthy cause.

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"Miss M. Charlotte Rosedale, Masseuse, 416 South Grant Avenue, Denver." So reads a card recently left at this office. Miss Rosedale is in the next year's junior class of the Denver Homeopathic College, and is one of the very brightest students in the college. Physicians needing her services may rest assured that whatever she undertakes to do will be done well, and we do not believe but what she will carry this peculiarity into her massage work as enthusiastically as she does in everything else. Don't overlook her if you have any work in this line.

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The Critique had a very pleasant call from Mr. Irvine, one of the proprietors of the Breakers hotel of Long Beach, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine are on their way home from quite an extended wedding trip. They visited the different cities of California and then on to the City of Mexico, taking in Denver, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake and Portland. Quite a number of the leading physicians of Denver visited The Breakers last summer and recall with pleasure their outing. The Critique extends congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Irvine.

Cook with gas and life's domestic cares will be lightened. There are many advantages to be gained. First, your food will be better cooked, with less inconvenience, as there is little heat, no smoke, dust, odor or ashes. Second, the use of gas for domestic purposes is conducive to health, because it cooks better and quicker than coal, and is more sanitary. With the above truths known by the profession, it behooves them to prescribe gas ranges for all their families, and the heat of the summer months and worry incident to household duties will be greatly reduced.

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London, Paris, Rome and Venice. The American tourist's "big four." Dr. Frank Kraft, editor the American Physician, 57 Bell avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has secured the newly-built steamship Germania—Fabre Line—to sail for Naples, July 7th, from Brooklyn. Only a limited number of first-cabin berths in outside staterooms. Party is small and select. Will be absent sixty to seventy days in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France, England and Ireland. Sail home from Liverpool. No Sunday and no night travel. No care and no responsibility. Apply at once for choice places in this personally-conducted club.

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The Wilson Hay Fever Disks are made with an outer rubber ring the center of which is filled with the finest quality of sponge. The disks are therefore soft and pliable and are readily adjusted in the nostrils. The object of the disk is to exclude all irritating substances such as dust, pollen from flowers, weeds and grass. Smoke is a fruitful cause of the irritation of the mucous membrane. All the best authorities agree that "some irritating substance is the exciting cause of hay fever." Quite a number of physicians in Denver speak in the highest terms of these disks in the relief of hay fever.

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Dr. J. Wylie Anderson of The Critique, Denver, objects to furnishing copy for eastern journals to use without credit. He says that when The Critique finds a good item for use and fails to give due credit it is charged to the account of "Stolen." But Dr. Anderson is still too primitive in his notions of meum and teum. After he has lived a few years in the effete East he will doubtless change his ideas on a great many things, and among others the rights of an author to his brains. Dr. Anderson, with his side-partner Mastin, are making a wideawake journal in Denver, one which talks out in meetin,' regardless.—American Physician.

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Dr. Dewey, editor of the Medical Century, calls Editor Gould of American Medicine notoriety, a homeopathophobiatic. There, now, Editor George M., will you be good, or will Editor Dewey be obliged to chastise you in real earnest later on? Editor Gould took occasion some while ago, in one of his peculiar spells of "true professional feeling,"

to refer to Dr. Dewey as a "malignant dunderhead," which only goes to show that the editor of the medical publication "founded, owned and controlled by the medical profession of America," has about exhausted his stock of argument, and is now obliged to resort to methods invariably adopted by bullies who find themselves getting the worst of the controversy; they immediately try to get even by "calling names."

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Saturday evening, May 16th, Miss Maggie McDermott of Denver, while visiting near Ni Wot, was struck by lightning, which rendered her momentarily unconscious. "When she regained consciousness she found that her right foot had been struck, the lightning tearing off completely the leather vamp of her shoe and dividing very neatly the welt sole. Underneath her foot she felt a burning sensation, and upon examination discovered that a part of the oilcloth which covered the floor had been driven into the foot, causing very painful wounds." Dr. Janet B. Clarke of Ni Wot was called and Monday's News contained the following: "Medical attention was secured through Dr. Clarke, a bright lady physician, who lives at Ni Wot, and all the foreign matter taken from Miss McDermott's foot."

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In the Hahnemannian Directory" published in the Medical Advance, we notice the name of Dr. A. F. Swan of Avondale, Colorado. The object of this directory is to publish to the world the names of such homeopaths as acknowledge to the charge of using the single remedy. Dr. Swan's homeopathy is all right "all right," and Swan is all right, also. The genial doctor took unto himself a wife some two or three months ago, and about the only thing that can be charged up against the up-to-dateness, or rather the lack of it in The Critique, was our failure to make mention of this important and happy event at the time. We wish to make our apologies for this glaring oversight on our part, right now, and promise never to do so again, if Dr. and Mrs. Swan will forgive us this time. They both have our sincerest good wishes for a long, prosperous and happy married life.

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Dr. William A. Donovan, in The North American Journal of Homeopathy for May, says that *Passiflora Incarnata* not only relieves "after pains" speedily, but it acts as a mild laxative and diuretic and it is therefore an ideal remedy in this condition. When once a physician has given this remedy a thorough trial he will never again revert to morphine, camphor, or any of the old-time injurious drugs.

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Fairchild Brothers & Foster have obtained a final decree from the Supreme Court of the state of New York by which all firms are enjoined from selling or dispensing any essence of pepsin in imitation of, or in substitution for, Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin. This decision will do much towards checking the crime of substitution.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.



If energetic effort is of any avail in the attainment of success, Dr. Walter Joel King, president of the Denver Homeopathic Club, should have the pleasure of seeing his association on the very topmost wave of prosperity long before the conclusion of his present term. Already there appears to be an unusual interest manifested by the members, who are attending with considerable more regularity than was ever before known in the history of the organization, and as the membership is being augmented at each meeting by the addition of new names, there is no reason to think otherwise than that the club is to have an unusually prosperous season. What Dr. King does he always tries to do well, and we are pleased to know that up to this time there have been no very serious failures chargeable to a lack of effort on his part.

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Under the very suggestive heading, "Young Health Officer Makes Needless Trouble," the Times of Friday, May 8th, has the following to say: "There is one woman in town incensed at an officer of the city health department. She is Mrs. John Delehanty of 2662 Blake street. Some time ago one of her little daughters was taken down with measles. Dr. B. F. Stockett was summoned and treated the little one. Neighbors notified the health department, and one of its young doctors was sent out to the house. He diagnosed the case as scarlet fever and took steps to have the house placarded. Mrs. Delehanty insisted that it was simply a case of measles, but the young doctor contended otherwise. Finally Dr. Stockett sent a written notice to the health department reiterating that a house should not be placarded nor a quarantine enforced for an ordinary case of measles. Still this did not seem to carry much weight, and the Delehanty family was put to no end of trouble. The case turned out to be as was expected, plain measles."

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Mr. Hal S. Ray, who for some time past—a very short while, his friends and admirers think—has represented the Rock Island's passenger interests in this territory as general agent of that department, has been transferred to St. Louis, where he will serve under the same official title he held while here but with vastly increased responsibilities, as the duties of the position in this newly-invaded territory but recently occupied by the Rock Island will keep a hustler of Mr. Ray's capacity even, slightly on the move to keep abreast with the old-established lines in that region. Mr. Ray's personality, coupled with the fact that he represents one of the best lines of railroad in the United States, will make the assertion safe when we say that the "Great Rock Island" will be doing things right along, wherever and whenever there is anything to be done. The Critique joins Mr. Ray's many friends in the prediction and hope that this recent advancement is but a move towards promotion to a more prominent position later on.

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A very courteous letter from Dr. A. P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs, Iowa, advises The Critique of his proposed trip abroad. The doctor,

accompanied by his family, will sail from New York, July 4th, and expects to be away about three months, during which time he will spend much of his vacation in some of the hospitals, studying the surgical methods of the old country, and we have no doubt but that he will return home with such an abundance of new ideas as will make him feel amply repaid for the time and trouble taken. A community with a physician of the up-to-date ideas possessed by Dr. Hanchett should feel that their interests, from a medical view-point, were being well protected. The Critique hopes to be able to publish something of interest to the profession at large, from the pen of our Iowa associate, regarding his impressions of old-country methods. Dr. Hanchett concluded his letter with the following highly complimentary comment of his opinion of The Critique: "I also want to tell you how much pleased I am with the good, clean-cut homeopathy you are giving us in The Critique. It's the kind that will brace up the weak and halting, and encourage them to better efforts, I am sure, and we can't have too much of that teaching." During the doctor's absence Dr. C. V. Page will be at his office.

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The Colorado Osteopathic Association signified their approval of the governor's veto of the Sanford medical bill at a recent meeting of the society, expressing the same in suitable resolutions which were published in the Republican, Monday, May 11th. Immediately above these commendatory expressions was a life-size editorial from the vitriolic pen of Editor George M. Gould of American Medicine-founded-and-controlled-by-the-medical-profession-of-America fame, whom Editor Dewey has dubbed a "homoeopathophobiatic," wherein he takes occasion to refer to his excellency as "an execrable governor." Inasmuch as Editor Gould is of the anarchistic school, which believes there can be nothing good come from any other system of medicine outside the hide-bound professions of the "old school" established so long ago that the theory has been lost and practically discarded ever since homeopathy became more thoroughly understood, we do not imagine that the governor need dread the "reward" which Editor Gould suggests that "every physician and honorable citizen of the state should see to it that he gets": if nothing more damaging can be brought up against Governor Peabody, at the expiration of his present term, than the charge that he vetoed the Sanford medical bill, the chances are that his "reward" will be in the shape of a re-election, if he wants the office.

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We desire to call attention of our readers to the half-page advertisement in this issue of The Critique of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, Lima, Ohio. This institution is one of the foremost of its kind in the country, the faculty being composed of men of international reputations upon the subject of electricity, as a therapeutic agent. We know of no other branch of medical knowledge which has

been so much undertaken by not only the medical profession, but by others, without any previous preparation, and we believe that the system of instruction introduced by this institution will be of great benefit to the profession at large inasmuch as one can take a mail course which will give them a very clear insight into not only the fundamental branches of the study, but also prepare them for a more thorough understanding of the advanced methods of cure as advocated by those who have not only great faith in electricity as a curative agent, but who have, also, demonstrated its utility by actual experimentation. There is no doubt but what electricity is used by an irresponsible class of spectacular practitioners of the any-old-thing-for-the-money type who have no knowledge whatever of the action of this medium of cure or of its scientific application. The object of the National College is to, correct this abuse, and put legitimate practitioners in possession of a reasonable amount of electro-therapeutic knowledge at a reasonable cost.

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The Alumni Association of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College met at the office of the president, Monday evening, April 27th. There were quite a goodly number present, and from the annual reports of both secretary and treasurer it was learned that the association, from a financial view-point, was in an unusually healthy condition, there being money in the treasury with no outstanding obligations. The old officers were re-elected to serve another term, and it was decided to hold meetings once every three months, at which time interesting programs will be presented. As Drs. Brown, Roosevelt and Vinyard have charge of arrangements for the next meeting, which will be announced in *The Critique*, *Envoy*, and by personal notice from the secretary, it is hoped that the attendance on this occasion will be unusually large. It is also hoped that every member of the '03 class, as well as those of previous classes who have not as yet joined the association, will make application for membership, pay their initiation fees and become members. There is no reason why the next graduation banquet should not be given by the alumni association, and as that is one of the objects hoped for by the members, we think it should be encouraged by graduates of the Denver Homeopathic as much as possible; there is no better way to show your approval of this laudable ambition on the part of the alumni, than by joining the association, if you are not already a member, or by keeping your dues paid up if already one.

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At a meeting of the board of directors of the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association, held at the college building in this city Friday evening, May 8th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, E. J. Wilcox; vice president, J. W. Harris, M. D.; secretary, Harper Leiper; treasurer, David K. Lee. It has been decided by the board that the office of superintendent

of the hospital shall be abolished, the duties of this position to be borne by the head nurse, in connection with her duties as head of the training school; in fact, it is the intention to place the institution in complete control of the head nurse. Up to the time this article was written no one had been selected for this important position, but we understand that Miss Carrie Thomson has been offered the place. Dr. W. A. Burr has been chosen financial agent and will have charge of the soliciting of funds wherewith to cancel the debt which has for some time hung over the institution, and it is to be earnestly hoped that he will be as successful in this official capacity as he has proved himself to be in other positions connected with the college and hospital. The new president is a gentleman of considerable wealth, and we trust the very encouraging example set by him at a recent meeting of the board of directors whereby a very considerable of the debt was provided for, will be productive of bringing forth some response of a similar kind from members of the organization who are reaping financial benefits from the institution on account of their connection therewith.

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“An Execrable Governor.—In our issue of April 4th we spoke of the admirable medical practice bill which Dr. Van Meter and his fellow workers had drafted and by great exertion had secured the passage of through the Legislature of Colorado. No one could have supposed that the demagogue in the governor's chair would have proved such an enemy to his people and state as to veto the measure. At the demands of Populists, osteopaths and the combined antis, he has done so, and every physician and honorable citizen of the state should see to it that he gets his reward. The ground of complaint was, of course, the old criminal lie that the proposed law was a ‘vicious trust measure.’ The ignoramuses and quacks who secured the governor's veto were, of course, not actuated by the financial reasons which they ascribed to the medical profession! The fact is terrible in what it reveals of the mental and moral condition of so many citizens of the state. When one remembers that the only demands made by the proposed law were really for education of a primary character in the fundamental branches of medical science, the exclusion of the abortionists, dishonourables, etc., and that the best sectarian ‘schools’ were recognized and accepted the requirements—then the full measure of the shame is seen. In other words, the quacks of the worst sort have more influence over a demagogue politician than all the educated and decent people of the state. That is a powerful inducement to offer settlers! The lovers of ignorance, immorality and disease in charge of the banner sanitarium state—this is Colorado's advertisement to all the seekers after health and wealth of the United States. That, of course, cannot long be so. Even every commercial interest must see that this is suicide. ‘At them again, comrades!’” The above is a very fair sample of one of Editor



George M. Gould's outbreaks of "true professional feeling. These spells are of quite frequent occurrence and may be brought about by any excitement, no matter how trivial; one thing, however, appears to upset him more than anything else and that is the mere suggestion that there is anything in medicine outside the "old school," and the mention of the word "homeopathy" has been known to have placed him in a cataleptic condition for a week. On the door of his office is the warning sign, "Don't disturb the animals."

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Quite a goodly number of the Denver Homeopathic Club met at the Adams hotel in this city Monday evening, May 18th, and enjoyed a very interesting program. The new constitution of the club, along with recently-drafted by-laws, were taken up, discussed and adopted section by section, which consumed considerable of the valuable time which the members felt should have been devoted to the consideration and discussion of the several interesting papers which were presented. Owing to the lateness of the hour a very interesting paper by Dr. Grant S. Peck was postponed until the next meeting. A communication from the secretary of the charter convention's civic ticket campaign committee, asking that the members of the Denver Homeopathic Club adopt a set of hand-made resolutions, pledging the support of the members of the club to the ticket, also asking that the secretary be instructed to furnish Secretary Brown of the civic campaign committee with a list of officers and members of the club, did not meet with a further compliance than that requesting a list of officers, members, and their addresses, which the secretary will furnish at his convenience. Drs. Willard and Tennant were chosen as delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H., which convenes in Boston. June 22, 1903; Drs. Mastin and Peck were named as alternates. Dr. Dabney read an interesting and exhaustive paper upon "Tuberculosis," entering fully into the etiology, treatment and other interesting features in the management of this very prevalent trouble. Dr. J. B. Brown opened the discussion which was participated in by quite a few of the members. Every one present enjoyed Dr. Walter Joel King's paper on "Felon," quite a few discussing the treatment of these pestiferous punishments of mankind, to the end that most any one should be able to handle a case of this kind, now, without the slightest opportunity for failure. Two new members were elected, and there were three applications reported upon favorably by the censors, and the applicants will be, no doubt, elected at the next meeting. There seems to be an unusual interest manifested in the doings of the club, and if the enthusiasm does not meet with an unlooked-for suppression, there is no reason in the world why every Homeopathic physician in the city should not become members and take an active interest in the affairs of the club, at a not-far-distant day.

BE NOT THE FIRST.

---

Oh! be not the first to discover  
A blot on the name of a friend,  
A flaw in the faith of a lover,  
Whose heart may prove true to the end.

We none of us know one another,  
And oft into error we fall;  
Then let us speak well of each brother,  
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken  
Suspicion most false and undue;  
And thus our belief may be shaken  
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness  
Is worn by the friends that we meet,  
To cover a soul full of sadness,  
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

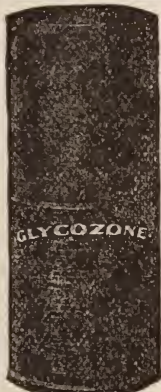
How often the sigh of dejection  
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast,  
To parody truth and affection,  
Or lull a suspicion to rest.

How often the friends we hold dearest  
Their noblest emotions conceal,  
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,  
Have secrets they cannot reveal.

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,  
And small ones to trace out defects;  
Let ours be a noble ambition,  
For base is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,  
And oft into error may fall,  
Then let us speak well of our brother,  
Or speak not about him at all.

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Is daily making converts among physicians for its wonderful work in

## INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

It is the rational treatment in Gastric and Intestinal Disorders, such as Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastric Ulcer and all Inflammatory Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

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*Charles Marchand*

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

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Which yields thirty times its volume of "nascent oxygen" near to the condition of "ozone,"

is daily proving to physicians, in some new way, its wonderful efficacy in stubborn cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Herpes Zoster or Zona, etc. Acne, Pimples on Face are cleared up and the pores healed by HYDROZONE and GLYCOZONE in a way that is magical. Try this treatment; results will please you.

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your office-carpet. Is it  
altogether sanitary?

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Rugs can be moved every day and cleaned every week.  
Jupiter Pluvius will furnish the Germicide.

There is nothing as handsome nor more durable than a  
Navajo Blanket used as a rug.



## The Navajo Indian Blanket Store,

503--16th. St., DENVER, Colo.

PRICES 50 PER CENT BELOW OTHER DEALERS.

Why, because we own five leading posts and as you  
deal direct with us, you save the other fellows profit.

Give us a call, or **Send for Souvenir Card.** Remem-  
ber the address, Corner of 16th & Glenarm Sts.



THINGS TO REMEMBER.

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The Critique has the largest circulation of any medical journal published west of the Missouri river. Hence, it is the best medium through which to advertise.

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Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. "will if persistently followed, overcome any case of general debility, nervous exhaustion or neurasthenia."

---

We lately have ordered some elastic goods from G. W. Flavell & Bros., 1005 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that in appearance and workmanship are the finest we have seen anywhere. Then, besides, this house deals direct with the physician, and their prices are almost one-half lower than can be had for the same goods at other houses.

---

A true nutritive tonic. "Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic" lifts the patient out of a state of extreme depression, and restores the organs to a condition where they are strong enough to respond to further medication." The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115-117 Fulton street, New York City.

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WOOL VS. LINEN.

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Apuleius, an old Roman author, says: "Wool, the excretion of a sluggish body, taken from sheep, was deemed a profane attire even in the times of Orpheus or Pythagoras, but flax, that cleanest production of the field, is used for the inner clothing of man." The Dr. Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear is a product of the field, not of the sheep.

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PAIN AND ITS REMEDY.

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. . . Believing that the bar in the way of the profession, in the use of opium, is its tendency to evil after-effects, and the harum-scarum idea that a little opium will induce the habit, and these terrible concomitants (?), I wish to call their attention to a preparation that I have long been using, and have not yet seen one case in which the habit was formed, nor ever had any complaint as to evil after-effects. This remedy is papine, a preparation of opium from which the narcotic and convulsive elements have been removed, rendering it a safe remedy for children, as well as for those of mature age. . . . Up to a year ago I always gave chlorodyne tablets and viburnum for

after pains. Then I came across a case that refused to yield to them in the time I was accustomed to have them do so, and I concluded to try papine. Its results, to make the story short, were such that I now never give anything else for after-pains, and they yield in about half the time that was required with the above-named remedies.—J. D. Albright, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Medical Summary.

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#### REMOVAL NOTICE.

From May 1, 1903, my address will be 33 Union square, Broadway; telephone 1118, 18th. I am obliged to leave the building, 110 Fifth avenue, of which I have been a tenant since 1889, on account of the remodeling of that building. I am moving into larger premises. I thank you for your valuable support in the past, and promise to give still better and more thorough and complete service in future.

HENRY ROMEIKE, INC. (Henry Romeike, President).

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#### BOOK REVIEWS.

**Gynecology, Obstetrics, Menopause.**—Part I, The General Practitioner His Own Gynecologist; Part II., Common Sense in Obstetrics; Part III., The Change of Life in Women. Being a Revised and Enlarged Reissue of Three Serial Articles Appearing in "The Medical Council." By A. H. P. Leuf, M. D., Author of "Practical First Principles" and Associate Editor of "The Medical Council." Philadelphia, 1902.

To those who have not read Dr. Leuf's articles as they appeared in "The Medical Council," have a real treat in store, for the above book, which contains 326 pages, is well written and goes into detail sufficiently that it appeals at once to the busy practitioner. The work is practical throughout and the frank, terse, forceful manner Dr. Leuf has in expressing himself upon things medical, convinces one at once that he is a master. We take pleasure in recommending this work to the physician as practical, explicit, condensed.

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#### GREAT AFTER DINNER SPEECH.

Spunger—The best after dinner speech I ever heard was once when I was out with Goodley.

Winks—And who made the speech?

Spunger—Goodley. He said, "Let me have the check, please, waiter."—Philadelphia Record.

# The Critique

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VOL. X.

DENVER, COLO., JULY 1, 1903.

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## DIPHTHERITIS.

There has been thrown about diphtheritis, a species of dogmatism, that should be considered deplorable in any department of science. Our surgical friends are afflicted with appendicitis dogmatism, as we medical men are with the diphtheritic form. The insisting that every case termed appendicitis or diphtheritis or what not, shall be treated in a certain way and only in that way, places medicine on the level of the cooking recipe. The degrading of the surgical or medical treatment, of any disease, to the level of the recipe of the housewife is not a mark of scientific attainment. A physician educated in homeopathy has no need for the ever changing make shifts of so-called scientific medicine. "If homeopathy is a natural law, it is the truth; if it isn't, it isn't. If it isn't it will mix; if it is the natural law it will not mix with humbug science."

Dr. Kent writes "Of the 12,000 professed homeopathic physicians not more than 800 are sufficiently acquainted with the principles of homeopathy and the homeopathic materia medica to relieve human suffering by homeopathic therapeutics and they are therefore compelled to resort to old school methods." One fruitful source of this lack of knowledge is the failure to teach the foundation principles of homeopathy, and to teach homeopathic methods, both by precept and example, to the students in our so-called homeopathic colleges. Another, is the substituting, for text books more or less homeopathic, allopathic works possessing a glamour of scientific attainment, when almost the only truths they contain in regard to the science of healing are those stolen from homeopathy. Not long ago a Professor Lawrence recommended a list of books for the graduating class of Hahnemann of Philadelphia that was so noticeably allopathic in tone, and so deficient in homeopathic titles, that it drew comments from an old school journal to the effect that "after all, homeopathy is getting out of place in the light of modern science."

The question we present to you to-night might be stated: Is the pseudo-scientific antitoxin treatment of diphtheritis preferable to common every day homeopathy? Without hesitation and without fear of successful contradiction we answer, NO. And when we compare it with true homeopathy, it is like the light from a tallow candle to that of the sun at noon-day.

So-called modern medical science is based upon the hypothesis that man can, and has, determined the cause of disease. They assume that the Klebs-Loeffler bacilla is the cause of diphtheritis. Cases dying with all the symptoms of the disease, but without the presence of the bacilla are not the genuine thing. Based upon this hypothesis they have formulated the only genuine scientific (?) method of treatment. It is stated in Modern Medicine that the "neglect to use the antitoxin treatment in the present state of medical knowledge should be considered almost criminal negligence," and the East St. Louis Medical Society has resolved that one who does not use antitoxin "is unworthy of our sympathy and is guilty of mistreatment or technical malpractice." Even our own St. Clair Smith has said, "So long as it does no harm and is not dangerous it is the duty of every physician to give man, woman or child the benefit of it; and he is criminal if he does not." The editor of the Medical Visitor in an editorial stated that "The newspapers have educated the people on the advantages of the serum and they practically demand its employment. Any physician who runs counter to this general feeling is likely to regret his rashness." Gentlemen: It is only a question of how soon we will be forced to practice according to the dictates of the newspapers, if we would be up-to-date in our methods.

Oehme in his excellent work on the Therapeutics of Diphtheritis summons up the prognosis of the disease as follows: "With the exception of cases in certain localities, and when it prevails as a malignant epidemic, we do not consider diphtheritis such a dangerous disease as it is frequently viewed; on the contrary it is very manageable and accessible to treatment. The unfavorable results of allopathic physicians should not mislead us to consider the disease naturally as severe and fatal as with them, since the more heroic the external treatment the worse the result; on account of this treatment their success is more unfortunate and murderous in this disease than in any other; it is they who make the disease severe and fatal." The unfavorable results of allopathic



physicians, certainly, should incline them to welcome as a god send, any treatment that gave the patient a chance to outlast the disease and survive the treatment. Antitoxin was probably welcomed by many a doctor practicing as a homeopathist, who had not received sufficient education in homeopathy and the homeopathic art, to know how to take his case and to determine the proper diagnosis of the homeopathic remedy. A noted medical professor (allopathic) is reported having said to his class: "Medicines are administered and patients recover (or die) but whether because of the medicines or in spite of them it is impossible for us to say." I have found men of this class amongst professed homeopaths. Had they been posted in homeopathy they would know how to determine if their remedy was working for good or for evil. It is homeopaths of this character that use such a quantity of the remedy that, without their knowledge, their patients show not only the symptoms of the disease, but more or less of the poisonous symptoms of the remedy; or unable to determine the remedy, like the unstable weather vane, they flop about from one point of the compass to another, at each visit changing the remedy, not knowing what they are doing nor the results that they ought to obtain. That all homeopaths are not as successful as Dr. Oehme and others that we will quote later on, is shown by the following from the pen of St. Clair Smith: "The mortality rate from diphtheria under the best and most careful homeopathic treatment is simply appalling; and many physicians would rather go out of practice than go through an epidemic of diphtheria."

Not only do our medico-legal "scientific" "regular" friends insist upon selecting for us the remedy that we shall use to treat the disease, but they are beginning to advocate its compulsory use for the purpose of protection. If we who are educated in the action of remedies and in the art of healing, do not protest strongly against this nonsense, it is only a question of time when they will have accomplished their task and we will no longer be permitted the exercise of our own judgment in the treatment of our patients, but will be compelled to use, without regard to its adaptibility to the individual case, antitoxin or some other remedy that the newspapers have made popular. Dr. H. C. Allen expresses this thought: "And what will be said if a school board in its wisdom should decree that no child can attend school unless rendered immune

by antitoxine? And why not compulsory antitoxin if compulsory vaccination? Yet the fact remains undisputed that it has never in a single instance, been proved that the serum without the preservatives, carbolic acid or tricresol has any effect whatever in diphtheria. Consult the pathogenesis of carbolic acid and it will readily be seen where the curative powers of antitoxin exist. For those of our school who do not study their materia medica and never pretend to individualize their cases, it might make little difference."

Does antitoxin protect?

Dr. Adolph Rupp an allopath answers the question in this manner: "Thus far all that is certain about immunization in diphtheria is that it has not realized the promises and expectations of its original promulgators; and although its alleged immunizing power has dropped from a six months to a six weeks duration, its calculative effective dosage has been more than trebled. Practically this does not look well for 'the most potent means of preventing the spread of diphtheria.'"

Kassowitz asserts: "Besides when given prophylactically, it decreases, not increases, immunity."

Dr. Harry Gilbert uses sulfur spread on a plate, the plate placed over a pot of boiling water. It was used in 615 cases without the occurrence of a second case. Dr. H. C. Allen reports that he "has used Diphtherinum for twenty-five years as a prophylactic and has never known a second case of diphtheria to occur in a family after it has been administered." Evidently antitoxin is not the only prophylactic. Whether the sulfur vapor or the internal administration of a potency of Diphtherinum has ever cause death, in a presumably well person, as has antitoxin, is not stated.

Before the use of antitoxin we find such reports of the mortality rate as these: Ozanan collected the statistics of 39 epidemics occurring between 1559 and 1805 with a rate of eighty per cent.; the table of epidemics of the Academie Royale of France from 1805 to 1830 gives a rate of twenty-five; Beauquin reported 300 cases in 1828 with a rate of 4.6, while Daviot gives 461 cases with a rate of 8.6; Roll in 1850 gives 700 cases and a rate of 7; Lespan four years later gives 200 cases and a rate of 6; Mackinder reports 400 cases treated in England with a rate of .00.25 per cent.; while Lennox Browne in modern times gives the rate for 1,000 cases as a fraction above 27 per cent. These reports are all in regard to that

same disease in which St. Clair Smith secured such "an appalling mortality" rate. From the beneficial use of the antitoxin specific we hear that the next 1,000 cases collaborated by Lennox Browne had a percentage rate a trifle under 27; the Berlin Kaiser und Kaiserine Frederich Kinderkrankenhaus had a rate of 11.8 while the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital could only show a rate of 23 per cent., using the same specific for the same scientifically determined disease and again in the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital for the month of August, 1892, 22.2; and for September, 1896, 41.6. Evidently there was a screw loose somewhere with their scientific specific treatment.

It has been said that "through this treatment the mortality has been reduced from about fifty to twenty per cent. or even less" and therefore it is "criminal" not to use it. Dr. C. T. Hood reports in 1894, ninety-one cases treated with no deaths, using in addition to the remedy that he considered indicated, a mixture of honey, carbolic acid, potassa chlorate, tinct. myrrh and oil of wintergreen. In 1900 he reports "many more cases" with only one death and that case had antitoxin. Following this same line of reasoning we find that as the honey mixture of Hood has lowered the death rate to less than one per cent., it is therefore more than criminal to neglect to give Hood's Honey Mixture in every case. But then Hood gives something besides his mixture, so do the antitoxin faddists. The number that have sufficient confidence in the remedy, if the reports of the extreme faddist are to be relied upon, to use it alone are very, very scarce. It is all nonsense to attempt to mix what one might think to be homeopathic to the case, with antitoxin; they don't mix.

What is antitoxin?

It is a clear liquid, separated from the coagulated blood of a sick horse; a horse that has been thoroughly poisoned. This serum contains the active and dormant diseases of the horse, to which is added one-half per cent. of carbolic acid or other preservative, to destroy and prevent putrefactive changes. Surgeons sometimes are very particular about insisting on strict asepsis, and on other occasions gladly advise and strenuously insist upon the insertion into the system, by inoculation, of pus taken from a sore upon a heifer or of the hypodermic use of a fluid that begins to spoil as soon as taken from the horse. O, Consistency, indeed thou art a jewel.

We diagnose the disease by the presence of the bacilla in



the throat, we prevent the disease and we cure it by artificially making the blood antitoxic, and yet nature has kept the bacilli in the throat for months notwithstanding thorough treatment and a condition of the blood that showed 2,000 units of antitoxin. That the horse juice is not the important part of the mixture has been clinically proven by the hypodermic use of a one-half per cent. solution of carbolic acid in clean water. We learn that it produces "the same effects claimed for antitoxin, namely a lowering of the temperature and amelioration of the inflammation in the throat. When used early before extensive blood changes occur, and in patients having a reasonable amount of vitality, it often aborts the disease." Some of our allopathic brethren in charge of large institutions on the continent have abandoned the dirty horse juice mixture and are using, with the same degree of success, the preparation that should command itself to the up-to-date surgeon, namely, the clean distilled water solution.

What are the effects of antitoxin?

1. When given to one presumably healthy, as well as when given to the diphtheritic patient, it has produced death.
2. Post diphtheritic paralysis is more common than under other forms of treatment. If antitoxin was the specific, paralysis should not follow its use. If your treatment was followed by paralysis, it was not homeopathic, no matter what was the remedy nor what was the potency used.
3. It increases all kidney conditions, as nephritis, anuria, etc.
4. It diminishes the number of red blood corpuscles, increases the anemia and encourages destructive tissue changes.
5. It increases the liability to eruptions, joint affections and muscular pain.
6. It nearly doubles the liability to death from pneumonia.
7. It increases the death rate in septic, bad kidney, paralytic or stenotic cases.
8. It is frequently followed by tetanus.
9. It leaves the heart in a bad condition.

Can hemeopathy do any better than antitoxin? Is a very foolish question. Raue says "The prognosis of diphtheria generally speaking under homeopathic treatment, is not bad. Of course, we meet difficult cases, even fatal ones; but the percentage of loss is small." Dr. S. W. Dinsmore writes: "What



I wish to prove by my experience is that the properly selected remedy can be relied upon with just as much assurance as antitoxin or any other method of treatment of this disease." Dr. L. G. Bedell expresses this thought "I have long been convinced that in a disease like diphtheria if we flounder about in the slough of symptomatology for a remedy homeopathic to the case, we are likely to end in the humiliation of resorting to antitoxin and seeing our patient either miraculously survive the experiment, or, on the other hand, of 'sleeping the sleep that knows no waking.'" The doctors' fad is merc. cyanide or some other form of mercury in every case.

Dr. Hartmant relates this experience: "In one house there were five cases, two were treated with antitoxin, one lived nine hours and the other lived eighteen hours after its administration. Those treated homeopathically were apparently as ill, but all recovered. Those receiving antitoxin sank so rapidly that they failed to respond to stimulants of any kind. Of course they might have died under homeopathic treatment." Von Villers reports 200 cases in five years under a routine treatment with no deaths. H. C. Allen says Diphtherinum "will cure in every case that crude antitoxin will and is not only easy to administer but safe and entirely free from dangerous sequelae." Many years ago Drs. Herring, Lippe and Reichelm reported to the American Institute wonderful results with high potencies so completely stunning Dr. Helmuth that he failed to report a good idea of the results obtained, and as the proceedings cannot be consulted here in Denver, we can only give you just what Helmuth gives in his work on Diphtheria. Beginning with Herring he writes: "The lowest potency used was the 200 of Jenichen, generally, however, the higher; and every single dose of medicine, 'even in the worst cases,' was allowed to act twenty-four hours before any change was made. Dr. Lippe has had 'about a like number of cases,' and with similar success has prescribed 'nearly the same medicines in the same potencies.' Dr. Reichelm has had 'about eighty cases, has given the thirtieth potencies and lost none.'" Dr. W. L. Morgan suggests "After the remedy has been selected with great care, give singly, in the highest potency you have, and you will find it will work the best." Dr. Bushrod W. James said, "I feel satisfied from the results following the use of homeopathic rem-

edies in diphtheria that antitoxin management is far inferior to that of homeopathy."

I trust that you will not make the mistake of giving antitoxin and thus acknowledging your inability to handle homeopathic remedies, and while I have no patience with the routinist, yet recognizing that "the most important qualification of the physician is to know enough not to kill his patient," I should prefer to see you giving Hood's Honey mixture or Von Villers mercury routine treatment and your patient have a chance to recover from the treatment, than to know that you were producing changes in that patient that would last him through life by using a remedy the use of which "in the present state of our medical knowledge, should be considered almost criminal" for one at all conversant with the science and art of healing. What I would prefer would be to have you so familiar with the homeopathic law and with homeopathic prescribing that you would not feel any doubt as to your ability to carry every case through by a method that never fails when rightly used and always leaves the patient in a better condition than he was before that illness.

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In a letter from Dr. George Royal of Des Moines, Iowa, who is dean of the homeopathic faculty of the Iowa State University, the following conundrum has been propounded to the editor of *The Critique*: "Have we gained or lost by sending the medical student direct to the medical college, instead of having him spend some time in a doctor's office as formerly?" When we look about us and see the doctors who acted as hitching posts for some old physicians while they made a "call" and then compare their methods, manners and volume of practice with that of the-from-start-to-finish-college-made-men, we are inclined to think that the burden of proof lies with those who contend that there has been a gain.

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According to the Alkaloidal Clinic the doctors of Waukegan, Illinois, have organized a union and at the same time have advanced their charges. The fee for examination of candidates for admission to secret societies which have the insurance feature was raised from one to two dollars. The latter price is certainly small enough, but the societies have made a howl and threaten to import "scab" doctors. (We suppose that is what they would be called.) The Waukegan M. D.'s threaten, in retaliation, to refuse to issue death certificates for members of orders who patronize "scabs."

**DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.**

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Ten minutes delay on the part of Secretary Howard was of such an unusual occurrence that the president, Dr. Walter Joel King, was about to send out a searching party to locate the missing official, at the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, which convened at the Adams hotel in this city Monday evening, June 15th; his timely arrival, however, avoided this arbitrary action on part of the presiding officer and at 8.40 p. m., the meeting was called to order with a very fair attendance of members and visitors present. Drs. McGee, Peck and Beebe were balloted on and elected to membership, some routine business disposed of, after which the papers prepared for the evening, with the exception of Dr. J. B. Brown's, were read and discussed. Dr. Brown was not present. Owing to the absence of Dr. Freyer, who was down on the program to open the discussion of Dr. Burr's paper, on "Philosophy of Homeopathy," which was first on the program, Dr. Edwin Jay Clark's paper on Diphtheritis was advanced to first place. We will leave our readers to judge as to the merits of this paper as it appears, in full, in this issue, and we feel sure that the discussion of the topic which followed, participated in by Doctors Tennant, Calvert, R. D. P. Brown, Burr and others would make equally as good reading if we had been able to capture all the thoughts expressed upon the subject. Anti-toxin came in for its share of adverse and favorable comment, Drs. Tennant and Burr being the only ones present who would own up to having used it or to having even thought of using it; the "indicated" appeared to have been considered, by the majority, sufficient for all purposes. Dr. Burr's paper on "The Philosophy of Homeopathy" brought out a rather rapid-fire discussion upon the subject of alternating of remedies. During the talk it developed that bad example by clinical demonstrators and the "old man," had been the cause of many a young man's downfall regarding this worse than bad practice in violation of one of the cardinal principles of the homeopathic faith. No paper has brought out a better expression of opinion, regarding any point wherein lies such



wide range of difference of ideas, than did this one, and the one thing we are sorry for is that so many of the members who are usually so faithful in attendance and who invariably take such an interest in the discussions, were absent on this occasion. We were glad to see the stand taken by Dean Willard upon the subject, and look for him to carry the ideas he expressed into the forthcoming college course with an equal amount of vigor. It was eleven o'clock before the session closed, but as no one appeared to be in a hurry to ring off, the opinion prevails that all enjoyed the meeting very much.

#### NOTES.

Dr. Mrs. Pronger was a visitor who appeared to enjoy the meeting very much. She was accompanied by her husband.

Dr. Wade Anthony Jones gave the snap away, when he said that "inasmuch as he had observed his preceptors alternating their remedies, he thought it would be all right if he did likewise," or words to that effect.

When it comes down to discussing "Principles of Homeopathy," Dr. R. P. D. Brown appears to have had some training upon the subject.

The editor of *The Critique* thought that the only way to break up the habit of alternation of remedies, was to teach a reason able number of them so thoroughly that no one would have occasion to complain of a lack of knowledge as an excuse for this very reprehensible habit. Dr. Willard set his seal of approval upon this idea with a hearty, old-fashioned, Methodist "amen!"

It was a good meeting, take it all-in-all; those who stayed at home were the losers in this case.

The question of discontinuing the meetings "during the heated term" did not meet with a very warm reception.

Dr. Vinland had a sore hand, so was unable to engage in the war-of-words to any very great extent, at least this was the excuse some of his friends gave for him.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the Adams hotel, Monday evening, July 20th.

An ex-president of the Denver Homeopathic Club has been



elected first vice president of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Association.

The following colleges were represented at the meeting: Hahnemann, Chicago, five; Chicago Homeopathic, one; Dunham, Chicago, one; total from Chicago institutions seven, or fifty per cent. of the doctors in attendance. The balance was made up of five from the Denver Homeopathic, including one ad eundem, one each from Missouri Homeopathic and the Gross.

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### THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

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The program committee of the Alumni Association, consisting of Drs. Roosevelt, J. B. Brown and Vinyard, met at Dr. Roosevelt's office, Friday evening, June 19th, and prepared the following program for the forthcoming meeting of the association which will be held at the office of Dr. G. F. Roosevelt, 2 Steele block, Monday evening, July 27th, at 8 o'clock:

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| The Diagnostic Value of Blood Examination, |                        |
|  | Frona Abbott, M. D.    |
| Recent Events in Medicine,                 | J. W. Mastin, M. D.    |
| Uncinaria Americanus (with photographs),   |                        |
|  | G. F. Roosevelt, M. D. |

There are quite a goodly number of the alumni residing in and near Denver, and it is to be hoped that as many as possibly can will attend. If you are not, already, a member of the association, send in your name—accompanied by a large round dollar—and get into good company.

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Notwithstanding the fact that the Homeopathic hospital in connection with the University of Michigan is a clinical institution, all patients being for the instruction of the students, the cash receipts at this institution last year amounted to over \$17,000. No private patients are admitted, the entire equipment, attendance and service are for the single purpose of teaching medicine and surgery, so says the Ann Arbor Evening News of recent date.

## MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 518-19 Equitable Building.

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### THE REVOCATION OF A PHYSICIAN'S LICENSE.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas renews interest in the question of the power of a state board of medical examiners to revoke the license of a physician, the scope within which that power may be exercised, and the conclusiveness of the decision of the board in such a case.

The Colorado statute provides that the State Board of Medical Examiners may refuse certificates to individuals who have been convicted of conduct of a criminal nature, and they may revoke certificates for like cause. A very narrow power is thereby conferred upon the State Board of Medical Examiners, as compared with that given by the statutes of other states. In Iowa, for instance, a certificate may be revoked where the holder of it has been convicted of felony committed in the practice of his profession or in connection therewith; or for palpable evidence of incompetency; in New Jersey for habitual and permanent inebriety, the practice of criminal abortion, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or for publicly advertising special ability to treat and cure diseases which, in the opinion of the board, it is impossible to cure; in North Dakota for substantially the same reasons; in Vermont where the certificate has been obtained fraudulently or the holder has forfeited his right to it, as evidenced by conviction of a crime; and in Washington for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. The Kansas statute, the construction of which was involved in the case above referred to provides that the board may revoke the certificates of any person guilty of felony, gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice medicine or surgery.

In case mentioned accusations chiefly of immorality were made against a physician to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. There had been a meeting of citizens of Emporia, at which a committee was appointed to formulate charges against the doctor, for the purpose of having his license revoked. The Board of Education of the city, in discharging one of its female teachers for associating with the

defendant, passed a resolution stating, among other things, that "he was a man notorious for his immorality." Eighteen practicing physicians and surgeons signed a request for the revocation of his license, stating that "we have ground to believe that he is grossly immoral, and we know that he is guilty of other unprofessional conduct to such a degree that we will not meet him in consultation or recognize him as a member of the medical profession;" and in order to make the measure full there were added other petitions, signed by the pastors of nine of the churches of the town, and thirty-eight of its business men, supplemented by an affidavit, charging the physician in question with numerous unprofessional, immoral and criminal acts. The board found, after hearing the case, that the defendant was grossly immoral, and revoked his license to practice.

Then the doctor went to court and instituted proceedings to enjoin the board from entering or enforcing this order. In support of this proceeding the doctor, who had now become the plaintiff, claimed that he had a vested right in his calling and profession, of which he could not be deprived except by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction for actions committed by him pertaining and relating to the practice of his profession; a claim which was promptly denied by the court. The court held further that in conducting its hearing, the board is not bound by the strict rules of evidence obtaining in a court. Another contention of the physician was that the immoral conduct with which he was charged not having been practiced by him in the line of his profession, was not cognizable by the board. The reply of the Supreme Court to this was as follows:

"The law is not that the board must find that such person has been grossly immoral with his patients, but that he is grossly immoral in his general habits. We only mention this contention to condemn it. The object sought is the protection of the home, of the sick and distressed from the intrusion therein, in a professional character, of vicious and unprincipled men—men wholly destitute of all moral sensibilities. It was not the purpose of the lawmakers to clothe a man with a certificate of moral character, and send him out to prey upon the weak and unsuspecting—upon those who would be entirely at his mercy—and quietly await the accomplishment of that which observation and experience have taught us is certain

to follow, before depriving such person of the indorsement which gave the opportunity to commit such wrong."

The further claim was made that to deprive a physician of his right to practice medicine, otherwise than by the judgment of a judicial tribunal, was in violation of the provision of the constitution of the United States, prohibiting any state from depriving any person of the right to health, liberty or property, without due process of law; but it was held that this constitutional provision is not a restriction upon the police power of the state to pass and enforce such laws as, in its judgment, will enure to the health, morals and general welfare of its people; and that this power reserved to the state has been so recognized by all the courts since the adoption of the amendment. Upon these considerations, the Supreme Court of Kansas unanimously affirmed the judgment of the lower court sustaining the demurrer to the complaint in the injunction proceedings.

This case may be interesting, although it has no strict application to local conditions, as in our state no license can be revoked except after conviction of conduct of a criminal nature.

Under any circumstances, an arbitrary revocation, or one not based upon sufficient cause, would not be upheld, and proceedings before the Board of Examiners should be upon notice to the person affected, and due opportunity should be given him to be heard.

A license obtained through fraud or misrepresentation may be revoked. It has been held in Pennsylvania that where a license has been obtained by fraud, it may be revoked, even though, upon a prior criminal trial for practicing medicine illegally, the physician was acquitted.

It is not to be anticipated that conditions such as gave rise to the Kansas case may ever rise in this community; nevertheless it seems that it would be but an evidence of wise forethought if the statutes of our state were to be so broadened as to permit the protection of the profession and the public against immoral, unprofessional and grossly incompetent practitioners. It is to the advantage of any profession to have the laws so framed as to erect a barrier against the entrance of individuals whose membership would prove to be a detriment and a source of humiliation, and where, by some means, some such person may have gained admission, to provide an ample, speedy and effective purgative.



## DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

CONDUCTED BY A. F. SWAN, M. D., AVONDALE, COLORADO.

All communications concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Swan not later than the 15th of the month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion. Address, A. F. Swan, M. D., Avondale, Colorado.

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We are pleased to devote a department to the subject of "Clinical Medicine," and feel unusually fortunate in being able to secure the consent of Dr. A. F. Swan of Avondale, Colorado, to conduct the same. Dr. Swan will be pleased to make room for communications concerning this department provided they come within the intentions of homeopathic practice. Writing us, June 9th, he says: "If I edit the above mentioned department, it will be with an eye only to the homeopathic side of practice, and no case will be admitted, or deductions drawn from cases, in which a combination of drugs have been used. Cases which have been cured by the single remedy will be very welcome, especially so if new aspects of the remedy have been brought out!" This department will be under the entire control of Dr. Swan and from what we know of his brand of homeopathy we feel assured that not only The Critique, but all of its readers as well, will be benefited by the quality. The conditions under which communications for this department will be accepted are plainly stated above, and while we will be very glad to make public any and all, those intended for this department will have to conform to Dr. Swan's ideas, and pass through his hands. We hope to see this department flourish as it deserves, and if a proper interest is manifested in it there is no reason why it should not.—Editor.

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### CLINICAL MEDICINE.

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This being the first appearance of this department in The Critique, it may be well to state at the outset just what we mean by the term, and what its application is to be, so far as concerns this publication.

Clinical medicine is, literally, sick-bed medicine, and, from this literal meaning, has come to cover all medicine which has

to do with sick people. It might well be called practical medicine.

For the purposes of this department, we will define the term as homeopathic practice, confirming the homeopathic law.

It will be the effort of this department to confine itself, so far as possible, to the consideration of such cases as show results of homeopathic treatment, always bearing in mind that to treat homeopathically we must observe three things:

1. The law of similars.
2. The single remedy.
3. The minimum dose.

The first needs no comment, to be similar the remedy must correspond to the whole case—the patient, the symptoms, and the pathological condition, and these are important in the order named, for if the remedy covers the idiosyncrasies of the patient, and the symptoms he presents, the pathological part may be left to take care of itself, so far as the selection of the remedy is concerned.

The single remedy is the principal thing in a prescription. It is one of the fundamental laws of homeopathy, and one of the things which separates us from the poly-pharmacy of the regular school. Give two remedies, and we are at sea. True, the patient may improve, but why? We do not know. Was it one of the remedies acting in spite of the other? Or did they simply neutralize each other, and nature alone do the work? We work under the application of law, and our clinical experience serves simply to confirm that law, not to guide us in a second case, only so far as previous knowledge may help us to study out the second case by itself. Again, if two remedies are used together, either in one glass, or in alternation, how can we tell into what compounds they may resolve themselves, when joined to the chemical action of the system? Again, it cannot be successfully shown that two remedies are ever indicated in the same case at the same time, though it is granted that, from superficial symptoms, they may seem to be. But further study will show that one is indicated in a higher degree than the other, and therefore should be the one

used. Is it not possible that two similar remedies given together may antidote each other, even as the similar remedy will antidote the disease, itself similar to the remedy?

The minimum dose may be defined as the least quantity of a medicine that will act curatively in a given case, that will produce the removal of symptoms in a curative direction, from above downward, and from within outward, the last symptoms to appear to be the first to disappear. Potency will not enter into this department. Cases that have been cured by the administration of one remedy at a time, prescribed according to the law of similars, are solicited from the readers of this journal. They will be especially welcome if some new features of the remedy is brought out.

Case 1. Mr. A. called on me in June, 1902, complaining of a severe frontal headache, dull and sharp alternately, and a diarrhoea of brownish color, with absence of pain. All his symptoms were aggravated by motion, and on becoming heated, and were relieved by lying down.

On these symptoms, principally the modalities, I gave Bryonia. This was a mistake, as the following shows:

The second day after this I was called to come in a hurry. I found him:

Exhausted, weak, could barely move without assistance.

Skin cold and moist, legs cold to knees, hands cold and clammy, face cold and moist.

Anxiety extreme; was sure he was going to die.

Bowels moving every five minutes, without pain, and a profuse brownish-white, watery discharge.

Thirst constant for cold water, or lemon water, wanting it ice cold and in large quantities.

Abdomen tender and slightly tympanitic.

Ars. alb. 200, one dose, and Sac lac.

This was at noon. At 6 p. m. he was feeling much better. The thirst was gone. No anxiety. But two stools since he began to take the medicine, and his strength was returning slowly.

This was not a brilliant prescription, but it showed how the remedy would work when indicated. The prescription of

Bryona was not the indicated remedy, or the trouble would not have gone on to the full development.

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In recurrent boils, where well chosen remedies have failed to stop the recurrence, give a dose of Anthracinum in a high potency.

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Dr. J. T. Kent, in *Journal of Homeopathics* for May, reports a case of jaundice cured with *Chionanthus* 30th. Symptoms:

Pain and soreness in the region of the liver.

Stool like clay.

Nausea most of the time.

Vomiting of mucous and bile in attacks two or three weeks apart.

Sour eructations.

Dr. W. H. Leonard in *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, remarking on the uses of this remedy, cites the following case:

"A patient had jaundice for several weeks, being in bed much of the time; was under good treatment with *Chelidonium* as a leading remedy. After patient was out of doors the skin and sclerotica were still yellow. He received *Chionanthus* first dilution every three hours with marked effect; his skin cleared up and an itching anus from which he had suffered for months and evidently connected with his liver trouble, as he had never been troubled with an anal eruption before in his life, was entirely relieved and the patient restored to his usual good health."

This remedy merits study in liver troubles, and seems to resemble *Chelidonium*, and, as above, may often complete the cure, after the use of *Chelidonium*. Symptoms from provings are few, and clinical cases, where the remedy has been used with good results, should be reported.

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Very many physicians confine themselves to the use of a few remedies, the polychrests, forgetting that there are very many minor remedies, which, though their sphere of action may not be wide, will well repay thought and study in individual cases.



Girl, aged ten, usually of mild disposition, now cross and snappish. Sleep restless, with grating of teeth and talking, usually in a disconnected manner. Wants to be let strictly alone, and hates to be spoken to. Cina 3x was given with no result after two weeks. Seeing no indications for a change of remedy, Cina 200 was given, with the result that in three days a ball of worms was passed and the child's disposition soon regained its normal condition.

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"A woman suffering with severe gastrodynia, with vomiting of blood. Hydrocyanic acid relieved promptly, but she was seized with gout in both feet. The Hcy. was suspended and the gout treated and in a few days the gout left the feet and the gastrodynia returned. Hcy. again drove it to the feet and this was repeated two or three times. The gout finally settled in the feet and passed off in the usual way."—American Physician.

If the physician in this case had but recognized it, the fact that the trouble went from the stomach to the feet under the remedy used only showed that it was acting curatively, i. e., from above downward. And had he continued his first treatment, in all probability he would have accomplished his result without the moving back and forth of the disease.

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In cases of severe, bursting, frontal headaches, with throbbing of the cartoids and a flushed face, especially if relieved by nose bleed, do not think Belladonna or Glonoin the only remedies, but study Melilotus.

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"The Pfeiffer bacillus has been potentized and used in influenza by Dr. Kirn of Germany. It is claimed that the action is specific and there are no sequelae. Provers have experienced a most annoying weakness of the legs, with frontal headache."—Hahnemannian Monthly.

This remedy, like others of the nosodes, may prove of value, but it is better to stick to the well proven remedies than to be trying everything new, just because so-and-so has found it useful in such-and-such cases. This practice savors too much of the Medicine of Experience to be adopted too readily by homeopaths.

Dr. O. S. Haines, in Hahnemannian Monthly for June, reports a case of recurring ascites of uncertain origin, markedly relieved, and finally cured, by *Laurocerasus*, twenty drops of the tincture in half glass of water, teaspoonful doses. The provings of this remedy have not indicated this use of it to any extent, but in this case it succeeded after the usual and seemingly indicated remedies failed.

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In nausea of pregnancy, with a neurotic base, do not forget to study *Asarum europ.* and *Hydrocyanic Acid*.

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Dr. W. L. Reed, in a recent issue of the Medical Advance, reports the following cases:

1. Small, bloody mucous stools every fifteen minutes for three days. Involuntary during sleep, not when awake. Fever and thirst for cold drinks. Very petulant, and found fault with any one who looked at or touched her.

*Sanicula* relieved promptly.

2. Child four weeks old. Was being fed on condensed milk, which was almost immediately rejected, sometimes soured. If it did not vomit, the bowels would run off, the stools partaking of the same character as the vomited matter. This condition had existed for a week and the child was much emaciated.

Sulphur was given with no result. *Sanicula* relieved in a few minutes.

3. Same child some months later had a severe attack of intertrigo, crying every time it urinated. Sulphur again failed. The skin was in a high state of inflammation, extending down the thighs, rhagades and roughness. (*Sulphur* is smooth.)

*Sanicula* relieved at once and cured in three days.

4. Same child. Profuse watery discharges from the bowels, very debilitating, with much thirst.

*Sanicula* relieved at once.

This child was evidently what would be called a "*Sanicula*" patient, just as we have the "*Sulphur*" patient, etc. No matter what is the matter with them, their constitutional remedy will cure. *Sanicula* is a remedy not often indicated, and less often used. It should not be forgotten.

## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Brown, Nevada Bld'g, Denver, Colo., not later than the 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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### "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND OTHER SUPERSTITIONS."

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The above is the title of a book published two years ago by J. M. Buckley, LL.D. of New York. Dr. Buckley stands high in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an acknowledged authority, not only on all ecclesiastical subjects, but on other subjects as well. For many years he has been the editor of the New York Christian Advocate, a weekly paper of wide circulation in this great church.

Dr. Buckley has written extensively on Dreams, Nightmare, Somnambulism, Presentiment, Visions, Apparitions, Astrology and Divination, and his writings have excited much discussion. In his explanatory note at the opening of this book he declares that "Neither the authenticity of any fact nor the accuracy of any quotation has been impeached," referring to a work formerly published by the Century Company on "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena."

The utterances of such an author carry weight, because in every particular they may be considered reliable.

In the closing pages of this book there is much information of value to the practicing physician. In considering the contrast between the failures and successes of faith healers and Christian Science and those of physicians, after pointing out that the former "agree in protesting against the publication of their failures," says: "The physician knows that all men must die, and that all die of old age, disease, accident or intentional violence. He claims by hygiene, medicine and surgery to assist nature in the struggle to delay the inevitable and render the progress to it more endurable. If he has qualified himself by the acquisition of all available learning and skill, whether the patients perfectly recover or partly recover, whether, indeed, the patient live or

die, the physician if unworthy is amenable only to the charge of neglect or malpractice.

"But Christian Scientists contemptuously reject all the knowledge the human race has secured, exclude from the sick room those who possess it, deny that remedies have any power, and cannot consistently use opiate or anesthetic, the greatest boon which science has conferred on men. Their anodyne for the agony that finds expression in the heart-rending cry is the reiteration, 'There is no disease.' 'There is no pain.' 'Think only of God, not as person, but as principle.' Faith Healers turn from what God has endowed with healing virtues, from whatever the instincts of animals, when ill, prompt them to seek, lest the use of means should prevent the exercise of the power of God!

"When a physician or surgeon is guilty of neglect or malpractice, the victim, or in case of death his 'next of kin,' or, should these decline to demand an investigation, the authorities, can summon the accused physician to trial, and the case may be equitably decided upon what he has done or neglected to do; but if he has been under the care of Christian Scientists or Faith Healers, all that might have been done was intentionally neglected."

In this comparatively brief extract there are several points of value to the practitioner.

1. Christian Scientists protest against the publication of their failures, claiming that if the medical profession were to do this they would be discredited more than they are.

But Christian Scientists boast of millions of cures not considered curable; if this be true, they should, and naturally would, court investigation.

2. On the other hand the educated physician, knowing that all men must die, seeks in every way in his power to prevent death, and tries to assist nature in throwing off disease that he knows to be present, and uses every known means to prevent this disease. And in doing this he courts investigation and open discussion of the means used, and calls freely on the public authorities to assist him in all preventive measures.



3. Christian Scientists, denying the existence of disease, keep themselves in all possible ignorance in regard to it. On the other hand the physician uses all the means known to the arts and sciences to qualify him in knowing how to prevent and cure disease and save life.

4. Even the instincts of animals prompt them, when ill, to seek out the proper antidote which an all-wise Providence has provided, while Christian Scientists and faith healers turn away "from what God has endowed with healing virtues."

5. Christian Scientists claim they do much in healing diseases, even those incurable by the physician, and in the next breath, deny the existence of the disease. They furthermore reject the use of the means provided by nature for the prevention and cure of disease. Then, what right have they to claim the indulgence of freedom from investigation?

6. A physician guilty of neglect or malpractice is held amenable before the law. Then, why should the Christian Scientist claim exemption from investigation?

7. The above are truths so plain and so universally recognized by all intelligent and right minded persons that any who deny them must be set down as followers of a delusion or superstition as suggested in the very title of the book quoted.

W. A. BURR, M. D.

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The following from the pen of Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft of Boston, in February issue of the Medical Advance, should be framed and hung somewhere in every homeopathic physician's office, where it could be seen and consulted every time one was tempted to treat some ailment by a name instead of the symptoms, which, by the way, constitute disease: "In homeopathy there can be no such thing as a remedy for a disease. Any remedy in the materia medica may be the homeopathic simile or similmum to a case, no matter what the pathological diagnosis may be. Every new case should be approached as if we had never seen a similar one before." Paste that in your hat, will you?

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Governor Peabody of Colorado vetoed the medical bill which passed the Legislature of that state recently. The governor is one who does not believe in giving to any school a medical monopoly, and furthermore, believes in letting well enough alone, despite the endeavors of the medical agitators of the allopathic school who crop out biennially.—Medical Century.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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### ARSENICUM ALBUM.

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We would like to preface our article, with Hahneman's introduction to this remedy, as given in his indispensable treatise upon Chronic Diseases. It is eight pages that you can read and re-read with profit to your patients. In speaking of Berlin he said: "from the physician of lofty title down to the barber's apprentice, all prescribed it (ars.) in repeated doses a single one of which, sufficiently attenuated and potentized, would have sufficed to cure all the diseases in the whole habitable world for which this drug is a suitable remedy." He states the minimum dose in these terms: "Homeopathy which by unwearied, multiplied experiments, discovered that it is only in rare cases that more than a decillionth of a grain of Arsenic (30th centesimal) should be given and that only in cases where careful proving shows this medicine to be the only one suitable." Then he gives this further suggestion as to its careful use. "An intelligent physician will not give this medicine, even in its minimum dose, before he is convinced that its peculiar symptoms have the greatest possible similarity with those of the disease to be healed. But if this is the case it will surely cure. But if in any case, from human fallibility, he should not have made his selection appropriately, smelling once or several times of Ipecacuanha or Hepar Sulphuris Calcareum or Nux Vomica according to the circumstances, will remove the ill effects."

Are you acquainted with the Arsenicum personality? Here he is as described by Hoyne: "He is the most miserly man in the whole materia medica. In a state of health, he is tall, spare and austere. His features are wrinkled, dried and leathery, while his hair and eyes are dark; his hair is straight and harsh; when he walks by you in the street he walks fast, runs against you and wants a great deal of elbow room; he is impolite, money making, covetous and malicious; he would

rob his own brother for the sake of gain; he has no affection for the opposite sex, and if he marries he does so to obtain wealth; he is more attentive to his ledger than to his wife. He is a very anxious man; he is so anxious to make money that he has no time to be a fashionable man; he is not a daring man, and therefore does not take great risks in his business operations, but rather seeks wealth through miserly habits and low, underhanded and cunning meanness; he is totally wanting in moral courage and constantly fears death; he cherishes none of the finer feelings of human nature; he is himself repulsive, and his diseases are of the repulsive kind."

This grand polycrest and anti-psoric contains such a wealth of material that we cannot attempt to cover it, we can only draw your attention to some thoughts that we trust shall not be new to you, but that revived in your memory will assist in a more careful use of this drug so dangerous in the hands of the careless user.

With its marked restlessness you are all familiar. A restlessness that varies from that of symptom 27 of the Chronic Diseases: "He can find no rest in any place, continually changes his position, wishes to get from one bed to another and to lie, now here, now there," to the tranquillity of prostration. Fear is ridiculed by some, but the fear is there nevertheless, and failure to observe it does not abrogate it. Failure to observe it shows a lack of method or ability to observe closely. The little child that cannot voice its fear in words, yet tells it unmistakably to the educated observer. The educated homeopath never asks his patient if they are afraid to die or if they are in fear; the uneducated one may, and he knows just as little about it after the answer as he did before it. If you possess the confidence of your patient and will only give him a chance he will talk to you unreservedly, showing you the depressed character of his thoughts, the ideas that distress him, making him sad and melancholic, and you will find that he is absolutely dejected and weary of life, but dreads death.

Only a week or so ago a student said to me: *Ars.* is not a thirsty remedy, it is thirstless, like *Puls.*; they take only a

little at a time though they take it often." Ars. and Bry. both have a dryness of the mouth that they try to drown out. I have seen the child grasp the cup with both hands and drain it to the last drop before you could get the cup away from them, and immediately cry for more. In some cases the patient prefers to have the nurse set and give the water in spoonful doses, "a little at a time and often."

To illustrate the alternation of states frequently overlooked in this remedy, I cannot do better than quote to you from a lecture of Professor Kent: "Once a patient had been dragging along with periodical sick headaches. The sick headaches were better from cold water, cold applications to the head, could hardly get them cold enough, and the colder the better. These headaches came every two weeks, I think, and so long as they were present he desired cold to the head. Then these periodical headaches would be better for months, for long periods; but when they were away he was suffering from rheumatism of the joints, which was also periodical, and also more or less tenacious, and when this rheumatism of the joints and wanted warm air and a warm room. This would last for present, he could not get warm enough; he was at the fire toasting his skin and wrapping up; he was relieved by heat and wanted warm air and a warm room. This would last for a period and then subside, and back would come his sick headaches and last for a while. That is what I mean by the alternation of states. Arsenicum, 50m., cured that man, and he never had any of them afterwards. The alternation of state sometimes means that there are two diseases in the body, and sometimes the remedy covers the whole feature. I remember another case which will illustrate this peculiar nature of alternation of complaints which is shared by other remedies besides Arsenic. A patient suffered from a pressure in the top of the head, such as I recently described under Alumen. She would suffer for weeks from that pressure on the top of the head, and the only relief she could get was from hard pressure; she tired herself out with hard pressure, and would contrive all kinds of weights to put upon the head. That would go away



in the night and she would wake up the next morning with constant urging to urinate. The irritable bladder alternated with pain on top of the head. *Alumen* cured that."

"In many of these anti-psoric remedies we have an alternation of states. This illustrates the necessity for getting the symptoms of all the states that present themselves for cure, otherwise you will temporarily relieve it, when back comes another aspect of it. You have only hastened the disease a little faster than if left alone. But that is not homeopathic prescribing. Be sure, when a remedy presents one state, that it is as clearly indicated in the other state, otherwise the remedy is not the *similium*. You must hunt until you find the remedy that has both states, or you will be disappointed. We sometimes do not discover this alternation of states until we have brought it back two or three times by incorrect prescribing. Some people are so reticent and so difficult to get symptoms from that we do not always get these things. But you examine your record and you find where you have made a foolish prescription that you drove a new condition away and back came the first trouble, and you kept on with this see-saw business. Now remember in doing this your patient is not improving, and that you must restudy the whole case, taking the alternating states into account."

E. J. C.

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After a struggle of many years, a representation of homeopathic physicians in the Philadelphia hospital has been gained. Without a dissenting vote councils passed the ordinance giving five wards of the hospital to be conducted under homeopathic treatment. The staff of physicians and surgeons of these wards is to be nominated to the director of public health and charities by the Hahnemann Medical College. There will be two wards for men, two for women, and one for children under the care of the homeopathic staff.

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"I will take no man's liberty of judgment from him; neither shall any man take mine from me. I will think no man the worse man, I will love no man the less for differing in opinion from me. And what measure I mete to others I expect from them again."—Bishop Chillingsworth.

## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Address all matters concerning this department to Dr. Tennant so as to reach him not later than 15th of the month preceding date of publication.

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### TYPHOID FEVER COMPLICATING PREGNANCY.

#### Abortion at Eighth Month.

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Common as pregnancy and typhoid fever are, seldom is it that typhoid complicates the period of gestation. Few of our text books even mention the possibility, rarer is it that our journals record such cases, and apparently but few practitioners have had the misfortune to meet such conditions. It has been stated on good authority that the contraction of syphilis or smallpox during gestation will invariably result in abortion. Many, no doubt, have had the opposite experience with tuberculosis, even in its advanced forms in pregnant women. I have often observed the apparently profound influence that pregnancy exerts over the tuberculous patient, no matter the stage of the disease. Apparently all degenerative tubercular processes are arrested in the one heroic effort to bring to full fruition the impregnated ovum, although the mother may die within a few hours after delivery, either of prostration, or as the result of the rapid culmination of the tuberculosis, which, until full term, had been held in suspense.

Tuberculosis and typhoid fever are both septic in character, although the specific toxins are not analagous; the same may be said of smallpox and syphilis. It would then seem that the sepsis is not so prominent a factor as are the specific toxins. True it is that the pregnant woman shows a special liability and a markedly reduced resistance to strepto-coccic infection, but abortion is not necessarily associated.

While it is probably true that there are many cases on record where the mother has gone to full term after a protracted course of typhoid fever complicating gestation, it has never before occurred in my experience and I know of few au-

thentic cases. As a rule, I believe that nature throws about the pregnant woman the safeguard of immunity for most of the infectious diseases, in order that its purpose may be best conserved in continuing the race. But when infectious diseases supervene, abortion is the rule.

The history of the following case may be of interest because suggesting the probable tendency to abortion when typhoid fever becomes a complicating factor in the course of pregnancy.

Mrs. B. primipera, age twenty-nine, American, family history excellent, personal history negative, married nine years, never pregnant before, consequently no history of miscarriage. Missed menstruation for the first time in May, 1902, followed by severe gastric disturbance and emaciation, otherwise comfortable for the succeeding three months. About the first week in August following, she manifested prodromal typhoid symptoms, which a few days later developed all the classic symptoms, including agglutination of bacilli. The fever ran a typical course, and recovery without recrudescence or relapse. The temperature was never above 104, pulse always good, and but little tympany or diarrhoea. Headache was early severe, followed by marked prostration, and but little delirium. During the period of convalescence in the fifth week, patient first detected life in utero, and throughout the balance of gestation this feature was marked.

The patient, while entirely recovered so far as the disease was concerned, did not recover her accustomed strength; in fact it was impossible for her to walk more than three or four blocks without great exhaustion. All habits and functions were normal, and the hemanalysis gave a satisfactory condition, as will be seen by the report No. 1:

#### . HEMANALYSIS.

Case 3,736; page, 287; volume, 4.

Fresh blood, fluid; specific gravity, 1,050; hemoglobin, 65%; erythrocytes, number, 5,200,000; erythrocytes, appearance, normal; leucocytes, number, 7,000; leucocytes, appearance, nor-

mal; poly morphonuclears, present; large mono nuclears, none; small mono nuclears, none; eosinophiles, 2%; micro organisms, none.

The urine, while giving no albumen, gave evidence of lowered renal efficiency, as will be seen by accompanying analytical report No. 2:

### ANALYSIS OF URINE.

November 27, 1903.

Physical Properties—Odor, normal; transparency, cloudy; chemical reaction, acid; color, reddish brown; specific gravity, 1.032; solids, (?); quantity voided in 24 hours (?).

Normal Ingredients—Urea, 3%; sulphates, 6%; chlorides, 18% phosphates, earthy, 4%, alkaline, 6%.

Abnormal Ingredients—Albumin by weight, none; albumin by volume, none; diazo reaction, pasative; peptones, present; globulin, none; bile, present; sugar, none; acetone, present.

Microscopical Examination—Number of slides examined, 2.

Organized Sediment—Casts, none.

Unorganized Sediment—Crystalline, uric acid, none; calcium oxybate, none; triple phosphate, none; other forms, none.

Epithelium—Small round, present; spindle form, none; pavement form, present.

Amorphous—Urates, phosphates, other forms, none.

Pus, blood, bacteria, spermatozoa, other products, none.

Treatment directed to this last condition gave some relief, and an analysis made some six weeks later gave quite a normal renal efficiency.

While out driving with her husband one Sunday afternoon in November (seventh or eighth month), with no premonition of impending trouble save backache, she was suddenly seized with severe pelvic abdominal pain, which compelled her to drive rapidly to the house of their nearest friend, where she was carried almost fainting to an upper bedroom, and I was



hastily summoned to attend her. On my arrival I found her in almost constant expulsive pain and the cervix dilated sufficiently to admit the index finger. There was some discharge and matters looked serious. An ambulance was telephoned for and the patient was removed to the hospital. Expulsive pains continued for six hours, with no effectual result, although moderate doses of morphine were finally resorted to, after all indicated remedies had proven ineffectual. Recurrent expulsive pains continued throughout the following day, and at night they were as violent as ever. After another period of ineffectual effort with such remedies as usually afford us good results, morphine was administered, with relief following. This was repeated for four days, with but little result in dilation of the cervix. Knowing that the foetus was still alive and in favorable position, and fearing some mishap if interference was not made, as well as yielding to the imploring appeals of husband and wife, I determined on the fifth day to dilate and deliver the child. Having used the remedy *Caul Thal* 3x, which had more than once acted like magic in such cases, with absolutely no favorable results, a local application of cocaine was made to the os. This gave sufficient result to make it possible for the introduction of two fingers. Gradual digital dilation was then practiced for some three hours until much of the hand could be introduced, although the os yielded very slowly. As soon as dilation was sufficient to admit of forceps, the first blade was introduced into the uterus, when a profuse flow of bright red blood occurred. I now realized that it was rapid work to save either the parent or child, and never were forceps so slow in slipping into place. Blood in the meantime welled out in a great stream. A subcutaneous injection of one pint normal saline solution was immediately ordered, and shortly afterward a nine-pound male, still born, was delivered. Every effort was made to resuscitate the infant, but with no success; the child, although perfectly normal, was exsanguinated.

After several days of persistent work the mother recovered and experienced an uneventful recovery.

# W. Ralph Smith

General Western Dealer

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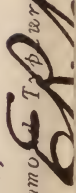
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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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The Wisconsin Homeopathic Society met at Oshkosh, the 27th and 28th of May.

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The fifty-fourth annual announcement of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College has been received at this office.

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Miss Grace E. Smythe left for New York City the 18th of last month, where she will spend the summer.

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Dr. Guy Stewart Vinyard announces the establishment of offices at 1337 Welton street, this city.

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Mrs. Dr. C. W. Enos left the latter part of last month for a brief visit (the doctor hopes) in California.

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Xenia, Ohio, a city of 9,000 population, surrounded by an excellent country, is without a homeopathic physician.

Mr. Warde White, editor of the Phillipsburg, Kansas, News, was a caller at The Critique office the 6th of last month.

The lodge and the society doctor have succeeded in reducing the price of visits to about 4 cents, in some cases, in Germany.

Dr. E. P. Hill of Olathe, Kansas, in an article in the June issue of Medical Century, calls Nux vomica "the American remedy."

The cash receipts at the homeopathic hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the month of March, '03, exceeded the receipts for the year 1896.

Dr. S. H. Aurand has been elected vice president of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, to take the place of Dr. A. W. Woodward, deceased.

Dr. H. W. Bates, one of the popular members of the Dental association of this state, was elected secretary at a recent meeting held in this city.

We understand that a Miss McFadden, from somewhere in the East, has been selected for the headship of the Denver Homeopathic hospital.

McRae, the heretofore popular Seventeenth street druggist, has transferred his popularity and his large stock of drugs to Sixteenth street, in the Mack block.

Mr. Fred Anderson, son of the business manager of The Critique, is spending his vacation out on a ranch near Hagler, in the neighboring state of Nebraska.

The "Hammond" typewriting machine is easily operated, does the best work and is the cheapest machine on the market, taking everything into consideration.

The residence of Police Surgeon Dulin was entered by sneak thieves Tuesday evening, June 16th, and relieved of about \$500's worth of the doctor's property.

Dr. Edmund Dilliard has removed his office from the Clayton block, Seventeenth and Lawrence streets, to his new residence on Alameda avenue, in Valverde.

The library of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, now contains 10,000 volumes, many of them being products from the pen of some of the professors of this institution.

H. T. Emies, M. D., representing the Dios Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, was a pleasant business caller at The Critique office several times during the past month.



A man applying for insurance to one of our life insurance companies was asked if his father died a natural death, and replied: "No, he had two doctors and a trained nurse."

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Dr. J. B. Delaney, a very charming lady dentist, was in the city a few days last month attending the annual meeting of the State Dental Association. Her home is at Colorado Springs.

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"Progress" is to be the title of the new journal which the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic College intend publishing. The first issue, so we understand, will appear about July 10th.

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Dr. Lillian A. Pollock has moved her office to 1817 Welton street, which brings her a block or two nearer town than her old location. Dr. Pollock is the head examiner of the Maccabees.

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Dr. W. A. Jones has moved his offices to corner of Twenty-first and Champa, this city, and his residence is 1821 Marion. We are pleased to note the fact that Dr. Jones is doing a nice business.

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According to the Loveland Reporter, Dr. N. A. Cramer has purchased a very pleasant home in that city. This is one of the substantial evidences of prosperity that needs no further comment.

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The Physicians', Surgeons' and Dentists' Credit Association has a very energetic representative in the person of Dr. J. G. Lock. The doctor should finish at the Denver Homeopathic this next year.

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Dr. P. B. Godsman, formerly an "old school" physician at Burlington, Colorado, has quit the practice of medicine and gone over to the law, and has offices in the Continental building, this city, rooms 513-514.

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Dr. R. A. Billings and family have taken possession of their new home on Bross street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and are adding two more rooms, making an eight-room house.—Longmont Ledger, June 5, '03.

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"Resthaven" is the name which its projectors propose giving to a new consumptive's home in this city, in the Park Hill district. Mr. Charles R. Duffey is the secretary-treasurer, to whom all subscriptions may be sent.

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Dr. Melville Black, in the Majestic building, this city, has recently added a new Giant magnet to his already elaborate office equipment. This is the most modern treatment for the removal of metallic substances from the eye.

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Dr. Otto G. Freyermuth, former professor of chemistry at the Denver Homeopathic College, was married to Miss Anna H. Schrader

of San Francisco, May 14th. He graduated from Hahnemann, Chicago, with last year's class.

Dr. Grant S. Peck and wife left the city June 6th for an extended trip to the country east of us. Before returning they will have attended the A. I. H. meeting at Boston, besides visiting friends and interesting points in this vicinity.

Dr. G. L. Knapp, one of the seceders from the Denver Homeopathic during the period of 1900, known as the exodus to Dunham, is now located at Tyler, Texas, and is doing well. He graduated from Dunham with the class of 1902.

The name of Fred W. D. Fincke, M. D., appears among the faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College as occupying the position of clinical instructor in diseases of children. He attended the Denver Homeopathic in 1900-1.

"The Clinique" staff is composed exclusively of modest men to whom boastfulness is very objectionable, but what do you think of our special clinical number?" If the inquiry is directed to us, personally, we will say that "we consider it a dandy."

The Colorado College of Dental Surgery, University of Denver, has sent out its seventeenth annual announcement, a copy of which has been received at this office. Dr. H. W. Bates is on the infirmary staff as one of the assistant demonstrators.

"The Influence and Limitation of Certain Climatic Elevations Upon Pulmonary Tuberculosis," is the subject of Dr. C. E. Tennant's paper before the American Institute at Boston, and which will be published in the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

At Niagara Falls, recently, 200 boxes of "Trional" was seized by the customs authorities, and turned out to be Acetanilid. Inasmuch as an ounce of the former costs as much as two pounds of the latter, the reason for the "substitution" is quite apparent.

Dr. F. A. McCurtin continues to invest in South Side real estate, and will, one of these fine days, be known as the J. Piep. of the medical profession of the city and county of Denver. Dr. "Mack" deserves all the prosperity he is undoubtedly accumulating.

The members of the graduating class of the homeopathic medical department of the University of Michigan held their class-day exercises at the Homeopathic hospital, Tuesday afternoon, two o'clock, June 16, 1903. The class was composed of thirteen members.

A bill securing the appropriation of \$3,000 for the maintenance of a chair of homeopathy in the University of Missouri passed both

branches of the Legislature and has been signed by Governor Dockery. A salary of \$1,500 per annum goes with the position.

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The Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, California, is one of the progressive companies in this country which has for medical examiners homeopathic physicians. When you intend taking out insurance don't overlook this very important fact.

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Dr. Edward Dilliard has recently had erected in the 1300 block on Alameda avenue, in the southern portion of the city, a very handsome and convenient residence, into which he has already moved his family. His many friends will be delighted to know of his evident prosperity.

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After August 1st there will be a change in the Nebraska state medical law and after that date an examination will be required of all who intend to practice in that state. Address Dr. G. H. Brash, Beatrice, Nebraska, if you desire to make application to practice under the old law.

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Dr. N. A. Kreamer of Loveland, Colorado, one of the popular D. H. C. men, was in the city on the 8th of last month, and paid his respects to the business manager of The Critique. N. A. looked prosperous and we are glad to know that he is doing well at his present location.

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Mrs. Dr. J. W. Harris returned from her California trip Wednesday evening, June 17th, and on the following evening, accompanied by the doctor, started east. Before they return to Denver they intend attending the A. I. H. meeting at Boston, and will otherwise enjoy themselves.

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Instead of indulging in a banquet, as has been the usual custom, the members of the State Society of California, at their last session, took in "David Harum" at one of the leading play houses. One thing we'll bet on, and that is, no one complained of indigestion after the performance.

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Dr. W. A. Burr, financial agent for the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, reports that the subscriptions toward paying off the debt on the hospital are coming with a regularity that is not only encouraging, but also as indicating that the fund will soon be sufficient for all needs.

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Mrs. A. F. Richardson (nee Westerman) of Breckenridge, Colorado, was a caller at The Critique office the early part of last month. She will be pleasantly remembered by the patrons and officers of the "old hospital" as having been one of the most efficient and popular nurses at that institution.

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Unscrupulous members of the medical profession in New York City have been "doing" the city through the anti-toxin route. They would

get a quantity of the drug from the city under pretense of it being for some poor persons, and then sell their ill-gotten supply to paying patients at so much per.

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Dr. W. A. Dewey, editor of the Medical Century, was elected president of the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College. At the banquet of this society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, 450 guests were served, according to the news item mentioning the event in the Hahnemannian Monthly.

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Inasmuch as The Critique fails to meet the requirements of the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, we learn that a new publication will be launched upon the billows of homeopathic literature. The Critique awaits its arrival with all sorts of curiosity, and assures the projectors of its well wishes.

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The Denver Teacher's Club, composed of the teachers in the city schools, has furnished one of the most pleasant rooms in the Homeopathic hospital and have made provision whereby any teacher may have the same at their disposal for two weeks, during the school year. Miss Elizabeth Skinner is president of the club.

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Dr. Ella H. Griffith, one of the most prominent lady homeopathic physicians of this city, took a couple of weeks off last month and visited friends and relatives in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where she enjoyed herself most thoroughly. During her absence the burden of a double practice fell upon her office associate Dr. Helen Oviat.

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We are more than pleased to call attention to a new department in this issue of The Critique which will be devoted exclusively to practical medicine. Dr. A. F. Swan of Avondale, Colorado, has exclusive charge of this new feature and the way he takes hold in his new position speaks well for the future success of his department.

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Dr. A. F. Swan of Avondale, Colorado, writes to say: "I miss the section devoted to Medical Jurisprudence, and would like to see it kept in running order." We are pleased to say that hereafter this department will be found complete and as interesting as ever, as Mr. Lineau assures us that he will be able to give it the attention it deserves.

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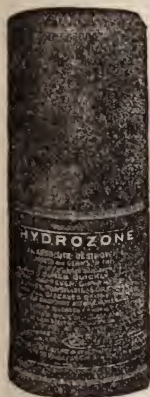
The Medical Century notices the demise of the Homeopathic News of St. Louis, and also says that it was dropped from the list of homeopathic journals some years ago for being unhomeopathic. If it is the one we have in mind, about the only object it had on earth was to advertise Luety's preparations, and should have suspended long ago.

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The Denver Homeopathic Club will meet at the Adams hotel in this city Monday evening, July 20, 1903, at which time the following program will be carried out: "Recent Developments in the Examina-



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Which yields thirty times its volume of "nascent oxygen" near to the condition of "ozone,"

is daily proving to physicians, in some new way, its wonderful efficacy in *stubborn cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Herpes Zoster or Zona, etc. Acne, Pimples on Face* are cleared up and the pores healed by **HYDROZONE** and **GLYCOZONE** in a way that is magical. Try this treatment; results will please you.

Full method of treatment in my book, "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

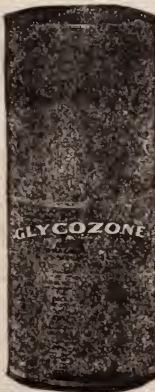
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*Charles Marchand*

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York

# Glycozone



Is daily making converts among physicians for its wonderful work in

**INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.**

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tion of Blood," F. Abbott, M. D.; "Differential Diagnosis of Abdominal Affections," H. M. Fryer, M. D.; "Mercurious Biniodide," W. A. Jones, M. D.

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M. Lilburn Merrill, he of the smiling countenance and the high standing in most of his studies at the Denver Homeopathic last year, is making many friends and quite a few dollars this vacation time in exploiting the beauties and other exciting facts through the megaphone for the edification of those who patronize the "Seeing Denver" cars this season.

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In answer to a request for a paper on "Materia Medica" for the forthcoming meeting of the State Society, Dr. Dewey says: "I can't write papers. I'm written out now, but I'll think it over—I have all summer, you know." Judging by the contents of the Medical Century, of which Dr. Dewey is the accomplished editor, he doesn't appear to be completely run out.

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If you are in search of a chemically-pure soap, one that is entirely free from the irritating elements of the ordinary kind, don't fail to ask for Brower's Antiseptic Skin Soap. It is manufactured in Denver, is put up in convenient packages, is reasonable in price and guaranteed to be made absolutely of the purest ingredients. Physicians desiring samples will be furnished with the same on application.

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No. 1, Vol. 5, of the Hahnemann Periscope, published bi-monthly, excepting during vacation, as the official organ of the student body of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific coast, San Francisco, California, has been received at this office with a request that we exchange. We will be only too glad to do so, as we find that the Periscope has improved wonderfully since its first issue, and it was a first-class publication even then.

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Students of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, under the direction of H. R. Arndt, M. D., have made a thorough proving of *Xerolphyllum* (the Tamalpais lily), and a full synopsis of their findings was published in the May issue of the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy. The class of provers in this case was composed of Mrs. Grace Chapelle, J. E. Morton, N. B. Bailey, C. H. Atwood, G. P. Garlick, Mrs. Millicent M. Huckins, T. C. Robinson, E. L. Fassett and F. A. Daley.

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Dr. William S. Wallace, representing Mellin's Food Company, made The Critique a very pleasant call recently. In speaking of baby foods, "Mellin's Food and good milk make a combination that is like mother's milk," hence cannot be beat.

My personal experience has been that Mellin's Food agrees with more babies than any other food. In case you are having trouble with the diet of a baby do not hesitate to write for "The Home Modification of Cow's Milk" to Mellin's Food Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. C. E. Tennant of this city has forwarded to the American Institute a paper upon "Uncinaria Americanus," accompanied by photo-micrographs of the intestinal parasites, the latter being the work of Drs. Tennant and Roosevelt. Some while ago this subject received an exhaustive treatise, which was presented before the Denver Homeopathic Club by Dr. Spevack, an old-school physician of this city, since which time Dr. Tennant has enlarged upon the subject and with the photo-micrographs prepared by himself and Dr. Roosevelt will reveal research and exhibit of unusual interest to those who may never have considered this subject very seriously.

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What will prove of interest to convalescents, or invalid persons, and those of our profession to whom their welfare is entrusted, is the fact that the new LaSalle street station of the Rock Island system in Chicago, almost completed, is the only railway station on the Union Elevated Loop. All elevated railway trains in Chicago pass and stop at the door, and it is unnecessary to descend from the train floor of the station to the street, as a passageway on the same level has been provided from the station train floor to the elevated railway's platform. As the safe, rapid and most comfortable handling of sick persons will be greatly facilitated by this convenient arrangement, we trust that persons having such matters in their charge will not overlook the Rock Island when going east on a mission of this kind.

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An entertainment was given yesterday afternoon and evening at the University Club to several members of the Cleveland Grays. Dr. Charles A. Hart was the host.

The reception might almost have been called a reunion. Dr. Hart is related to Gen. A. F. Sanford, one of the organizers of the Grays; to Nelson Hayward, the first mayor of Cleveland; to Joseph Hayward, first judge of Cuyahoga county, and to A. M. Hart, city treasurer of Cleveland for twenty-eight years.

Dr. Hart's family is so well known in Cleveland, and he personally so well remembered there, that when the Grays learned he was in Denver a large number called upon him in a body. In return the doctor invited his friends in the organization to an entertainment at the club.—Daily Republican, May 23rd.

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A minister passing along the road one day observed a number of boys in a circle with a small dog in the center. He inquired what they were doing when one said they were telling lies, and he who told the biggest lie got the dog.

"Dear me," said the minister, "I am ashamed to hear of you telling lies. When I was a boy like you I never told a lie."

"Hand him de dog," said one of the boys. "He's won de prize."  
—Exchange.



# The Critique

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VOL. X.

DENVER, COLO., AUGUST 1, 1903.

No. 8

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Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

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## ECHOES FROM THE A. I. H. AT BOSTON.

From the very extensive and interesting report of the meeting of the A. I. H., held in Boston, Massachusetts, June 22d to 27th, taken from the Medical Century, we learn that "the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy was called to order by President J. P. Cobb, at 4 p. m., on June 22d, in the Somerset Hotel, Boston. The attendance at the opening session was good. In his preliminary address the president called attention to the necessity for closer organization in the homœopathic school, and suggested that a membership in state societies be accepted in lieu of initiation fee for the Institute. He mentioned the significant fact that but one-fifth of the total number of homœopathic physicians in the United States were members of the Institute, and but one-third were members of the state societies, and showed up forcibly the dangers of remaining in a self-satisfied state.

"The formal opening exercises were held in the evening. The new ball room of the Hotel Somerset was crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. J. P. Sutherland, chairman of the local committee, presided. The exercises consisted of an invocation by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, an address of welcome by his Excellency, John L. Bates, Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a letter of welcome from the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, mayor of Boston, and one in behalf of the homœopaths of Massachusetts, by Dr. J. P. Sutherland, which were responded to on behalf of the Institute by the president. After another selection by the orchestra, which throughout the exercises furnished most enjoyable music, President Cobb delivered his annual address, doing great honor to himself and the Institute. The address was practically under two

heads—one dealing with the position of the homœopathic school in regard to the principles of homœopathy as enunciated in Hahnemann's *Organon*, and suggesting that this work be remodeled to conform with the advancement of science and the present age; the other was devoted to the topic of medical education, and advocating a continuance of the high standards for which we, as a school, have always stood."

Drs. J. P. Rand, W. A. Dewey and A. P. Hanchett submitted the following report upon the president's address, at a later session:

"Members of the American Institute of Homœopathy:

"It gives us great pleasure to serve as a committee to report upon the most able address which was delivered by our president at the opening of the present session. Brevity is the soul of wit, and we congratulate our president in the good sense he displayed in not attempting to cover the whole past, present and future of medicine in a single address.

"We are almost sorry that the address was so ideal in every particular, for we are thus denied the privilege of judicial criticism, which is often the most interesting part of an official report.

"The better alternative, however, is still ours, and we most heartily commend all that our worthy president has said.

"He has shown in a most masterly way that homœopathy is not dead, and that the school which represents it is still a public necessity. He has shown that the word sectarian, as applied to the homœopathic school is a misnomer, and that the old school, by persistently refusing to investigate the claims of *Similia*, are really deserving of the title.

"He has shown that Hahnemann, though inspired with the great idea of homœopathy, was not infallible, and that his writings, which are still a most valuable text-book in our schools, must be interpreted in the light of modern investigation in order to do him justice.

"He has shown the catholic spirit of our school in connection with the whole range of medical science, and proved by our own official declaration that we are not rooted to a single idea, as our opponents would have us believe.

"In short, he has shown that homœopathy is not a sick

baby to be coddled and jealously protected from exposure, but that it will stand and ever desire the most critical investigation.

"His suggestions in regard to medical education are of great value. Hospitals are needful, but medical education is indispensable; we need to have our medical colleges endowed; in fact, they must be if we are to continue to lead in the vanguard of progressive medicine.

"Our president has wisely refrained from making the usual long list of specific recommendations. His address, however, is timely, suggestive and directly to the point. We commend it to the publication committee as worthy a place among the valuable contributions of retiring presidents."

A reception by the officers of the Institute, assisted by past officers, followed by a collation and dancing in the new ball room, concluded the first day's festivities.

But little business was transacted during the second day beyond listening to the report of the treasurer, which showed that the cost of printing the transactions of the last session was \$1,598.27, and that \$500 had been withheld from the printer, owing to his failure to comply with his contract.

The Bureau of Pædology, Sanitary Science and the Obstetrical Society held sessions of interest on this day.

A clinic at the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital afforded the O. O. and L. members an opportunity of witnessing several operations in this specialty, by various prominent surgeons; the clinic occupied the entire afternoon.

A meeting of the Senate of Seniors was held, and a number of papers on the subject of ethics were read and discussed. Ten of the members were advanced to this honorary degree. They were as follows: Drs. Korndorfer, Philadelphia; R. A. Adams, Rochester; H. A. Chase, Cambridge, Massachusetts; M. S. Williams, Philadelphia; L. Sherman, Milwaukee; B. M. Richardson, Brooklyn; E. B. Holt, Lowell; G. E. Forbes, Worcester; O. M. Drake, Boston, and F. Parke Lewis, Buffalo.

The second day of the session concluded with a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at Symphony Hall, which delighted the large audience most thoroughly.

Very little business of importance was transacted at the morning session of the third day of the meeting, although con-

siderable discussion was indulged in regarding the placing of nomination of officers in the hands of a committee composed of ex-presidents of the Institute; action upon this, however, was postponed.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

President, J. P. Sutherland, M. D., Boston, Massachusetts; first, vice president, H. E. Beebe, M. D., Sidney, Ohio; second vice president, Annie W. Spencer, M. D., Batavia, Illinois; secretary, Charles Gatchell, M. D., Chicago, Illinois; registrar, J. R. Horner, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer, Thomas F. Smith, M. D., New York; censor, W. E. Reilly, M. D., Fulton, Missouri.

There was an evidence of perfect harmony throughout the election, and although there were two candidates for secretary, there were no evidences of unpleasant politics or ill feeling.

About seventy-five surgeons and gynæcologists attended the clinic at the hospital in the early morning. A number of operations were very skilfully performed by Drs. Briggs, Smith, Emerson, Wesselhoeft and Bell. In this hospital, the Massachusetts Homeopathic, no chemiclas are used in the preparation of the patient, only soap, alcohol and sterile water. The "Wesselhoeft knot" for tying the uterine artery was fully explained to those present. The hospital is a large one, having 225 beds and an endowment of one million dollars. Short speeches were made in the amphitheatre by Drs. Runnels, Pratt, Biggar, Walton, Green, McClelland, Florence Ward, Terry and others, after which a collation was served.

The Bureau of Homeopathy, Dr. T. Y. Kinnie, chairman, held the best attended and most enthusiastic session of the meeting. The Surgical and Gynæcological and the O., O. and L. sectional societies held full meetings.

At a very interesting session, morning of the fourth day, Niagara Falls was chosen as the next place of meeting; this decision was determined by vote, and was very close between Niagara Falls and Saratoga, the former winning out, however, by the very close margin of two votes.

The entertainments furnished by the medical profession of Boston, and their wives, were so numerous and so delightful that the Medical Century man was unable to say which one, if any, did the most credit to the "Hubites;" if one is to judge from his report of the affair, it was "one continuous round of pleasure" from start to finish.



A motion was adopted, providing for a committee of five on the establishing of an institute of drug provings.

The recommendation of the Seniors to expel Dr. W. A. Sheppard, of Colorado Springs, was adopted.

The Electro-Therapeutic Society were given all the time it asked for, and their meetings were of unusual interest; the papers read were of a high order. The officers elected for the year 1905 are as follows: President, Dr. N. B. Delamater, Chicago; secretary, Dr. Hillis Cole, Hartford; treasurer, Dr. J. Oscoe Chase, New York.

The following officers were elected by the Surgical and Gynæcological Society: Dr. W. E. Green, Little Rock, Arkansas, president; Dr. J. W. Hassler, Allentown, Pennsylvania, secretary. The meetings were splendidly attended throughout.

The condition of the Obstetrical Society was reported to be somewhat feeble, by Dr. B. H. Ogden, yet this did not prevent its meetings being well attended throughout.

The inter-collegiate committee, in its report, recommended "that special instruction in life insurance examinations be added to the curriculum of our colleges."

The president announced the following appointments for chairmen of the bureaux: Materia Medica, Dr. H. P. Bellows, Boston, Massachusetts; Clinical Medicine, Dr. H. V. Halbert, Chicago, Illinois; Homeopathy, Dr. E. B. Nash, Courtland, New York; Sanitary Science, Dr. R. M. Richards, Detroit, Michigan; Paedology, Dr. A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The following committees were also announced:

Organization, Registration and Statistics—Drs. T. F. Smith, New York; H. E. Spaulding, Boston; D. A. Strickler, Denver; C. E. Kahlke, Chicago.

Transportation—Drs. W. O. Forbes, Hot Springs, Arkansas; J. B. Garrison, New York; H. E. Moore, Boston; Fred Wood, Chicago.

Publication—Drs. George Royal, Des Moines, Iowa; O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis; G. B. Rice, Boston.

Press—Drs. D. G. Wilcox, Buffalo; F. Richardson, Boston; J. W. Ward, San Francisco; J. G. Aiken, New Orleans; Lucy Shepard Hanna, Savannah, Georgia.

Resolutions—Drs. B. F. Bailey, Lincoln, Nebraska; E. B. Hooker, Hartford; T. Y. Kinne, Paterson, New Jersey; E. H. Porter, New York; C. G. Fellows, Chicago.

International Bureau of Homeopathy—Drs. G. B. Peck, Providence; T. L. Bradford, Philadelphia; Walter Wesselhoeft, Cambridge, Massachusetts; W. A. Humphrey, Toledo, Ohio; D. C. Noble, Middlebury, Vermont.

Medical Examining Boards and Medical Legislation—Drs. A. Korndorfer, Philadelphia; J. M. Lee, Rochester; S. H. Calderwood, Boston; W. E. Briggs, St. Paul; J. H. Cowell, Saginaw, Michigan.

Memorial Services—Drs. W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor; J. B. G. Custis, Washington; S. H. Worcester, Portland, Maine.

Drug Provings—Dr. E. C. Price, Baltimore.

Homeopathic Pharmacopœia—Drs. C. Mohr, Philadelphia; J. W. Clapp, Boston; T. H. Carmichael, Germantown; F. A. Boericke, Philadelphia.

Necrologist—Dr. C. B. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.

For the special committee on the establishment of an institute for drug provings the following were appointed: Drs. J. B. G. Custis, Washington; George Royal, Des Moines; W. A. Dewey, Ann Arbor; B. F. Bailey, Lincoln, Nebraska; C. Mohr, Philadelphia; E. H. Walcott, Rochester.

Committee on Life Insurance Examinations—Drs. A. W. Baily, Atlantic City; J. H. Ball, Bay City, Michigan; C. E. Stough, Colorado Springs.

It was the best attended meeting but one since the Institute which met in conjunction with the World's Congress in Chicago, in 1893. The number registered was about 515, thus only falling short by about a dozen the 1899 meeting at Atlantic City. About 175 new members were added to the roll. A much larger number of visitors than usual was present.

Memorial exercises were held, as usual, in memory of the departed members. They were well attended, interspersed with impressive music, and the following addresses were delivered: One by Dr. Edward B. Hooker, of Hartford; one by Dr. John Prentice Rand, of Monson, Massachusetts, entitled "The Relation of the Physician to the Public," and one by Prof. Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, entitled "The Relation of the Public to the Physician."

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DR. A. J. CUARK.

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Andrew J. Clark was born in Southport, New York, 1828, and departed this life at noon, July 6, 1903, having lived nearly seventy-five years.

He was married in 1857 to Martha J. Rood, of Watkins, New York. This union was blessed with five children—two sons and three daughters. One son, while yet in infancy, preceded the father to his “long home.” Dr. Clark is survived by his widow, who is sixty-six years of age, one son, Dr. Edwin Jay Clark, of Denver, and three daughters, Dr. Stella M. Clark, of Denver, Mrs. J. J. Burke and Mrs. J. N. Gordon, of Loveland.

About 1850 he became a member of the Christian church. Three or four years later he entered Starkey Seminary, where he was educated for the ministry, and on his wedding day he was ordained a Christian minister. For a number of years he was actively engaged in the work of the ministry, serving the church of his choice in such places as Scranton and Plymouth, Pennsylvania. His voice failed him, however, so that he was compelled to give up active work as a preacher. He selected the next best profession in the world—caring for the afflicted; graduating from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1866. For nineteen years he practiced in the Middle states, but, on account of his wife’s health, came to Loveland in 1885. He was a prominent member of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, of which he was president in 1897.

Dr. Clark was a strong Prohibitionist, well posted on the temperance question, and was for several years a prominent lecturer on the temperance platform. He voted the first Prohibition ticket put in the field, and with each recurring ballot his hatred for the saloon curse was manifested. In his demise the liquor traffic has lost its bitterest enemy in this community.—*Loveland Register*, July 9, 1903.

From the above source we also learn that Dr. Clark’s death was due to an accident, caused by the conveyance in which he was making his morning calls coming into collision with a pair of runaway horses, attached to a heavy wagon. Although everything was done to revive him, he died about an hour after the accident happened, without regaining consciousness. The Critique desires to express its sincerest regret that this aged warrior for everything that was right and just should meet death in so tragic a manner, and to assure those who are left to mourn, of its absolute faith that “all is well” with him.

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## MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 518-19 Equitable Building.

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### PARASITES.

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It is the object of every commonwealth to protect the sick and afflicted from the pretensions of the ignorant and avaricious. For the attainment of that purpose laws exist in every civilized community which seek to establish such restrictions upon the practice of medicine and surgery as will insure to the public the certainty that whoever assumes to heal or otherwise correct disease shall be a person qualified and able properly to do so, as far as possible under the existing state of medical science. The recent struggle in the Legislature of this state over the question as to how loosely or how tightly the line defining the bounds of proper practice should be drawn, as to whether equal recognition should be given to all schools of medicine, and whether the field should be left open to those who do not profess to belong to either the allopathic or homeopathic school, but profess to heal by mental healing, Christian Science or by purely physical manipulation, as in osteopathy, demonstrates the difficulty which has always been encountered in the determination of the exact limits which should be established.

The language of the present Colorado statute is very general. It provides that every person "practicing medicine in any of its departments" shall possess the qualifications required by the act, and that any person "practicing medicine or surgery in any of their departments" without complying with the requirements of the act, shall be punished as therein prescribed. It provides further that any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of the act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician or a prescriber for the sick, or shall attach to his name the title "M. D." or "Surgeon," or "Doctor," in a medical sense; but that nothing contained in the act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency.

The words "practicing medicine" or "practicing medicine or surgery," in such a statute, are to be understood in their



ordinary sense—and, so construed, their scope would seem to be a very wide one, indeed. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in a case to which reference will be had later, lays down this definition: "The practice of medicine, as ordinarily or popularly understood, has relation to the art of preventing, curing or alleviating disease or pain. Popularly it consists in the discovery of the cause and nature of disease, and the administration of remedies or the prescribing of treatment therefor."

It is the very elasticity of the term that has given rise to many questions concerning its scope and application. There are so many devices by which the law can be evaded, that it becomes necessary in each instance to determine from the facts of the case whether or not they constitute the "practice of medicine." The statutes regulating medical practice have been held in various states to apply to empirics, magnetic healers, midwives and obstetricians. In an Indiana case it was decided that one who styles himself "Doctor," holds himself out to the world as a physician, and advertises that he treats and cures persons afflicted with the opium habit, is required to obtain a license for the practice of medicine, without regard to whether the opium habit is a disease or a vice.

Under the laws of some states the fact that compensation is received for the services rendered is a determining factor. It will be noted that the Colorado statute makes no distinction between medical services for compensation and those rendered gratuitously, with the exception of the provision that gratuitous services in case of emergency shall not be considered as prohibited. From the wording of this exemption the intention would seem to be to prohibit gratuitous services rendered otherwise than in an emergency, as well as paid services. This conclusion should, however, be tempered with common sense, such as was applied by an Alabama court, when it said: "We are of the opinion that it is not a violation of the statute for a person who does not solicit patronage, who does not hold himself out as a physician, and does not pretend to be a physician, to simply advise and give medicine to a sick person, merely as a neighbor or friend, not making any charge nor expecting any compensation for his services."

An emergency, such as contemplated by the statute, has been defined as "a case in which the ordinary practitioners of the schools provided for by the statute, who are provided with the proper diplomas and submitted themselves to the proper examination, are not readily obtainable;" \* \* \* "an emergency as where the exigency is of so pressing a character that some kind of action must be taken before such parties can be found and procured."

In that connection it was said that if a person, has received an injury in a remote, isolated part of the country, in which some person not a regular practitioner should be called upon to render immediate assistance, as in the case of a severe injury, a case of obstetrics, or the like, such instance would be an emergency which would justify the rendering of assistance, and humanity and decency would require that the person rendering assistance should not be liable to a criminal prosecution for so doing. These remarks were called forth in a case where it appeared that two ladies who stated that their "condition was deplorable," that they had consulted in vain other physicians, and that they were regarded as incurable by their friends and physicians, had as a "last resort" hied them to a person of Mongolian extraction named Lee Wah, who kept a shop in San Jose, where he dealt among other things in herbs of fearful and wonderful medicinal qualities. To him they detailed their aforesaid deplorable condition and for weeks he supplied them with herbs which he declared would cure them, charging them, after some Chinese scheme of reasoning, by the week without reference to the kind or amount of herbs supplied. When he was prosecuted for practicing medicine without a license, he advanced the ingenious defense that the "deplorable condition" of the ladies constituted an emergency, wherein they, in their own words, were confronted by death on the one hand and submission to his treatment on the other. Needless to say, he was unable to persuade the court to adopt this view of what constituted an emergency.

Interesting questions have arisen with reference to manufacturers and sellers of patent medicines. It has been held that where one attends a sick person, examines his condition

and prescribes medicine of his own make, holding himself out to the public as competent to prescribe medicine of his own make in those cases where in his opinion it was a proper remedy, there was a violation of the law regulating the practice of medicine. It seems that a manufacturer or seller of a patent medicine, who is not a licensed physician, may sell his remedies, may say what they are for, and in a given case may state which of the remedies in his opinion is the best one; but that he cannot diagnose and prescribe upon diagnosis. He may, in selling his medicine, give gratuitous advice as to its use.

In Massachusetts a prosecution was at one time instituted against a dealer in patent medicines, based upon an alleged violation of the statute, and the Supreme Court of that state laid down the rule as follows:—"If the defendant sold medicines, receiving payment therefor, and gave advice gratuitously as to the use to be made of them, he was not, so far as those instances are concerned, holding himself out as a physician. When the Commonwealth put in testimony to the effect that he had given directions and advice as to the use of the contents of the packages or bottles sold by him, and had been paid by the persons to whom the contents were sold, it was the right of the defendant to prove that in each instance he was paid not for the advice, but only for the drugs; and that he declared that he was not a physician."

Not very long ago an action was brought in Illinois against a man by the name of Lehr for violation of the Medical Practice Act. It seems that Mr. Lehr was the agent at Peoria for an article called "Oxygenor" or "Perfected Oxygenor King", a contrivance of which it was claimed that when one portion of it was immersed in cold water, and the other attached to the ankle or wrist or possibly the afflicted part of the person using it, it was supposed to cause an infusion of oxygen gas into the body, and thereby to cure pretty nearly every disease from housemaid's knee to appendicitis, all enumerated in the advertisements. This contraption was advertised in fulsome terms as a "disease destroyer," and the "newest departure in the art of healing." The agent visited several persons and urged them to buy one of these much-

heralded God-sends to mankind; and in one instance delivered an instrument at the house of a customer. It was held in that case that the Medical Practice Act was not violated. The State Board of Health appealed the case, and the appellate court, in sustaining the decision of the lower court, uses this language:—"In this age a multitude of appliances are manufactured and sold under advertisements which represent that they will cure or relieve many human ills and diseases. Liver pads, electric belts for rheumatism, plasters for corns, bunions and pain in the back, trusses for ruptures, braces for stooping shoulders—are in common existence. Surely the sale of such instruments or appliances, whether in the store or office or by a vendor who goes from door to door, is not the practice of medicine, even if accompanied by printed or oral statements that they will cure all or many diseases."

Oculists are within the purview of the statute; opticians, it seems, are not. It has been said that one who causes a customer to look at objects on a wall and thereby determines what kind of a lense he needs to aid his defective vision, and then has glasses ground accordingly and fitted into frames, and delivers such spectacles to his customer, is not required to take out a license to practice medicine. This has been held to be so, even where the optician has advertised, asking all those afflicted with headache and dizziness to call on him, at the same time declaring in the advertisement that he did not give any medicine or surgical treatment. It can hardly be said that it is harmful to establish such a rule, as the general public understands pretty well the distinction between an oculist and an optician, and should be protected by that understanding. When eventually the public will come to know more fully of the extent to which fake diplomas are granted by so-called "Optical Colleges," whereby "Doctors of Refraction" are created for a consideration of so many dollars apiece, it will have learned to distinguish even better between the value of the services of the optician and the oculist in prescribing correctives for such visual defects as can be best understood only by one who has made a study of the structural shortcomings and diseases of the eye.

[To be continued next month.]



## DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

CONDUCTED BY A. F. SWAN, M. D., AVONDALE, COLORADO.

All communications concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Swan not later than the 15th of the month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion. Address, A. F. Swan, M. D., Avondale, Colorado.

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### A CASE OF RECURRING ENTERALGIA.

Mrs. A., aged 71, German, dark hair and eyes, bilious temperament. Has had stomach trouble all her life, with frequent attacks of colic, and has always had rheumatism. When the colic is on she dares not eat anything but rye bread, mutton or veal, eggs, and stewed fruits with milk. Has been treated in previous attacks with morphine hypodermically over the seat of the pain, and attacks have usually lasted from three to four days. In the absence of the family physician, I was called. Patient rolling and tossing with pain. Abdomen distended with gas. Limbs drawn up. Feet cold. She had been constipated, urine had been scanty, with red sediment. *Lycopodium* 3x, relieved.

Three hours after, the attack became severe again, and I found, what I had overlooked before, that there was much tenderness over the abdomen, and that there was a sensation of the stomach rolling and twisting. *Byronia* 3x cured the attack.

This was on January 30. March 1st she had another attack, exactly like the first. *Bryonia* 3x, in hot water, relieved promptly, and I left some *Bryonia* 4x, to be taken twice daily. March 14th, gave *Bryonia* 200, dose every night.

April 21st a third attack, which *Bry.* in all potencies failed to relieve. *Colocynth* 3x soon relieved the trouble. Since this time she has had no medicine, and has remained well.

R. C. BOWIE, M.D., Table Rock, Nebraska.

Patient ill for a week, now presents the following: Stiffness and rigidity of the neck. Trembling of the lower jaw, alternating with periods of absolute trismus. Retention of urine. Desire to escape from bed. Spasmodic motions of different muscles of the face. Can swallow only a few drops of water at long intervals. No sleep. *Cocculus Ind.* 12x relieved the trismus in twenty-four hours, and all other symptoms gradually disappeared.

C. M. BOGER, in Hahn. Adv.

### HAY FEVER.

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During the months of July, August and September, Hay Fever is the disturbing factor in the existence of many people, not only in the cities, but also in the country districts. Sneezing, coryza, headache and general malaise characterize most of the cases, and while the suffering is not intense, the constant disagreeable sensations are enough to make anyone cross. Leaving the question of cause and the pathological side for other departments, we come to the question of cure. Can hay fever be cured? In this, as all other diseases, every case is a law to itself, and the answer to the question will depend on the point of view of the individual physician, and the extent to which the trouble has been allowed to go. Unquestionably, many cases of hay fever are curable, and by internal medication the general opinion of the laity to the contrary notwithstanding.

Some of the remedies most likely to be of use in this condition are: *Allium Cepa*, *Ambrosia*, *Arsenicum*, *Carbo Veg.*, *Euphrasia*, *Ferrum Phos.*, *Kali Iod.*, *Mercurius*, *Nux Vom.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus Tox.*, *Silica*, *Staphisagria*, and *Sulphur*.

Mrs. W., about 30 years old, dark, slender. Attack began several days ago with itching in the nose and sneezing and has been gradually increasing so that now there is thin nasal discharge, not acrid; much sneezing during the day; asthma coming on about midnight, lasting till 4 a. m. During attack cannot lie down; has some relief with doors and windows open and from sitting up. Dry cough, from irritation in the larynx. After paroxysm, frontal headache, pain in occiput and cervical spine, better rubbing; thirst with dry mouth, and prostration. *Arsenicum* relieved in twenty-four hours, and there were no more attacks.

M. W. TURNER, In Hahn. Adv.

Wytheia has been used with benefit in cases with violent coryza, great depression of spirits, always worse in the afternoon, easy sweat, weakness and languor, extreme dryness of mucous membranes, with copious flow of burning, acrid mucus, constant swallowing, and itching of the soft palate.—*Journal of Homeopathies*.

Ambrosia is highly recommended by some, especially in those cases which occur in those who are susceptible to the odor of the plant.

Treat the symptoms as presented, and if there is a decided predisposition to the trouble from the proximity of a particular plant, see if a preparation of it will not only benefit, but remove the susceptibility.

Don't tell your patient that he can be cured by having the hypertrophied mucous membrane removed from his nose, for he will be just as bad next year. Rather cure the predisposition first, and then if the nasal passages are still occluded, remove the superfluous tissue.

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Advantage is taken of the absence of Doctor Allen to favor the readers of the Medical Advance with an excellent likeness of its editor. This liberty is assumed in response to a number of letters from subscribers who have indicated a desire to see Dr. Allen's likeness along with those which have been given in recent months. With the editor in chief at home his portrait would probably never appear in the journal, therefore the liberty and responsibility lie with the staff, who hope and believe his friends throughout the profession who would like to adorn their libraries or offices with his picture will endeavor to induce Doctor Allen to deal with his subordinates lightly.—Medical Advance.

Should Doctor Allen insist upon disciplining his subordinates too severely for their action in this matter, we feel assured that the readers of the Advance will feel that he has committed an unpardonable sin. The likeness, it is claimed, is an excellent one, and the Critique hopes to be able to verify this statement by having the pleasure of meeting the Doctor at the forthcoming meeting of the State Homeopathic Society, at which time he has promised us to be present and read a paper. Doctor Allen was called to Paris the 16th of last month to see a lady patient very ill in the hands of Doctors Pozzi, Casin and Gros, and hopes in addition to his visit to the French capital to shake hands with some of the distinguished members of the Homeopathic profession of London, Liverpool and other large cities on the other side of the Atlantic. We trust he will have a safe and pleasant visit, and hope he will not forget his Denver date.

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Important experiments will soon be made at the Flower Hospital, New York, with radium rays for the cure of cancer. A report of a cure by a Vienna physician has been reported by the use of radium rays. Radium rays are claimed to be decidedly more powerful than X-rays.

## DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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### AURUM METALLICURN.

"Gold in its ordinary state is only good to stir up strife, lessen McKinley's chances to be president and serve as a plank in a political platform. Under certain conditions, however, it is one of the finest of remedies. Although not all the gold in Eldorado could scatter the despondent clouds that obscure the sweet sunlight of reason in the mind of the unfortunate creature who labors under its suicidal spell, yet gold properly prepared, rendered efficient will dispense the clouds in that suicide's mind, leaving it bright and clear, as a northwest wind drives the clouds out of a winter day."—McElwee.

This is a remedy that for years was considered of no value, but through Hahnemann it was brought into use and has proven an excellent anti-psoric, anti-syphilitic and anti-mercurial remedy. Take a psoric constitution; engraft upon it syphilis, and then fill them up with mercury or the potassium salts and then Aurum is very apt to be indicated. Syphilitic bone conditions, glandular conditions, eye, ear, nose and throat, all are found relieved by Aurum.

Its mental symptoms are very marked and I cannot do better than quote Professor Kent in this regard:

"I remarked when going over silver that it was an astonishing thing that the understanding was primarily affected throughout the remedy. A perversion of the intellectual symptoms, of the memory, and of his ability to understand and reason. These often remain quite intact in Aurum, but the disturbances of the affections are most marked. It is an insanity of the will in this remedy, an insanity of the intellectual organs in silver. These two remedies that furnish the basis of our currency, and have so operated throughout the world establishing the basis of supply and demand, it is wonderful that this one takes the very opposite, and so affects the heart, the liver and the voluntary system. The chief loves of man are disturbed. His highest affections are perverted. Why, he no longer loves his own life. What is the most natural love, if it is not to love one's own life? One will de-



stroy the world to protect his own life; and so natural is this that it is given to him to destroy his enemy, to kill, to do anything to save his own life. The Aurum patient has lost all affection for that life; he loathes it. Oh, to die; anything to die. For awhile he wails and walks up and down the floor wringing his hands, and wailing and talking and moaning, because he is alive, that is all. Because of that miserable life he would like to get rid of it."

I remember a case of secondary syphilis under my charge some years ago when there were exostosis on head and tibia, when this melancholy came upon him worse indoors and worse after midnight, the pains were terrible. He received one dose of Aurum 53m. (Finke), with marked improvement in all respects and especially the pains and mental condition. Soon after this he removed to Cripple Creek, where he went to drinking, dissipating and employing an alleopath, with the result that eighteen months or two years later he committed suicide by shooting.

Asthma, dropsy, hepatic conditions are all found and all due to the heart condition. The odor of the catarrhal discharges is very offensive and while the patient who has nasal catarrh can not smell other things he can notice the offensive character of the discharge. There is often a constant desire to urinate. Urine is like buttermilk, more fluid is passed than is drunk; the urine is ammonical, decomposes rapidly, smells like the ottorrhea. Many of the conditions are aggravated by noise, but relieved by music. The Aurum patient is of a ruddy complexion, light haired, sanguine temperament. Puny maulin boys often have atrophied testicles. E. J. C.

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The Bureau of Materia Medica, under the charge of Dr. J. W. Mastin, have provided an excellent program as follows: "Tuberculinum in Acute and Chronic Cases," H. C. Allen of Chicago, who expects to be present, read his paper and protect its proper preservation during the discussion. Subject to be announced, W. A. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich. "Homeopathic Philosophy," Ralph D. P. Brown, Denver. "Apis Mellifica," Janet B. Clarke, Ni Wot. Leroy C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, has also promised a paper. "Why We Alternate," J. W. Mastin, Denver.

## DEPARTMENT OF "PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY."

CONDUCTED BY RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Brown, Nevada Bld'g, Denver, Colo., not later than the 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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### THE RELATION OF SYMPTOMS AND THEIR VALUE.

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A knowledge of the relation of symptoms and their value one would suppose was a pre-requisite to the application of therapeutics to disease, yet the teachings of Hahnemann upon symptom values are as studiously avoided in most of our colleges, as are the other basic principles of homeopathy, and we find the teachers of our school, with comparatively few exceptions, seeking to teach the art of homeopathy, which is the application of the science, while almost wholly ignorant of the science which they would apply.

This being true, and it can not be successfully denied, we feel that it will not be out of place to offer a few suggestions in the line of Hahnemann's teachings, not in the hope of saying something new nor of improving upon what has already been said, but in the hope that at least one reader of this journal may be led to seek at the fountain head the knowledge denied him during his college career and without which knowledge he can never successfully practice homeopathy.

In section 153 of the Organon Hahnemann says: "This search for a homeopathic specific remedy consists in the comparison of the totality of the symptoms of the natural disease with the list of symptoms of our tested drugs. \* \* \* In making this comparison the more prominent, uncommon and peculiar features of the case are especially and almost exclusively considered and noticed; these in particular should bear the closest similitude to the symptoms of the desired medicine."

It is to be noticed that even while speaking of the almost exclusive regard to be paid to these characteristic symptoms, as they are called, Hahnemann expressly says that the comparison is to be made between the totality of the symptoms of

the diseased state and the totality of the symptoms of our proven drugs.

The seeming inconsistency of this paragraph has, no doubt, led many to key-note prescribing. This dire result is not, however, the fault of Hahnemann, but of a lack of knowledge of the value and relationship of symptoms as taught by him, and it shall be our endeavor to show briefly, as he has explained at length, why a knowledge of all the symptoms present, or the totality, is necessary to determine what is prominent, uncommon and peculiar.

He divides symptoms into three classes, naming them in the order of their importance to the prescriber—general, common and particular. The general naturally come first, since they relate to the whole patient and usually modify all the conditions from which he suffers. The great majority of them may be predicated of the patient by himself: I am thirsty; I am sore; I am better in the open air; I am chilly. Not that they are necessarily subjective, but that they could be formulated in this manner by the patient, were he sufficiently informed and capable.

Common symptoms are such as we expect in diseased condition. When the vital force is disturbed by an influx of the miasm which causes the diseased condition called malaria, we expect to find soreness; in burning fever thirst is very common; when a patient is cold we naturally expect heat to relieve him and that he will desire heat. These are common symptoms of diseased states, and by their presence tell us little. But we shall see that a perfect knowledge of what is to be expected in disease is necessary that we may know what is peculiar to the individual or to the case under consideration.

Having studied the general and common symptoms we come to the knowledge that a great many symptoms common to disease are generals of the patient. This is true, and it is through this relationship that we are enabled to secure the most important of all symptoms, characteristic generals.

Particular symptoms are such as relate to localities or special organs. Pain of rheumatic origin in the knee; palpitation of the heart; conditions referred to the liver; pain in the

region of the kidney. These, when taken alone, are of little value; but, if we find that most of the aches and pains and the organs affected are characterized as "burning," then we are justified in placing "burning" as a general. Thus we learn that the totality of the particulars may lead to the discovery of a general.

Characteristics, Hahnemann tells us, are such as are most prominent, uncommon and peculiar. It is not unusual for members of our school to slight the study of symptoms common to diseased states because they do not prescribe for disease by name. But this is a fatal error. If we are not familiar with what is usual in these states how are we to know what is uncommon and peculiar? We must know all the symptoms of diseased conditions; know them in their totality, else a marked characteristic may be omitted.

We will find that characteristics vary in value, such variation depending upon their relationship to generals and particulars as well as to combinations. Rheumatic pain in the knee, relieved by heat, is very common. Such pains are expected to be relieved by heat; therefore, if we find such a pain greatly aggravated by heat and relieved by ice water we immediately note something peculiar. This symptom is so very peculiar that we find it prominently under but three remedies, most prominently under *ledum*. Turning to the generals of our case we find that they correspond to the generals of *ledum*; therefore, this is a marked characteristic particular indicating the remedy. But if we find that the general condition is relieved by heat then this symptom is to be laid aside and not to be considered in the present prescription, because a particular, however characteristic, can never contra-indicate a general.

Again, thirstlessness during fever is uncommon and peculiar and thirstlessness is a general; therefore, this symptom is noted as of high rank, but not of such rank as a characteristic resulting from a combination of symptoms. The camphor patient is cold even to the touch; desires a hot room and heavy covering so long as he is feeling comparatively comfortable. The moment he feels a pain, however, the covers are thrown off and he cries for open window, that the icy air may blow



upon his naked skin. None of these symptoms are especially peculiar excepting the last, "cold yet desiring cold air," and this we find in many conditions and under several remedies. But when considered in combination in the same patient great weight attaches to the characteristic so evolved.

We can now readily understand that if all the generals in combination express a peculiarity which characterizes the patient we have secured a characteristic of the first rank and may feel assured that the remedy most similar in this respect will act curatively.

Thus, if these relations and values are understood the apparent inconsistency of section 153 of the Organon is dissipated, and it is possible to realize in some measure the depth of Hahnemann's thought and research and to understand how prescribing upon the totality of the symptoms may and will become second nature.

We suggest that those who wish to study these matters, together with the other allied principals of homeopathy, should read carefully, in conjunction with the Organon, "Kent's Lectures Upon Homeopathic Philosophy," a publication designed especially for college students, but which we all may read with profit and read again with more.

In presenting this article for the consideration of our readers, we offer apologies to the "Shade of Hahnemann" and to James T. Kent, trusting that they may see but the intention and ignore its dress, and hoping that by persistent effort we may in time be considered worthy of the teaching we have received.

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At a recent meeting of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago the resignation of Dr. E. Stillman Baily was accepted and in his place Dr. H. R. Chislett was elected to the deanship; so says the Clinique for July. Doctor Baily has been associated with the college ever since he graduated in medicine, and his retirement from the executive office he has held so long is for the purpose of permitting him to devote all of his time to the gynecological department, of which he is the honored head. Although his successor is a man of marked ability, Doctor Baily will be missed by both faculty and students from his position of dean, as much of the success and standing of Hahnemann is due to his untiring efforts in its behalf.

## DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONDUCTED BY C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

Address all matters concerning this department to Dr. Tennant so as to reach him not later than 15th of the month preceding date of publication.

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### A LOW ELEVATION SUMMER OUTLET FOR OUR TUBERCULAR INVALIDS.

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Where to send tubercular patients who require a lower elevation and to secure for them the even temperature without the heat prostration of the East, is becoming a vital question.

To leave Colorado "for home" usually means a trip to the eastern state, which, during either the winter or summer months, is almost suicidal for the average tubercular patient, and even to those who have resided here long enough to become acclimated and regain their health. The eastern sea coast during any period of the year is almost prohibited on account of the humidity. The southeast offers attractions in the way of coniferous forests, with their healing breezes, but the effect of the aroma is lost through the excessive moisture in the atmosphere, accompanied by nights of terribly oppressive heat, mosquitoes and fleas.

The southwest has been a favorite direction for sending Colorado patients to spend the winters, but so great has been the influx of invalids that they are no longer welcomed; in fact they are prohibited in certain localities. This, in a measure, has been beneficial to the patients themselves, for a trip to Arizona or southern California is by no means inviting, when the prospect of visiting a community already overstocked with sick people is contemplated. The East and the southwest are quite impossible, not only for reasons mentioned, but from the fact of the densely populated condition of the one and the many opportunities for contagion offered by the other. Yet there are many in this state who are in need of a change. They must have cool days and attractive surroundings, but with no sudden variations of temperature. Where shall they go?

A trip down the Columbia river by boat from The Dalles is a revelation of scenic grandeur. The famous palisades of the Hudson are almost eclipsed. The grandest mountains of

Colorado are equalled by Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens and a half dozen others, not alone for elevation but for sublimity, clad as they are with a heavy mantle of perpetual snow almost to their base. The mountain peaks of the northwest rise almost from the sea level and so appear much higher than the Colorado peaks, that have a mile start before they begin to climb. Hood pushes up its snowy head 11,225 feet from the base, while to the north are Mount Adams and Mount Rainier, the latter 14,500 feet high. Our own Pikes Peak is only 8,000 feet above Manitou, or 14,149 feet above sea level. These peaks are all visible at one time from several points along the Columbia river, and the vastness of this fresh water stream can only be appreciated by such a trip, though some idea of its immense volume of water can be obtained from the fact that at some points it is fifteen miles wide, while at others its depth has never been fathomed.

Last summer several Denver physicians made trips to this northwest in search of a locality which might offer inducements to patients and convalescents in need of a change from the Colorado surroundings, and also to the overworked business man, forced to live in the West because of tubercular tendencies, yet in need of recreation at sea coast level. These physicians found that the country in the vicinity of the Columbia river appeared to possess many of the conditions required by this class of invalids and pleasure-seekers. In Colorado it is not infrequent for the temperature to vary fifty degrees between noon and midnight, and the strain upon weak constitutions under such circumstances is at times unfavorable. Along the Pacific coast, north and south of the Columbia river, the temperature never exceeds eighty degrees and seldom drops to freezing. This slight variation throughout the year makes a very uniform temperature indeed, but is especially favorable during the summer months, for in the winter the heavy precipitation of moisture in this great northwest makes it unsafe both as a health and pleasure resort.

The surroundings are certainly more cheerful than most points east of Denver. The country is still in an embryonic state. Everything is different from Colorado and the thickly settled portions of the East. There is almost a tropical vegetation, new air, new environments, new faces and new methods. The convalescent sees so many new things he forgets



his illness and nature does the rest in a very short time.

The one claim of the southeast—the curative breezes from the pine forests—is excelled in the Columbia river country; and the soothing, healing aroma of the pine, spruce, cedar, hemlock and other coniferous trees has an invigorating effect on the patient that can not be overlooked.

While not decrying the benefits of Colorado's climate and attractions (for this state will ever remain as it is to-day, the greatest health resort known) there are some cases that should not be sent here. There are others which, after having been here a certain length of time, should have a change for a month or two each year. If they are sent away to a suitable resort for three months during the summer and then return to this state the benefits are so marked in many cases as to attract attention. There are in this city to-day many business men who came here years ago for their health. They improved and are now apparently as well as ever, yet they can not go East on a single trip without tempting fate. They must have a change and there is no place that will quite compare with the Pacific northwest.

Take the matter of recreation, for instance. Colorado offers some advantages in certain outdoor life that can not be approached elsewhere. Yet the man who has been here for many years grows weary of the local offerings. In the northwest he can get fresh and salt water bathing. All along the coast there is a chain of fresh water lakes scarcely a mile from the salt beach. This offers fresh and salt water fishing and boating. The salt air is a delightful change. The food is different from that served at home, as sea foods and salmon offer a diet that is quite well received as a change. The fruits are quite different from those found in Colorado, and this change is what patients and tourists demand.

The excursions along the beach take the mind away from illness and care. Naptha launches ply everywhere, almost like street cars here or gondolas in Venice. To visit the lighthouses, life-saving stations and monster coast defense works along the shore is certainly a pleasure that will long be remembered. The drives through the dense, tall forests are refreshing and invigorating, and a delight to the senses. These drives parallel the coast about one-half mile inland, and the trees and shrubbery are so thick that the road looks a veritable tunnel, for little sun penetrates the foliage, and yet, from time to time, away in the distance, can be seen the circular open-



ings where it emerges once again into the sunshine.

Ferns grow commonly to a height of twelve to fourteen feet, sometimes almost meeting overhead as one passes along. They correspond to our weeds in their prolific growth, and the difficulty of clearing them from and keeping them out of the cultivated fields. Plow as often and deep as one may, follow with a vigorous harrowing, and the few remaining pieces of root still assure the farmer a luxuriant crop. Berries of all kinds grow in profusion and offer inducements for many pleasant excursions.

The average Coloradoan can scarcely appreciate the charges made at the coast hotels. The prevailing rate is about two dollars per day, with the accommodations equal to four or five dollars elsewhere. As an example, the big new hotel, "The Breakers," owned by J. M. Arthur of Portland. This house has accommodations for more than 250 guests. It is only eight miles from the mouth of the Columbia river on the North beach, an unusually attractive sea coast resort. The rates at this house do not exceed four dollars for the very best accommodations and two dollars is the transient rate for very comfortable quarters. There are boarding houses where rooms rent for a dollar a week, and European hotels where they rent for the same amount per day for the very best suites. The restaurants charge fifty cents per meal and the *al la carte* bills are quite reasonable.

Socially the hotels and boarding houses offer many attractive features. There are pool and billiard rooms, bowling alleys, stables, tennis courts and water craft of all descriptions, together with music, dancing and card parties, varied by stories and songs inspired by the glowing embers of bonfires made of the drift logs on the beach.

The ride down the Columbia river will give one an idea of the vast business that the salmon industries have created there during the past few years. The season lasts only from June 15th to August 15th, yet in that time the canneries put up a crop that yields them annually \$3,000,000. The methods have been improved to such an extent that there is considerable truth in the statement that the fish are put through so fast that when a big one is dumped on the slide the tip of his nose is in he can be labeled and packed in a box before the tail has ceased flopping in the water.

The labor in most of the packing houses is done by Chinese. The packer finds it advantageous to contract with the head Chinaman for a certain price per case of forty-eight one-pound cans, after which, saving the inspection of the product, he has no further trouble. The Celestials have become expert in the canning business and their dexterity is not excelled by the workmen of the beef and pork packing houses of the eastern food centers.

With such enormous catches as are made every year it would seem as though the fish would soon be exterminated. But Washington, Oregon and California have opened fish hatcheries for the artificial propagation of the salmon with most excellent results. Notwithstanding all the expert knowledge of the subject, the scientists are still in the dark as to many of the most vital points connected with the greatest of all fish food. The salmon come up the river at certain seasons to spawn. Each female comes but once in four years. Where they go before and after this single trip to fresh water nobody knows. But that they will travel long distances to reach a desirable spawning place is shown by the fact that fish raised in the hatcheries of Sacramento and marked before being liberated have been caught well up in the Columbia river, hundreds of miles from the starting point. While yet many miles out in the ocean the salmon will taste the fresh water and instinctively turn towards the mouth of the stream.

Taken altogether the northwest offers to the physician of the older settled portions of the country an opportunity to send patients to a safe temporary refuge and resort for sufferers from certain forms of disease. It will not lessen Colorado's advantage a single degree, in fact will improve it, for the new El Dorado by no means offers a permanent location for the patient. It is simply the opportunity of getting much needed rest, so that when the invalid returns invigoration and benefit will again be felt by the change from a lower to a higher elevation and an endless round of improvement is thereby established. For, in these days of busy grind, the days of strenuousness, the days of Americanitis, surrounded by the hourly problems of life, time and again there will come stealing over one reminiscent thoughts of that faraway coast land, with its relaxation, invigoration and the group pictures about "The Breakers." Then one picks up the tangled threads of life with renewed energy.

# The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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From the tone of several letters received from different parts of the country we are satisfied that a personal canvass is being made by the promoters of our esteemed contemporary, "Progress," to crush The Critique. We hope to keep the patronage of those who have heretofore helped maintain a homeopathic publication in this western country; but, should it be our misfortune to lose these old time and highly prized patrons, we assure them that The Critique will still continue to do business at the old stand and may be looked for to appear **promptly** on the first of every month; furthermore, it will endeavor to maintain the high standard of homeopathy it has advocated during the past ten years of its existence; and, furthermore, once more, we wish to repeat: **"It is not the organ of any institution, college, etc., but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession."**

M.

From advance proofs sent us the latter part of June—too late for mention in the July issue of *The Critique*—we have been advised of the consolidation which has already taken place of the *New York Medical Journal* and the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, with Frank P. Foster, M. D., as editor and Kenneth W. Millican, M. R. C. S., associate. These two journals, under separate managements, have wielded a wonderful influence in medical matters during the past; their aims and methods have been most harmonious and there is nothing else to be expected from a continuation of past methods but an exhibition of higher aims, and a combination of the two forces assures the large list of cultured and progressive patrons, among the physicians of the country, of a continuation of the up-to-date progressiveness and reliability which has characterized each publication in the past, only in a more aggravated form. M.

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“Doctor Dudley, for seven years dean of Hahnemann Medical College, has resigned that office. He says he has not been sustained in his administration, particularly with reference to reforms in the school and changes in the curriculum, and complains that as a result the school has deteriorated. The average for many years until within the past eight years has been sixty-five to seventy matriculates. Last year only fifty-two entered, and this year there were but forty-three. He retains the professorship of hygiene and the institutes of medicine.”—*American Physician*.

In giving space to the foregoing, relative to the retirement of Doctor Dudley from the deanship of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, owing, as he avers, to the falling off in attendance of over forty per cent. at this old-established institution within the past eight years, we are reminded of the fact that an equally alarming state of affairs has overtaken the Denver Homeopathic Medical College within a much shorter period; in fact, so persistent has been the decrease in attendance at this institution, which at one time gave promise of becoming one of the most flourishing in the country, that



the registrar's report, which, for the first few years of the school's existence showed such a gratifying and gradual growth in the number of matriculates that it was considered the piece de resistance of the evening's entertainment, has been omitted from the program altogether at the last two or three annual commencement events.

The year preceding the advent to power of the present administration there was an actual attendance of fifty-three students; last year (we make this statement from a personal knowledge, with due deference to the recently issued annual announcement claiming twenty-nine) this number was reduced to seventeen in all four classes, showing a falling off in attendance within a little over four years of over sixty-seven per cent. (Consideration for the sensitive feelings of the officers of the D. H. C. and H. A. induces us to make this painful statement as brief as possible.

Now it should not require any stretch of the imagination or much of a strain upon the calculating powers of a person of even ordinary intelligence to forecast the ultimate outcome of this trip upon the toboggan to eventual dissolution. The fierce feudal feeling which some years ago very nearly proved fatal to the fair fame and still fairer future of the college has again broken out, and once more the old war cry is heard from the same element, which has never allowed the opportunity to pass unnoticed wherein it could make an already bad matter worse.

Ever since the eventful "scrap" in the Legislature over the Sanford medical bill certain officers of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College have laid awake nights devising ways and means to "get even" with Dr. Edwin J. Clark for his pernicious partisanship in opposition to the aforesaid bill, and (this is a mere incident, by the way,) also for the part he took in exposing the actions of the chairman of the legislative committee, wherein the before-mentioned chairman acted inde-

pendently and in opposition to the wishes of the members of the state society in disregarding its instructions to work for an equal representation upon any board of medical examiners.

Already Dr. Clark has been "dropped" from the faculty of the college. This was move No. 1. Move No. 2 will be made manifest when the office of secretary of the state society is balloted upon at the forthcoming meeting.

So much for "getting even."

We have heard it suggested as being the only salvation for the Denver Homeopathic Medical College that the present faculty officials resign. This would not mend matters in the least, inasmuch as the faculty members themselves have acknowledged that when the present material was utilized all the available official timber was used up. Another suggestion has been made, but, coming at this late date, we are afraid it leaves the matter very much in the same sad state in which the preceding predicament found it, so far as being of utility to the college. It was this: That the Denver Homeopathic Medical College be taken under the protecting wing of the Denver university, making it the homeopathic contribution to the medical department of this institution, same as the Denver and Gross is a representative of the "regular" school. There was a time, in the somewhat distant past to be sure, when the Denver Homeopathic was upon a fairly firm financial footing, occupying as it did at that time an unquestioned position in the world of medical education, when this delightful arrangement, assuring its continuation for all time, might have been consummated; with the handicap, however, of having no greater commercial valuation attached to its assets than the income from but seventeen students, six of whom became non-productive long ago by being graduated, leaving but eleven to draw upon, and, with no more in sight, we fear that the period is past never to return.

While we have the Denver Homeopathic Medical College under consideration we might just as well refer to another matter, as we do not intend in the future to devote any more space to this institution or any one connected therewith than is absolutely necessary. We have been pretty creditably informed that after a most thorough canvas, covering a period of over three months, the special solicitor appointed for an express effort, directed towards the securing of funds wherewith to remove the entire debt of the institution, or at least reduce the present heavy burden somewhat, has been unusually successful, in so far as promises are concerned, but that beyond quite a liberal donation from the Denver Union Water Company (\$200), which we are perfectly safe in saying came through the stand taken by The Critique some years ago in defense of the water company in its fight with the city health commissioner (and, furthermore, that the mention of this little service was not overlooked when the contribution was solicited), the increase of actual cash has not been at all noticeable. For the benefit of the public in general and the water company in particular we wish to state that neither The Critique or its owners have any connection whatever with the aforesaid, the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital Association, except as the business manager's name appears upon the notes securing a \$14,000 mortgage against said association.

We make this statement in justice to the association in question, as there may be charitably inclined people who might be induced to contribute to its thrice urgent needs if they were sure that the owners of this publication were in no way connected with it, and we do not wish to stand in the way of its securing of any sum, no matter how large or how little. On the other hand, however, if subscriptions have been secured at this late day through the good services of The Critique rendered in the past we have no objections whatever, but trust that the association will not presume too much upon our good nature to continue this mild form of graft in the future.

M.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

About twenty members and visitors attended the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, held at the Adams House in this city Monday evening, July 20th. The program was enlivened and at times almost obliged to suspend, owing to a roof-garden concert which was doing business on the same floor, but as the club held on the longest the latter part of the program was carried out without much interruption. Taken all in all, the concert was enjoyed somewhat, but it must be confessed that in combination with a medical society program, coon songs and the lady singer of the male sex, become somewhat monotonous. Dr. Strickler gave a very interesting account of the doings of the A. I. H., at Boston, and made every one feel that they had missed an unusually interesting time by remaining at home. Doctors Tennant, Strickler and Mastin were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow felt by the members over the death of Dr. Edwin J. Clark's father. It was voted to be the sense of the meeting that the forthcoming meeting of the state society be held at the Adams House, consequently the state society committee will be advised to that effect. Dr. Tennant gave the required thirty days' notice that he would present an amendment to the by-laws at the next meeting; it will refer to the requirements for membership of persons living outside of the city. After some other routine business, Dr. Fryer read a paper, "Differential Diagnosis of Abdominal Affections," which met with a very favorable reception and was discussed by most of the surgically-inclined physicians present, Dr. S. S. Smythe taking the lead. Dr. W. A. Jones read one of the most interesting papers that it has been the club's privilege to listen to for some while, upon "Mercurious Biniodide." Dr. J. P. Willard opened the discussion and the paper had the effect of bringing out a pretty general talk. Dr. Frona Abbott read a paper upon the "Effect of Albumin in the Urine," which was not discussed as thoroughly as it should have been, owing to the lateness of the hour. The club adjourned about 10.30 o'clock, everyone appearing satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Dr. E. H. King was an interested spectator, having but recently returned to the city after a month spent in the East.



Dr. Mary T. Moss seemed to enjoy the program, as a visitor, as did Doctor Anderson (not J. Wylie), also. We regret to learn that Doctor Moss anticipates removal from the city soon.

The meeting was one of the largest attended for some while; the hot weather does not appear to have a very serious effect upon the enthusiasm of the Denver homeopaths.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the Adams Monday evening, August 17th, at which time the following will constitute the program:

"Echinacea in Septic Conditions," J. W. Mastin, M. D.; "The Mercuries vs. Syphilis in Diseases of the Myelon and General Nervous System," A. C. Stewart, M. D.; "Surgery of the Intestines," W. R. Welch, M. D.

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According to the Clinique, "Dr. Otto G. Freyermuth, who has been filling a vacancy as intern in Hahnemann hospital, will locate in San Francisco."

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Dr. George F. Shears has removed his office to the Reliance Building, 100 State street, suite 305, Chicago, so says Editor Kraft of American Physician.

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Dr. S. S. Smythe was called to Pueblo the latter part of June in consultation with Doctor Hatzfield, one of the prominent homeopaths of "Little Pittsburg."

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The Medical Century says that Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, is to have improvements costing nearly \$300,000 added to its buildings and equipment this summer.

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Among the latest to arrive is the announcement of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College. From an artistic point of view it leads all others so far received.

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The Nottingham medical bill passed both houses of the Michigan Legislature, has been signed by the Governor and will become a law early in September. "Vo iss dos Nottingham?"

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Dr. M. V. Halbert, the accomplished editor of the Clinique, Chicago, was elected to the presidency of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society, at its recent meeting held in Chicago.

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Dr. A. P. Williamson has resigned from the deanship of the faculty of the homeopathic department of the University of Minnesota, and has been succeeded by Dr. E. L. Mann of St. Paul.

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The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy for June says that "Dr. J. W. Harris of Denver, Colorado, is visiting California." If you will consult your Critique a little more closely, Mr. Journal, you will observe that it was Mrs. Doctor, instead of the Doctor.

The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of the fifty-sixth annual announcement of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Charles M. Thomas succeeds Dr. Pemberton Dudley as dean. Doctor Dudley still retains a position on the faculty.

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Inasmuch as the Arkansas State Homeopathic Society at a recent meeting saw fit to elect Dr. W. E. Green of Little Rock to its headship, there is little fear but that the association will be one of the healthiest exponents of honest homeopathy in the country.

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The fact that the Critique does not contain the advertisement of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College is no sign that we have discontinued the advocacy of genuine homeopathic practice. The Critique stands for Homeopathy, first, last and always.

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Henry Romeike, president of the Press Clipping Bureau, founded by him and the oldest organization of its kind in the United States, we regret to announce died recently. The bureau will be continued as in the past without any change being made in the large force.

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From the Denver contingent attending the meeting of A. I. H. at Boston, Dr. David A. Strickler was chosen second vice-president of the O. O. and I., as well as being appointed to the committee on organization, registration and statistics, one of the most important on the list.

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Dr. R. A. Billings has moved his office to the middle room of the three new store rooms on North Main street, west side. He has long wished to get on the "ground floor," and now he has succeeded, X-ray and all the paraphernalia thereto belonging. He now has an office 12x60.—Longmont Ledger.

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"One of our esteemed subscribers in Liverpool, England, writes us that the Medical Century improves with each issue," observes our esteemed contemporary to whom these remarks refer. The esteemed subscriber in question has no monopoly on the idea, as that is pretty generally the opinion of every one.

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Mr. H. J. Williams has been canvassing the city during the past month for one of F. A. Davis & Co.'s recent publications, which is meeting with an unusually flattering reception at the hands of the medical profession, all of which it deserves. We refer to "Rational Hydro-Therapeutics," by Dr. J. H. Kellogg.

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We wish to apologize to Dr. Edwin J. Clark for the omission of his name to the article on "Diphtheritis," in the last issue of the Critique. This is the second opportunity we have had to overlook Doctor Clark's authorship to articles he has been kind enough to furnish us, being 100 per cent. of the chances, we consider this pretty good playing for an amateur.

According to the New York Herald, "the bald pate is now universally noted to be neither useful, ornamental nor productive. Hence any plan that can create two spears of hair where only one grew before is to be commended, applauded and practiced." The bare-headed cure for baldness, due to sunlight and air coming in direct contact with the scalp is the proper thing.

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In an outbreak of scarlet fever, originating at Galt, Province of Ontario, out of 142 cases there were eighteen deaths, very close on to ten per cent. The Medical Counselor, Detroit, commenting on this high mortality rate has this to say: "What the Canadians need is a few more homeopathic doctors. They would not be troubled with high mortalities if the supply of homeopathic physicians was what it ought to be."

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The Medical Advance, Chicago, H. C. Allen, M. D., editor, reached our table this month very much improved in appearance. The improvement in both its outward and inward appearance is due to a change in the color of the cover, new dress and the enlargement of its reading capacity, but the same old brand of genuine homeopathy still clings to its contents, which is certainly to be approved of by everyone insisting upon the "real thing."

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Physicians traveling East with invalid patients should not overlook the important fact that the Rock Island's new depot is the only one in the city of Chicago located directly on the "L" loop, and that communication may be made from the train shed of the railroad company with elevated platform without the inconvenience of ascending or descending the usual stairways, as the two are on a level with each other, and connected by wide and convenient passage-ways.

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The forty-fourth annual announcement of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, session of 1903-4, has been received at this office. In the list of those who took the "Practitioners' Course" at this institution during the past summer we notice the name of Dr. W. D. Spoor, Schenectady, New York; Doctor Spoor was one of the first graduates from the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and is evidently keeping up his reputation for up-to-dateness at his home in the East.

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During the stay of Mr. H. C. Baker, the gentlemanly representative of Fairchild Bros. & Foster in our city, he presented twelve prescriptions to as many different druggists specifying Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin in each case with the following results, he received in ten cases what was specified, in two cases substitutes were supplied. Mr. Baker had the substitutes with him with the druggists' labels upon them and in calling upon the various physicians of the city took pains to advertise the two aforesaid druggists' methods. Good work Mr. Baker.

The semi-annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York will be held at that ideal spot in the Adirondack woods, Lake Placid. The officers of the Lake Placid Club have generously placed at the society's disposal their beautiful clubhouse and cottages, which can be had at one-half the regular rates paid by their own members. The dates chosen are September 15th and 16th, the most charming of the early fall season. Do not miss this semi-annual meeting, as there will be a profitable session and a most delightful visit.

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DE WITT G. WILCOX, Secretary.

At a recent meeting of the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, Dr. Edwin Jay Clark was "dropped" from the faculty. About the only offense he has committed was his opposition to the recently rejected Sanford medical bill, as there has been no member of the faculty who was more prompt and persistent in his attendance, more painstaking with, nor who stood higher in the estimation of the students. As a result of Doctor Clark's "retirement" we learn that several students have signified their intention of securing their medical education elsewhere. Dr. J. W. Mastin, professor of materia medica, was permitted to "resign."

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Mr. Frederic W. Lineau, whose contributions to the Critique medico-legal department have been commented upon freely and favorably by many members of the profession since they began to appear in these pages, conducts a similar department in the Real Estate News—treating therein real estate matters instead of medical. We are pleased to say that his department in the News is meeting an equally flattering reception which has been accorded his Critique letters, as in both publications he shows a careful consideration of his subjects, which makes the articles of inestimable value to those whose interests are represented.

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Mr. A. L. Craig, the gentlemanly and popular general passenger agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, paid his respects to the Critique office during a brief sojourn in this city the fore part of last month. If you or any of your friends contemplate a trip to Pacific Northwest points, than which there is none more beautiful than may be found upon the line represented by Mr. Craig, we would advise you to drop him a brief synopsis of your desires and he will be only too happy to send you an assortment of literature which will convince of the fact that the O. R. and N. Co., can furnish you with "just what the doctor ordered."

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The twenty-third annual announcement of the Denver-Gross College of Medicine, medical department of the University of Denver, session of 1903-4 has been received at this office. In looking over the



same we see that our old school friends claim nearly every public institution in the city and county of Denver as an adjunct to their school, and have the several institutions aforesaid beautifully reproduced in their booklet. The faculty is composed of eighty-three of the most prominent of their school residing in the city, headed by Dr. Sherman G. Bonney as dean, with Leonard Freeman, M. D., vice-dean and Dr. Robert Levy secretary. The institution has 83 students left, deducting the fourth-year students from the list of matriculents, session 1902-3.

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Dr. W. W. Keen has a very high opinion of his townsman, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. In telling the Congress of Physicians at Washington of the failures of laymen to select medical instructors with unerring wisdom Doctor Keen said:

"Perhaps the most striking example I can advance of such an unfortunate misjudgment is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who was denied a professorship in both the medical institutions of his native city, thus depriving them of the most brilliant medical genius that America has produced within my personal recollection. For him it is now a matter of indifference, and for American literature it has been a gain. But for medicine, and especially for physiology, it was an immense loss. Both of his rivals were estimable, worthy gentlemen who held an honorable position in the profession, it is true, but Mitchell is a genius. 'Eclipse was first; the rest were nowhere.'"

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A meeting was held at the office of Smythe & Mastin in the Majestic building Thursday evening, July 16th., at which time alumnus of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, formed themselves into an association by electing Dr. S. S. Smythe president, Dr. W. H. Welch, secretary and Dr. W. A. Burr treasurer. There is quite a large number of graduates from this old established institution in Colorado and it is the hope of the promoters of this project to combine the meeting of the State Society with a rousing reunion of old and recent time graduates of "old Hahnemann" and it is further suggested that alumnus of other colleges form themselves into similar societies and that some time during the state association meeting a grand banquet be given in combination, each college being assigned a separate table so that old college companions may be given an opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and making new friends. We hope this matter will be taken up by representative men of different colleges to the end that this feature of the forthcoming state meeting be made of unusual interest.

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In last issue of the Critique we made very brief mention of the fact that a new head nurse had been installed to the headship of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital in this city. Since that time we have taken the liberty of paying a personal visit to the institution and if

appearances are to be relied upon we consider that the right party for the place has at last been secured. Miss McFadden is a graduate from Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, which institution, by the way, furnished the first head nurse to the "old hospital," and basing our judgment upon the success of Miss Durant under the trying conditions which confronted her and all connected with the establishment at that trying period, we can only say that if Miss McFadden does as well in proportion she, no doubt, will be a permanent fixture in her present position so long as she sees fit to remain. She has had ten years' experience in one of the largest and most successful homeopathic institutions in the country, thus bringing to the Denver Homeopathic an element of success which no doubt will be made more apparent as her term of service extends.

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The eighteenth annual session of the Colorado State Homeopathic Association will be held in Denver September 15th, 16th and 17th, 1903. The opening session will convene at 1.30 p. m. on Tuesday the 15th. In the evening of this day will occur a public session with president's address and other good things. On Wednesday two sessions will be held, morning and afternoon, while the evening session will be under the control of the college authorities, with Dr. J. B. Kinley's opening address and such other program as the college authorities may devise. On Thursday will be held two sessions, morning and afternoon, with election of officers. On Thursday evening after the close of the State Society the alumni of Hohnemann College of Chicago will have some kind of a reunion, full details of which are not yet made public. The alumni have formed a temporary association, with Dr. S. S. Smythe ('67) as president, W. R. Welch ('89) secretary and W. A. Burr ('69) treasurer. It is to be hoped that the other college alumni will follow in the footpath of Old Hohnemann and make this evening one long to be remembered.

Seventeen papers have been promised and cover a wide field of useful information.

Make your arrangements to be present, and if not now a member forward to the secretary \$3 and ask for an application blank.

The secretary's address during the month of August will be Loveland, Colorado. After that time he may be addressed as formerly.

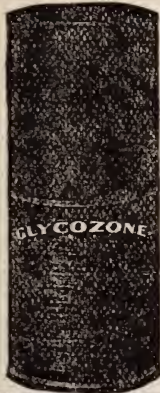
EDWIN JAY CLARK, Secretary,

Loveland, Colorado, July 20, 1903.

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The editor of the Critique is not in the habit of writing testimonials, so if we do not get this one up in the usual style we will, no doubt, be excused. We wish, however, to call attention to the advertisement of the Carence Nasal Shield Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and to say that their appliance for the prevention of hay fever is one of the most reliable contrivances upon the market at the pres-

# Glycozone



Is daily making converts among physicians for its wonderful work in

## INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

It is the rational treatment in Gastric and Intestinal Disorders, such as Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastric Ulcer and all Inflammatory Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

Full particulars with clinical reports on cases — in my book: "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

Prepared only by

*Charles Marchand*

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York

# Hydrozone



Which yields thirty times its volume of "nascent oxygen" near to the condition of "ozone,"

is daily proving to physicians, in some new way, its wonderful efficacy in stubborn cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Herpes Zoster or Zona, etc. Acne, Pimples on Face are cleared up and the pores healed by HYDROZONE and GLYCOZONE in a way that is magical. Try this treatment; results will please you.

Full method of treatment in my book, "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

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57-59 Prince Street, New York



**DOCTOR==** Have you thought of  
your office-carpet. Is it  
altogether sanitary?

## CARPETS VS. RUGS.

Rugs can be moved every day and cleaned every week.  
Jupiter Pluvius will furnish the Germicide.

There is nothing as handsome nor more durable than a  
Navajo Blanket used as a rug.



## The Navajo Indian Blanket Store,

503-16th. St., DENVER, Colo.

PRICES 50 PER CENT BELOW OTHER DEALERS.

Why, because we own five leading posts and as you  
deal direct with us, you save the other fellows profit.

Give us a call, or **Send for Souvenir Card.** Remember  
the address, Corner of 16th & Glenarm Sts.



ent time, for the protection of the mucous membrane lining the nasal passages, which has been the treatment advocated by all schools of medicine for the cure of this annoying disease for many years, yet no member of the profession has taken advantage of this knowledge to provide the protection. We were afflicted with hay fever for over five years, and the only relief we ever got from its annoyance was by using one of the first shields Mr. Carence made; we are pleased to say that we have been entirely free from the trouble for a long time and are perfectly willing to give the Carence Nasal Shield credit for our emancipation from what was an annual torment. Within the past few years the appliance has been very much improved in appearance, so that now it can be worn without being noticed; it is easily cleaned, is in no way annoying to the wearer; in fact, it is just what the company claims for it—a preventive against the recurrence of hay fever by protecting the sensitive and inflamed membrane of nasal passages from flying pollen, dust, etc. We would advise anyone so afflicted, or who is now dreading its return, to write the Carence Nasal Shield Company, 637-8 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and have them send you literature upon the subject. See advertisement in another part of the Critique.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS.

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The Electro-Therapeutic Guide, by William F. Howe, M. D., Ph. D., M. E., vice president of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics; ex-editor of the *Electro-Therapeutist*; member of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, and Homer Clark Bennett, M. D., M. E., Ph. G., D. P., secretary and treasurer and professor of electro-Therapeutics in the College of Electro-Therapeutics; editor of *Electro-Therapeutist*; member of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutists; charter member of the Roentgen Ray Society of America; Superintendent Electro-Therapeutic Sanitarium, Lima, Ohio.

The sixth edition of this excellent work has been issued and one finds, on reading it, that it fully carries out the intention of the authors in their determination to present the subject of electro-therapeutics in a plain, practical and painstaking manner. There is not a page in the 178 on which something is not found that will prove of inestimable value to those who are interested in electricity as a curative agent, and are anxious to learn of its proper application. The book is published by the literary department of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, Lima, Ohio, and costs one dollar.

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**Dogs** How to Care For Them in Health and Treat Them When Ill.—Homeopathic Treatment. Illustrated, Compiled and Arranged by E. P. Anshutz. 100 pages. 75 cents. Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, 1903.

**Hay Fever.**—Its Prevention and Cure. By Perry Dickie, M. D., author of "Uricacidaemia; its causes, effects and treatment." 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00; postage, 6 cents. Published by Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, 1903.

This little book of 173 pages is full of information necessary to the successful homeopathic treatment of Hay Fever. It is a complete work. Typographically it is up to the high standard of Boericke & Tafel works generally. The paper and binding first-class.

**A Text-Book of Minor Surgery.**—Including Bandaging. By Newman T. B. Nobles, M. D., Professor of Surgery at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College; Attending Surgeon to the Cleveland City Hospital; the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, The East End Hospital and the Children's Hospital; Member of the American of Homeopathy, the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Society and the Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society. Published by Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia.

This work is composed of 325 pages, divided into twenty-one chapters, and a chapter on bandaging. The book is well printed and illustrated and is supplied with a complete index. In the preface the author gives as the reason for this publication, "That there has not been printed a book of this nature in our school for twenty-one years." The object of the work is to offer a concise, condensed text-book for the homeopathic student is most certainly obtained, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the profession as an up-to-date text-book on Minor Surgery.

### THE MASTER PHYSICIAN.

By Frank C. Riehl.

Of all physicians known to fame,  
By whom we thrive, or perish,  
There's one supreme, of modest claim,  
Whom, over all, I cherish.

He brings no nauseating pills,  
He gives no bitter potion,  
But has for all our common ills  
A sure and pleasant lotion.

He knows no class of rich or poor,  
Nor reckons what you owe him;  
But, once he pauses at your door,  
'Tis aye a boon to know him.

He follows neither cant nor school;  
His force, by all conceded,  
Is meted by the golden rule  
Where and whene'er 'tis needed.  
His circle is no state or town;  
His field is all creation;  
His name, this doctor of renown,  
Is outdoor recreation.

—Outdoor Life.

# The Critique

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VOL. X.

DENVER, COLO., SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

NO. 9

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Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

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## MEDICAL OPINION.

BY S. S. SMYTHE, M. D.

"I must have liberty  
Withal, as large a charter as the wind,  
To blow on whom I please."

For real artistic fakeism we must now look to our German confreres for that perfection of the art which was thought, at one time, to be the prerogative of the American medical charlatan. During the last decade the Germans have developed a genius for startling the world with so-called scientific discoveries that make our old-time medical almanac men look small and mean. Shrewd as Americans are known to be in many respects, who, among all our Yankee nostrum vendors, would ever attempt to enlist the services of the State Department in placing his productions upon the market?

The latest thing to come over from the Kaiser's dominions is called "Sanosin"—a sure thing for consumption, and the way it is to be presented to the American public is highly original and quite unique. No less a personage than United States Consul General Mason, at Berlin, has been induced to send a report to the State Department at Washington setting out the claims of "Sanosin" as a great scientific discovery. For the benefit of our readers I quote from the consular report as it appeared in the daily press dispatches:

"The high authority of the tests which have been made, the encouraging nature of the results reported and the fact that these results may constitute an important step toward the scientific treatment of a disease which has become one of the most widespread and fatal scourges of the human race, give to the proceedings a popular interest which transcends all the ordinary limits of pathological discussion."

Now doesn't that sound pretty familiar to American readers? Some of our quack medical literature (old style) must have been a long time reaching the German discoverers, yet they seem to have caught on promptly enough when it got there. But listen to the following from the same report:

"Concisely stated, the history and nature of the new method are the following: During his extensive travels in Australia, M. Robert Schneider, a German merchant, with a practical knowledge of chemistry, noticed that the natives in the northwestern part of Australia used a decoction made by boiling the leaves and roots of the eucalyptus tree as a remedy for consumption, which is a prevalent disease in many sections of the country. He further observed that the natives living in districts where the eucalyptus tree grew abundantly were generally immune from the disease, and that natives suffering from tuberculosis frequently came from other regions to live in the eucalyptus district and with generally favorable results.

'From all that he could observe and learn from inquiry, Herr Schneider concluded that the effective remedial agent was the eucalyptus, which is known in *materia medica* as a germicide and antiseptic of recognized efficiency. With the aid of a physician chemist, he prepared a combination of flowers of sulphur, powdered charcoal and the pulverized eucalyptus leaves, impregnated with essential oil of eucalyptus. This mixture has been named 'Sanosin,' and is the material matter which has been used in the recent experiments. Since the time of Galen, the fumes of sulphur have been known to exert a curative effect upon sufferers from phthisis, and it appears that the combination of sulphurous acid with eucalyptus and carbon has a peculiarly effective, potency in attacking the bacillus of tuberculosis.'

If that doesn't smack of the old American almanac style of advertising, then my memory has betrayed me. Why, it is the real thing, verbatim et literatim. Just recall, too, how that noted German traveler in Africa found it and filched it from the unsuspecting negroes. That is the identical way in which some of our oldest patent medicines were discovered years and years ago. Who can question the value of a remedy so eminently scientific, so purely Germanic, and hot from the wilds of Africa?

\* \* \* \* \*

Fra Elbertus has been investigating polygamy in Salt Lake City and in his "Periodical of Protest" he makes the following remarkable statements which will not be received without a protest from the generality of mankind:



I wish here to set down a few very plain facts—facts given to me by a prominent gentile physician in Salt Lake; and facts, too, that will be backed up by men who know the world and dare speak the truth. As for conclusions, I have faith in my readers; let them think it out.

The Mormon men and women have always been, and are now, true to their marriage ties.

Polygamy and prostitution are never found together.

Prostitution and monogomy often go together.

Over one-half of the support of prostitutes everywhere comes from married men.

Venereal disease goes with prostitution, but is absolutely unknown among the Mormons or other polygamists.

The children of polygamous marriages are stronger in physique than the present average among Gentiles in Salt Lake, this because they have stronger mothers. Polygamous men will not marry invalid women. And plural wives are far better life risks than old maids. Old maids are virgins, and bachelor girls may be. "Crime," says Niezsche, "is man's involuntary protest against government—man was made to be free."

In state where polygamy is tabu you have promiscuity, and the genius of a Parkhurst backed by the police and the power of Christendom are unable to suppress it. Herbert Spencer once wrote this line, "Polygamny seems to be a variant of man's for his mate," but no writer ever dared say as much for prostitution.

The man who finds his mate will want no other wife. His heart is full—his life is rounded by love—complete. Few men, perhaps, are worthy and able to appreciate a God-given mate who is at once comrade, counsellor, friend and wife. For the man who has such a wife polygamy would be repulsive, wicked, wrong; he would none of it. And yet, why should this man worry himself about the man a thousand miles away, who has two wives or three? If the wives are willing, whose business is it?

We make laws against murder because men object to being killed. We make laws against larceny because we do not care to have our property stolen, but love and marriage are private matters, and beyond providing that a man should not allow his wife and children to become public charges the government should keep its coarse hands off.

\* \* \* \* \*

A report of the Princeton Theological Seminary Alumni Association given out by Rev. J. H. Dulles, shows the interesting fact that the average minister's life comes close to the three-score-and-ten mark.

The report states that of forty-one ministers who have died during the past year one had reached ninety-six years

eight months, two had passed their eighty-fifth year, five their eightieth, fourteen their seventieth and six their sixtieth. The youngest died at twenty-nine. The average of the forty-one was sixty-eight years.

To medical men this showing possesses much more than a mere passing interest. Naturally a cause will be sought for this exceptional longevity among ministers. What is the cause? Is it due to a greater spirituality than that accorded to ordinary mortals? Evidently not. Many are spiritually born and live pure and spiritual lives but this alone will not give length of days. No, the cause is complex but easily misunderstood. Longevity is a physical, not a spiritual attribute. Mental activity is conservative and healthful, provided it is not forced upon a tired body. The minister is mentally active, but his physical forces are not taxed beyond the most moderate limit. He is abstemious and regular in his habits. He is not called upon to make undue exertion like the laborer who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, or the physician who racks his body and worries his soul over the ills of others. The whole question, then, resolves itself into that of bodily conservation. Ideal conditions are not easily defined. A sound mind in a sound body, temperance, virtue, freedom from toil, love and good will to men are the things that make for happiness and longevity.

We cannot all be ministers of the church. We are not our own masters but creatures of circumstance, and circumstance makes us the slaves of necessity from which there is no escape. For most of us "The web of life is mingled yarn, good and ill together."

\* \* \* \* \*

Contract practice has grown to such immense proportions in Germany that a "National Physicians' League" has been organized for the purpose of combating the growing evil. It is said that the great bulk of the medical practice in Germany is done by contract physicians and surgeons on whom a large majority of the people depend for medical attendance during sickness. All kinds of societies are organized for the purpose of securing cheap medical service. The statement is made that the average remuneration received by these contract physi-

cians amounts to about 5 cents a visit. This seems a deplorable condition, indeed, but I am inclined to accept it as true. A similar condition is appearing in this country and its evil influence is being felt in all of the larger cities. Every railroad company, nearly all of our large manufacturing concerns, every lodge, all the so-called benevolent bodies, every labor union, and many other associations of men and women employ physicians to serve them at so much per month or year and always at rates very much lower than that charged by the individual physician. If this thing is to go on there will soon be nothing left outside of contract practice. It is an outrage on professional integrity and should not be permitted. It is a matter which would seem to be wholly within the control of the profession if only our state and national organizations would take cognizance of it and declare it a breach of medical ethics. It is a matter which should receive the immediate attention of the American Medical Association and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

\* \* \* \* \*

The death of Dr. I. N. Love is announced, but we are not informed as to the nature of his malady. He will be missed by some—especially by his homeopathic colleagues, for whom he had a particular and unalterable aversion. He made it warm for them in this life and lost no opportunity to throw his darts at homeopathy. He believed in contraria of the contrariest sort. He wielded a caustic pen which was often dipped in gall fresh from the fountain. He was young to die, but while he lived he lived up to his ideals, which were not always of the best. He condemned without reason. He stigmatized a system of which he had no knowledge. Perhaps he thought he was right. He sleeps, and I wish him well. A man may be wrong and live, but he can not die and be wrong.

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Among the literature received so far this month are the twentieth annual announcement of the Homeopathic Medical Colleges of the University of Michigan and one of School of Medicine, University of Colorado, showing a very prosperous state of affairs at both institutions.

## FROM A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S STANDPOINT.

To the Editor of Critique: In your issue of July 1st appears a criticism of Christian Science from W. A. Burr, M.D. The writer assumes as a basis for his article that Christian Science is a delusion and a superstition and from this standpoint argues against it. Superstition and delusion appeal to the ignorant and illiterate. They are fostered by and grow through fear of the unknown. Christian Science attracts all classes; the cultured and learned, the illiterate and ignorant, and appeals to the reason. Christian Science is not mystical. It presents itself to the thought in such clear, logical sequence that it satisfies the understanding. Its fruits are to make better men and better women, which superstition and delusion never do. Christian Scientists do not advertise either their cures or their failures. The business of the Christian Scientist is to do the will of God and love his fellow men, not to seek notoriety. Christian Scientists, however, do protest and justly so, against sensational and oftentimes unjust publication of all cases of apparent failure with no credit whatever given the much more numerous cases of unqualified success. All they ask is that they be given a fair and impartial hearing and are quite willing to let the verdict of the public rest on this basis.

Christian Scientists do not repel investigation as this writer infers. The work of Christian Science has taken such a firm hold in every part of the United States, its adherents are found in every community in every walk of life; the happiness, health and cheeriness of its followers are so apparent that anyone cannot fail to learn of its workings even with the slightest attempt. The churches are open to everyone who cares to attend. However, Christian Scientists do not make public exhibitions or tests. They follow the scriptural injunction not to tempt the Lord thy God to satisfy mere curiosity and are warned "not to cast pearls before swine."

Christian Scientists do not deny the existence of diseases in the manner our critic asserts. To them disease is as real as the material, mortal thought proclaims it, and no more. When the thought of disease vanishes, the disease vanishes. Disease to Christian Scientists is a negative condition, a lack of understanding of God, as darkness is the negation of light. We do



not study darkness in physics, because it is a nonentity. So Christian Scientists study to know God "who healeth all our diseases." In not using drugs they follow strictly the practice and teachings of Jesus, who healed all manner of disease through his lofty spiritual thought. If God has endowed drugs with power over disease, why does the practice of medicine change so often? The drugs of yesterday are discarded by the practice of to-day. Let us remember that God is unchanging—"the same yesterday, to-day and forever." Can the power of God be to-day in one drug and to-morrow leave it? By no means. No logical reasoning can be used to prove that God endows drugs with healing power. \*

Christian Scientists do not ask any special or class legislation granted them as our critic implies. They protest, however, against being judged by a standard which compels them to use means or methods contrary to the teachings of the Bible or Christ's commands. They ask only to be protected in those rights guaranteed them under the constitution of the United States and of the various states of the Union. Would our critic desire to take away from Christian Scientists the right to pray. Praying for the sick is the Christ method of healing and is the only method used by Christian Scientists. That Christian Scientists are only insisting on their rights as citizens in this respect is proven by the significant fact that the many attempts to legislate against them in the various states have failed. To take away this right from them is to strike at the chief corner-stone of American liberty. Very sincerely,

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 1, 1903. EZRA W. PALMER.

\* We most respectfully call the attention of Mr. Powell, and all others who fail to disassociate the practice of homeopathy from other forms of so-called scientific practice, to the undisputed fact that the law of Hahnemann remains as unchanged to-day as when first promulgated, over a century ago, and that drug provings of equal antiquity are still in full force and effect at the present time. To our "regular" friends this is an evidence of our lack of up-to-dateness, so manifest by their continuous running after false fancies and other "sure things." The criticism is a just one, "up to a certain point," but it should not include all forms of practice.—Editor.

## NATRUM SALICYLITUM.

(We are indebted to Dr. F. G. Oehme of Rosburg, Oregon, for the following symptomatology of the above drug, the same having been collected, as he says, "from different journals, etc., in the course of time." He adds: "I do not find this salt mentioned in Allen's Handbook and Primer, Hering's Condensed, Cowperthwaite, Farrington and many other standard works; Boericke has a few lines about it. As the reading in a few of the symptoms in Boericke and in my article is exactly alike, we must have taken it from the same source. I collected my material long before his book appeared, however; I wish it were more complete."—Editor.)

General.—Striking lassitude, drowsiness, unsteady movements, loss of attention, tremor of hands, listlessness.

Skin.—Burning in the skin and large vesicular exanthem with erythematous spots. Intense tingling and itching. Circumscribed spots of vascular dilations coming and going on face, neck, breast and leg. Urticaria over the greater part of the body, especially on the legs and abdomen, with some oedema of arms, eyelids and other parts, from sixty grains. The left side of the face, the right side of chest and lower limbs diffusely reddened; both eyelids, upper lip and greater part of legs slightly oedematous; pulse, 90; temp., 101.8; urine slightly albuminous from sixty grains.

Fever.—Very severe chill of one and one-half hours, with temperature of nearly 105 in axilla; one hour later profuse sweat lasting six or eight hours, during which temperature became normal, from thirty grains. The same effect secured at two different times. Pulse up to 130; great thirst. Rheumatic fever with cardiac complications.

Mind and Sensorium.—Insipient dementia; insanity of a sombre nature, alternating with rational periods; with albumuria from very large doses. Great nervousness with crying. Delirium tremens, with visual and auditory hallucinations; refuses food and thinks he is going to be hung; resists all restraint, forcibly, for five days. Unconscious, occasionally wild delirium. Vertigo slight and indeterminate as she lay

still, but very constant and definite when she sat up or raised her head. Loss of memory.

Head.—Severe headache; pain all through the head, or rather a heavy, stupid feeling, making her inclined to cry; feels dizzy and as if she would fall forward; confused. Noises in the head.

Eyes.—Weakness of sight; dimness of vision, as from a veil. Impaired vision for distant objects. All objects before her seemed moving to the right. Marked mydriasis; strabismus; diverging.

Ears.—Constant noise in the ears; deafness with vertigo; ringing in her ears; Meniere's disease.

Nose.—Hemorrhage; according to Boericke "one of the best remedies for the prostrating after-effects of influenza."

Stomach.—Thirst, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting.

Stool.—Very fetid smell of even the natural stool. Diarrhoea.

Urinary Organs.—Albuminuria; brick-red sediment; irritation; haematuria.

Sexual System.—Impotence. Ordinary allopathic doses allay the pain of dysmenorrhoea and promote menstrual flow; will sometimes provoke its appearance; large doses produce abortus.

Throat and Lungs.—Hoarseness violent, complete loss of voice, with gasping for air; respiration noisy, forcible. Deep, rapid respiration (40), asthma.

F. G. OEHME, M.D.

Roseburg, Ore., July 21, 1903.

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We have received the initial number of Progress, the journal recently started in this city to more fully represent the Denver Homeopathic Medical College. Although delayed a trifle over the time intended for its first appearance, the publication is a credit to those who are responsible for its birth. It is well printed, ably edited, and, if the first issue is any indication of what we may expect in the future, later editions will prove more interesting. We wish it all the success it may be able to secure.

## MEDICO-LEGAL.

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CONDUCTED BY F. W. LIENAU, ATTORNEY.

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Inquiries and correspondence pertaining to this department should be addressed to Mr. F. W. Lienau, Attorney at Law, 518-19 Equitable Building.

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### PARASITES.

[Continued from last month.]

A really very important development of these later years has been the question of the status of osteopaths, magnetic healers and Christian Scientists, concerning which a great variety of opinion has arisen.

Concerning osteopaths it has been held in Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and Canada that they were not required to take out a license. In Illinois and Nebraska it has been held that they come within the provisions of the Medical Practice Act; and in Ohio an act was especially passed in 1900, requiring them to take out a license. A sample of the reasoning upon which the conclusion is based that osteopathy is not the practice of medicine is that of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, which is as follows: "Osteopathy teaches neither therapeutics, materia medica, nor surgery. Bacteriology is also ignored by it. As we understand the record, it depends entirely upon manipulation of the body for the cure of disease. It administers no drugs, it uses no knife; does not profess to cure all diseases. When a case is presented requiring surgery or medication, the osteopath gives way to the physician. It relies wholly upon manipulation aiding vis medicatrix naturae. The main things taught in the school are physiology, anatomy and the treatment of disease by manipulation. \* \* \* \* Taking the statute as a whole, we do not think that the act was designed to do more than regulate the practice of medicine by physicians and surgeons. In undertaking to regulate the practice of medicine, it should not be presumed that the legislature intended to interfere with trained nurses or those who, for a compensation, attend on the sick without undertaking to prescribe medicine or to follow the calling of the physician."



The general theory upon which this conclusion is based seems to be that the statutes regulating the practice of medicine are intended merely to prevent incompetent or unqualified persons from administering or applying medical agents, or performing surgical operations.

In Nebraska, where Christian Scientists were held to come within the provisions of the statute, (to which reference will be had later) it was held in a case involving the status of an osteopath, who claimed that he was not a practitioner of medicine, that the practice of an osteopath for compensation comes within the purview of the statute. It was argued that the osteopaths do not profess to treat any physical or mental ailment, but that they merely seek to remove the cause of such ailment or disease. The court, however, concluded that all physicians have the same object in view, namely, restoring the patient to sound bodily or mental condition; and whether they profess to attack the malady or its cause, they are treating the ailment, as the word is popularly understood; and the court could therefore see no good reason why the practice of osteopathy does not fall within the provisions of the statute under which the defendant was prosecuted, as clearly as do ordinary practitioners.

A magnetic healer who is called in with a view to curing disease, and professes to do so, has been held to violate the law if he practices his doubtful profession without being qualified as a physician. It would seem that this form of quackery, whose exponents, as a rule, are persons of the crassest ignorance, the law should take in hand with the utmost strictness.

Finally as to our friends the Christian Scientists, the courts seem to be very much at sea. A notable case in their favor is that of the State vs. Mylod, which was decided by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in 1898. Rhode Island had a similar statute to ours, prohibiting any person from practicing "medicine or surgery in any of its branches" without complying with the requirements of the law. Mylod was president and first reader of the Providence Church of Christ Scientist. It was testified by one witness that he called upon Mr. Mylod at his residence and asked to be cured of malaria; that Mylod said he was "Doctor Mylod"; that he sat looking at the floor

with his eyes shadowed, as if engaged in silent prayer, for about ten minutes, after which, looking up, he said, "I guess you will feel better now," at the same time handing the witness a book entitled "A Defense of Christian Science," and separating him from \$1; that no drug nor medicine was administered, nor any pulse or temperature taken. Another man testified that he called upon the defendant twice, being desirous to lose a case of the grip; he gave the defendant \$1 each visit, and testified that the defendant said that he was Doctor Mylod, and handed him a card giving his office hours, describing him as a Christian Scientist, but not referring to him as a physician. His treatment was similar, with the exception that he drew a book entitled "An Historical Sketch of Metaphysical Healing." For defence the charter of the Christian Science church in question was introduced, and it was shown that the principal distinguishing difference between the Christian Scientists and other sects consists in the belief of the former regarding disease, which they believe can be reduced to a minimum through the power of prayer. Mr. Mylod very modestly stated that "beyond the greater realization of truth which his longer study of Christian Science might have given him," he professed to have no greater power over illness than that possessed by any member of his church; that he did not attempt to cure the witnesses who had testified; that he had assured them that it is God alone who heals, acting through human mind; and that all he did was to engage in silent prayer for them, endeavoring to turn their thoughts to God and the attainment of physical perfection. The court held that prayer for those suffering from disease, or words of encouragement, or teaching that disease will disappear and physical perfection will be attained, and as a result of prayer that humanity will be brought into harmony with God, through right thinking and through looking on the bright side of life, does not constitute the practice of medicine in the popular sense.

It is perhaps in one sense gratifying to the medical profession that the Rhode Island court refused to place the practice of medicine and the alleged healing of the Christian Scientists in the same class; still, the practical result might have

been better if it had been considered that the professed object of the Christian Scientist is the amelioration or elimination of disease, and that, by persuading people to subject themselves exclusively to their treatment, serious results have frequently been brought about by thus preventing proper medical attention.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska appears to take a different view from that of Rhode Island. In that state a prosecution was instituted against a Christian Science brother rejoicing in the righteous name of Ezra M. Buswell. The trial court had instructed the jury that the medical practice act was intended to provide only for the regulation of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Under that instruction, the defendant was acquitted, but the case was taken to the Supreme Court by the county attorney, and the latter tribunal seems to have arrived at a different conclusion. To show his proficiency, apparently, the defendant introduced evidence of cases in which he claimed to have healed running sores, rattlesnake bites, and other things that would, to the ordinary intelligence, seem hardly susceptible to the action of mind over matter; and then proceeded to discourse at length upon the theories of Christian Science. After quoting lengthily from the arguments of the defendant, the court says: "In all these instances, cited from the defendant's own authority, it is confidently believed that the exercise of the art of healing, for compensation, whether exacted as a fee or expected as a gratuity, cannot be classed as an act of worship, neither is it the performance of a religious duty, as was claimed in the district court. The evidence upon which the case was tried convinces us that the defendant was engaged in the treating of physical ailments of others for compensation. The object of the statute is to protect the afflicted from the pretensions of the ignorant and avaricious, and its provisions are not limited to those who attempt to follow beaten paths and established usages. The conservatism resulting from the study of standard authors might be somewhat depended on to minimize the evils attendant upon unlicensed practitioners' attempts to follow regular and approved methods, although as against even these the

law should be enforced. Still more stringently should its provisions be rendered effective against pretensions based upon ignorance on the one hand and credulity on the other."

True, this last decision was based upon that portion of the Nebraska statute which provides that any person who shall "profess to heal" shall be regarded as practicing medicine, and for that reason was distinguished by the Rhode Island court as not being a precedent in the latter state. When it is considered that the real object of all regulation of medical practice is the protection of the sick from harmful quackery, charlatanism, ignorance and fanaticism; when it is considered that Christian Science, in presuming to provide a substitute for rational medical care, in denying a patient the most necessary attention, is capable of doing as much harm—(negatively, if you please, but none the less disastrously)—as could be done by the wrongful treatment of an ignorant quack; it becomes evident that the result achieved in Nebraska, whether based on statute or broad reasoning, is the better of the two. It is not enough to say of the Christian Scientist: "He merely intercedes by his prayers, he does not diagnose nor prescribe, and hence he does not practice medicine." This stops far short of the truth. Can a rational intelligence agree with a holding so narrow that it virtually says that the practice of medicine consists solely and alone of forcing people to swallow things and cutting them up? He not only prescribes, but personally conducts an actual treatment, and if, in the words of that same Rhode Island court, the practice of medicine consists "popularly, in the discovery of the cause and nature of disease, and the prescribing of treatment therefor;" why, pray, is the term not broad enough to embrace the practices of Christian Science? It is difficult to refrain from suggesting that if such a method or procedure professedly intended to eliminate existing disease is not "practicing medicine," in its broadest and proper sense, the sooner we follow Nebraska's lead and embrace all "professions to heal" within that term, the better will the ultimate and fundamental object of all legislation calculated to preserve and protect the public health be served.



## CLINICAL MEDICINE.

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CONDUCTED BY A. F. SWAN, M. D., BRIGHTON, COLORADO.

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All communications concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Swan not later than the 15th of the month preceeding date of publication to insure insertion. Address, A. F. Swan, M. D., Brighton, Colorado.

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### TYPHOID FEVER.

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August and the three months following it are those in which the physician looks with suspicion on every case that comes to him with a rise of temperature. It is in these months that typhoid is most prevalent, and the early diagnosis of typhoid has much to do with the prognosis in any given case. It is a safe plan to send every patient presenting even remote symptoms of typhoid to bed until the symptoms disappear, or the disease declares itself. Those cases are most often serious in which the patient tries to work off the malaise and headache, and so keeps on his feet until the inflammation in the intestines is well advanced.

After the diagnosis is made and the patient put to bed, do not be in a hurry to give medicine, either in small or large quantities. Typhoid is in no hurry, and the doctor does not need to be. Few cases present a clear cut picture of the remedy in the first day or two, and medicine given then only mixes the symptoms, or is absolutely useless. It is far better to wait, giving Placebo if necessary, until there are distinguishing symptoms, which set this case apart from all other cases, for in no other disease is individualization of more value than in typhoid.

Any remedy in the materia medica may be indicated during the course of typhoid, but from the very nature of it, comparatively few will cover most cases. Lilienthal mentions sixty-seven remedies, and smaller works content themselves with twenty-five. Taking a general survey of the common symptoms of the disease, we shall find Arnica, Arsenicum, Baptesia, Bryonia, Hyoscyamus, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Muratic Acid, Phos. Acid, Phosphorous, Rhus Tox., Stramonium, occupying the first rank. Of secondary importance: Carbo

Veg., Colch., Gels., Kali Phos., Nitric Acid, Opium, Psorinum, Secale, Sulph. Acid.

Every epidemic may have characteristics of its own, but in a general way the above will be found the most often of use.

Case 1.—August 20, young man, 21, tall, slender, light hair, complains of feeling badly for a month, dull drowsy, no appetite, dull frontal headache. Temperature 102. Was given placebo, and advised to go to bed. August 21, growing worse. Temperature 103. Restless, thirsty. Some headache. Bowels constipated. Placebo. August 22, worse. Temperature 104. Drowsy, and on dozing off he thought he was double. This symptom with the rest made a good picture of Baptesia which was given in the 200, one dose. The fever began to subside, and on the tenth day the temperature was normal.

Constipation was a feature in this case, the bowels not moving for over a week. Tympanites and petechiae were present.

Case 2.—March 10. Mr. R. was taken suddenly very ill at his place of business. Pains mostly in the abdomen and head, for which he was dosed with whisky, quinine and morphine, without relief, and finally taken home. Gave Nux. Vom. in water.

March 11. Pains continue unchanged. Temp. 102 3-5. Pulse 80. Tongue yellowish white at the base and dry. Sleepless, restless and thirsty, drinking a glass full at a time, not often. Gave Bry. 200.

March 13. Restless all night, worse after midnight. Delirious. Thinks he is not very sick. Sees many faces in the room, with his eyes open. Wants wife always near him; when alone gets up and wanders about the room. Irritable. Thirst for large quantities of cold water or lemonade. Had ochre-colored stool; petechiae over the abdomen. Gurgling in right iliac fossa on pressure. Ars. 200.

March 15. No change. Gave Ars. 45m in water.

March 18. Not so restless, less delirium. Placebo.

March 22. Improved, then seemed to get worse again; gave arsenicum cur. in water.

March 26. Had a natural stool, feels quite well, and from this on recovered rapidly.—Reported by F. H. Lutze, in Hahn. Adv.

In this case we can see a verification of a statement previously made; that it is just as well to wait till the picture is complete. It is doubtful if the first two prescriptions changed this case in the slightest.

The following cases are quoted from reports by Frank W. Patch, M.D., in the Journal of Homeopathics. They are fragments, only showing symptoms relieved by the remedies given, leaving out the common symptoms of typhoid:

Case 1. Girl of fifteen; light complexion; thin. Slight wading delirium, worse on waking; picking of the nose, crusts, discharge of bloody mucus; tongue dry, red tip, sticks to the teeth; thirst for little, often; tympanitic abdomen; ineffectual desire for stool, stool on motion, discharges like pea soup, with gas; dark, watery stools of bad odor, must remain for half hour on bed pan before she feels satisfied; short hacking cough; stiffness of the limbs; restlessness first half of the night, best sleep after 4 a. m. Lachesis cm.

Case 2. Boy; eight; thin; reddish complexion. Tearful, irritable; stubborn; tired. Active delirium; wants to go home; delusions. Tongue dry, yellowish white coating, red tip. Thirst slight. Gurgling as food enters stomach. Abdomen tympanitic. Loose cough. Restlessness before urinating; involuntary urination. Sleepiness; goes to sleep while one is talking to him. Hyoscyamus cm.

Case 3. Young man; twenty-two; dark. Delirium in night, worse before midnight; dream like hallucinations. Chilliness after drinking. Epistaxis. Tongue white, red edges. Burning in stomach. Pain in abdomen after food; tympanites. Soreness of the flesh, worse by motion. Stiffness of joints after remaining in one position. Lachesis cm.

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In Mount Vernon, New York, the skull of a boy suffering from lock-jaw was opened and antitoxine was injected into the brain. The operation was successful—but the boy died.—Stolen.

# PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY.

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CONDUCTED BY RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

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Inquiries and correspondence concerning this department should be addressed to Dr. Brown, Nevada Bld'g, Denver, Colo., not later than the 15th of month preceding date of publication.

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## THE DIRECTION OF CURE.

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Hahnemann has given us three rules by which we may determine whether or not a cure is taking place through the action of a homeopathic remedy.

The first, that "the direction of a cure is from above downward," is very readily understood by one at all familiar with the principles of homeopathy, since the mind, being the highest development of the life force expressed in the material body, would naturally be the first affected by that dynamic power of the remedy which is administered to and for the express purpose of affecting the life force itself.

So the second, that "the direction of cure is from within outward" is not hard, for one familiar with disease, to believe, for he knows that the most internal of the man is the first for which nature cares, as is demonstrated by a case of shock, when the whole effort of nature is concentrated upon supplying the internal organs with life, leaving the external practically dead for the time being. And when the internal, the life centers, are invaded by disease, nature still seeks to protect these centers by throwing the disease to the external, the parts less necessary to the preservation of life, as is the case in rheumatism and the eruptive diseases. All practitioners understand, more or less, this law of nature.

But the third rule, that "symptoms disappear in the reverse order of their coming," is more difficult to appreciate because it is subject to variations, and we, through our ignorance of the principles which we profess, are led to disbelieve this very apparent and well-established law in its entirety, being unable to account for such variations as we notice and for which we are, in many instances, responsible.

We know that in eruptive diseases nature's method of cure is to throw the disease which has attacked the life force,



to the surface, in the form of an eruption. It would be ridiculous to suppose that in this case a cure would necessitate a return of the primary fever and other symptoms consequent upon infection. What we expect to do with our remedy is to assist nature to throw the disease more rapidly to the surface. But if, from any cause, nature's efforts are interfered with and the eruption is suppressed, which means that the disease has started back toward the center, then the homeopathic treatment of this abnormal condition would be such as would bring about an eruption. In this unnatural course the first symptom to appear is the "suppression of eruption" and following the suppression grave constitutional symptoms will be noticed. Upon the application of the homeopathic remedy these constitutional symptoms will disappear in the reverse order of their coming until the "suppression," the first to appear, is eradicated in the breaking out of the eruption.

This is equally true of rheumatism as of all acute diseases. When the vital force in its effort to cure throws the disease to the extremities in the form of rheumatism, the physician's aim is to assist nature to throw it still more to the external until it disappears. If, however, by the use of drugs or lotions, the rheumatism is driven to the heart, then before the heart can be relieved external symptoms must reappear.

As Hahnemann truly says, these facts are so apparent that their non-discovery at an earlier period, approaches the marvelous.

The most prolific cause for the variation from this third rule, is the destruction of a part through which nature is demonstrating the character of the internal disturbance. If she is exhibiting her distress through the inflammation of an ovary and the ovary is removed for the purpose of restoring its function, as seems to be the common practice nowadays, not only is the valuable information which the disappearance or variation of the ovarian symptoms might have given, lost, but such removal may make a proper prescription impossible because of the loss of symptoms which, with their modalities, may have been the determining factor in the choice of a remedy.

The same is true of any tissue which is destroyed by disease or otherwise. Thus, when actual destruction of a part

occurs, a link in the chain of symptoms has been destroyed and the choice of a remedy and consequently the probability of a cure are less certain.

One of the best demonstrations of this law is found in an uncomplicated case of syphilis. This being a chronic disease, there is no tendency to cure on the part of nature but, on the contrary, the progression is from without inward as in all chronic diseases. From the chancre the symptoms steadily progress from without inward in a more or less regular order, so long as the chancre remains, and when the proper homeopathic remedy is administered, these symptoms disappear in the reverse order of their coming, those which have arisen and disappeared during the progress of the disease, returning to disappear again in their regular order until the chancre, the first to appear, gradually diminishes and fades away, when the internal disease may, with assurance, be pronounced cured. If, however, the chancre is removed or a drug disease added to the syphilis, this orderly progression and retrogression is disturbed and in consequence the cure becomes more difficult and often impossible.

Another excellent illustration of the truth of this law is seen during the homeopathic cure of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. After the indicated remedy has been given in a curable case of this disease, such symptoms appear as swelling of the glands; rheumatism; hoarseness; inflammation of the eyes; headache; sweating and burning of the feet; hemorrhoids or other tumors; violent colds in the head; intestinal disturbances; skin eruptions; etc. This is not a result of the homeopathic aggravation, but the result of nature's effort to throw the disease from the interior to the external, which result the remedy has made possible.

If the memory of the patient is good he will remember that many or all of these symptoms occurred prior to the period when the pulmonary affection was first noticed. But they have returned in an aggravated form and there may be some which were never before present because the disease has, meantime, progressed and become more severe.

If the physician now, does not thoroughly understand these directions of cure, he will not know that nature has at

last been given the strength to throw this disease to the external, thereby relieving the lungs, and he will undoubtedly administer another remedy for this apparently new disease, thereby injuring his case and probably making it incurable.

It behooves the homeopath, therefore, by constant study and observation, to become familiar with these rules which demonstrate whether a disease is progressing to cure or to destruction, as it behooves him to become familiar with every word which Hahnemann has ever written, for the man is yet to appear who can prove one careless, unnecessary or untrue statement in any of his works.

R. D. P. B.

"An Ohio Amalgamation Incident" is the way Medical Century refers to an attempt on the part of the Shelby County Medical Society to "unite into a compact body or organization all the members of our profession for personal protection and the good of the public." After the members of the afore-mentioned society came to sufficiently to notice where they were at they realized that a cyclone had passed in their immediate vicinity. Drs. Beebe, Reddish, Anderson and Furee of Sidney, Ohio, declined the honor in the following answer: "Renouncing sectarian medicine now, at the dawn of the second century of our existence, and accepting membership in the societies of the dominant school, would be like surrendering in a moment of victory and akin to cowardice." Dr. Beebe was elected to the vice presidency of the A. I. H. at the meeting held in June, and it would not be a bad idea to begin a little boom for him for the presidency. Men of backbone—not the caterpillar, jellyfish kind—are scarce, and Dr. Beebe and his associates seem to possess vertebrae of the right rigidity.

There is proposed a new homeopathic periodical in Denver. We have heard that it is to be called Progress, and that Dr. D. A. Stickler is to be editor and Dr. H. M. Freyer associate editor. We have always looked upon the Clinique as the great homeopathic exponent at the base of the Rocky mountains, and we do not believe that there is enough strength put there to support two periodicals. We understand it is to be a college publication.—Medical Century.

We hope that the Century man will get us untangled from the Clinique, not but what we appreciate the unintended compliment in placing us in the same class with our Chicago contemporary, but, inasmuch as we are referred to as the Clinique in another article in the same journal, we feel that something must be done to set Dr. Dewey right, or the Chicago fellows may get after him with a sharp stick.

## MATERIA MEDICA.

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CONDUCTED BY EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D.

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Correspondence concerning this department should be in the hands of Dr. Clark not later than the 15th of the month preceding date of publication. Address Steele Block.

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### CALENDULA IN SURGERY.

A. J. CLARK., M. D., LOVELAND, COLORADO.

[In looking over my father's papers I found the rough draft from which I have re-written the following paper. The paper illustrates a class of cases which to my personal knowledge has been many times emphasized in his practice of more than thirty-seven years. Cases showing that calendula, with only ordinary cleanliness, is as good if not far better than modern surgical cleanliness, with poisonous antiseptics. I am glad that not all of Denver's homeopathic surgeons have yielded to the unholy solicitations of the modern medical Circe. Their cases, as published in Denver's only homeopathic journal, "The Critique," show no need for either poisoning the surgical wound or the surgeon with poisonous antiseptics. They show no need to kill the patient with shotgun injections of strychnine, digitalis, cactus and other unneeded and falsely called heart stimulants. They show no aping of the methods of those who, knowing nothing of "the science and art of healing," find it necessary by many unnecessary genuflections, ablutions and absurdities to impress upon less favored mortals their great learning (?) and skill. Many years ago my father impressed upon my mind the truth that knowledge always resorted to plain, simple and non-mystifying methods, while ignorance was always grand and intricate in its technique in order to cover up their ignorance.—EDWIN J. CLARK.]

Mrs. G., aet 30, had a tumor in the right breast about five inches in diameter. History showed about three years previously an inflammatory affection of the breast of a very painful character. Inflammation subsided, leaving the breast enlarged. Slowly it increased in size, at times becoming inflamed and painful. Four surgeons had pronounced it carcinoma. After a careful study of the case I thought the diagnosis to



be incorrect and the tumor a cyst. The enlargement made it almost impossible to use the right arm. Professor Beakly, surgeon at the New York Homeopathic college, confirmed my diagnosis and advised operation as soon as she weaned her child. She was placed upon a general constitutional treatment for two or three weeks and then I extirpated the breast. The whole surface of the tumor was very dark, nearly black, and it looked as if operation must be followed by much sloughing, and healing by secondary process. Making a crucial incision four by five inches, the tumor was dissected out in its entirety. The flaps now lapped over each other about four inches. The wound was cleansed with a home-made infusion of calendula, the flaps were filled with a pledget of lint saturated with the same calendula, the lips of the wound were sutured except at the lowest part of the incision and a compress of calendula was placed over the parts. The dark color soon disappeared, the flaps contracted and the lint was removed. The wound closed up and healed without a drop of pus, notwithstanding the absence of that technique so necessary to present-day success.

Case Two.—Mr. Z. tried to stop a circular saw with his hand. The palm of the hand hung in half a dozen pieces. There were four physicians present; three advised amputation; one said he could save it. That one secured the case. After cleansing the wound with tepid water from the family tea kettle, in which was dropped a little calendula, the torn strips were carefully replaced and fastened with strips of surgeon plaster. A piece of sole leather was molded to the back of the hand as a splint, and with a calendula compress over the palm a roller bandage was applied. Twice each day the wound was dressed with the calendula and healed without any suppuration.

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Dr. S. S. Smythe resumes editorial work on *The Critique* this month, much to the delight of the editor, which feeling will no doubt be shared by our readers. "Medical Opinion" is the heading of his contribution, and our readers may expect something from his pen every issue. It is needless to say that this feature of *The Critique* will become very popular.

## SURGERY.

CONDUCTED BY J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D.

Address all communications concerning this department to Dr. Anderson, 17 Steele Block, Denver, Colo., not later than 15th of month preceding date of publication.

### FELON.

WALTER JOEL KING, M. D.

Felon, while regarded as a little thing, if neglected may result seriously. It is an inflammation which starts in the last phalanx of the thumb or fingers, tends rapidly to terminate in suppuration and may result in the destruction of one or more phalanges or even loss of the limb or life itself.

There are two varieties—a superficial form or whitlow, and a deep form or felon proper. However, I believe a neglected whitlow may develop into a felon.

In whitlow, the inflammation implicates the skin and fibro-cellular tissue and is a much less serious affection than felon. The first symptom is a burning pain with slight swelling and dusky redness around the nail. Within a few hours the affected part becomes shiny, tense, throbbing and exquisitely painful. The pain is constant and is greatly aggravated by a depending position. Occasionally the swelling extends over a considerable portion of the hand. The lymphatics of the arm usually are involved as is shown by a reddish line extending up even to the axilla.

Felon is a circumscribed osteo-periostitis, but usually involves all or nearly all of the structures of the finger. It is always attended with well marked constitutional disturbance. The extraordinarily intense throbbing pain, out of all proportion to the apparent extent of the disease, even prevents sleep and often reaches as high as the elbow or even to the shoulder. The affected area is erysipelatous in aspect; the thirst is extreme, the appetite lost, the head, back and limbs ache and the whole arm is often stiff and useless. The pus, bound down by the periosteum, sheaths and fascia, burrows along the finger and hand underneath or between these restraining fibers.

Whitlow or felon rarely if ever occur in persons of sound constitution. Raue says, "Causes unknown, no doubt of a psoric nature." Their appearance, character and occasional

occurrence as epidemics have led some to regard them as erysipelatous affections. The exciting causes frequently are very obscure. The most usual cause is a hang-nail or injury which permits infection to enter through the skin abrasion. A sudden change of temperature is a frequent cause, while in other cases, no apparent cause exists.

There should be no difficulty in making the diagnosis, though you may be unable to determine at first whether the affection is of the superficial or deep form. Felon usually appears on the palmar surface of the finger; whitlow, or at least that form or it known as paronychia or runaround, appears on the dorsal surface. Boils and carbuncles never affect the extremities of the fingers.

The prognosis is good in either form if seen early and treated properly. But if the pus has burrowed much or necrosis of the bone has occurred, be guarded in promising perfect results. Frequently the finger is left contracted, stiffened and rheumatic. The danger in whitlow is of extension along the sheaths of the tendons; in felon the involvement of the bone and consequent necrosis. In either form, the danger of septic absorption should be explained to the patient; pyemia may insidiously involve the sheaths without causing any special symptoms except swelling.

The synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons of the thumb and little finger are continuous with the synovial sac above the annular ligament, while the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the index, middle and ring fingers end opposite the neck of the corresponding metacarpel. This explains why the suppuration of the middle three fingers often ends abruptly two or three inches below the wrist, and why in the thumb or little finger it is far more dangerous because it may extend so rapidly up into the forearm.

The flexor profundus digitorum is attached to the base of the last phalanx of the four fingers. The pulp of the third phalanx thus rests practically upon the periosteum, which, having no intervening tendon-sheath to protect it, is readily attacked. Frequently in necrosis of the third phalanx, its base is unaffected. Its preservation is due to the protection given by the tendon of the flexor profundus. In children, the fact that the base of the phalanx is an epiphysis and does not unite

to the shaft until the eighteenth or twentieth year, would be an additional reason for its escape.

The sheaths of the flexor tendons of the fingers are thick and rigid except opposite the joints, where they are thin and lax. It is through this weak part of the sheath that superficial suppuration may make its way and convert a whitlow into a felon.

Treatment.—If due to a splinter or other foreign body, remove the irritant. Painting with oil of tar or holding the finger in a bottle filled with a solution of muriate of ammonia will usually relieve the excruciating pain. Dry, hot applications may prevent the formation of pus and relieve the tension. When the tension is excessive and the pain unendurable, freeze with chloride of ethyl and under aseptic precautions make an incision in the middle line of each diseased phalanx clear to the bone; even if no pus is found, you have alleviated the pain and dangerous tension, and brought speedy and welcome relief to the poor patient.

It will almost always be necessary to use the knife; dilatory measures will result in necessity for larger or more incisions, more serious involvement of the tissues and a slower recovery. Just as soon as you are satisfied that pus is present, evacuate it without delay. The pus cavity and all of its ramifications should be opened, thoroughly flushed with hot calendula, boracic acid or normal salt solution, and free drainage secured. Remove all diseased tissue, but save as much of the finger as possible. Resection of the phalanx is frequently advisable.

Large moist dressings of gauze or gauze and cotton, covered by protective, should be applied and kept saturated with hot calendula or boracic acid solution; this should be renewed every five or six hours. The arm should be supported in a sling with the hand very slightly elevated.

At each dressing, observe whether the inflammation has extended upward, and if necessary incise and let out the pus from new areas. These will frequently be found on the dorsal surface of the hand, the palmar fascia preventing the pus coming through onto the palm.

Internally use apis, arsenicum, calendula, echinacea, hepar, mercurius, natrum sulph., silicia, sulphur or any other indicated remedy.

Golden, Colorado.



# The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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### STRAWS.

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If no other means be at hand a casual observance of the course taken by loose particles, particularly straws, will definitely determine the direction toward which the wind is winding its way, consequently, when we read the more recent resolutions passed by homeopathic societies anent the proposed amalgamation scheme of every-other-school with the "regulars," we are inclined to believe, so far as the homeopathic lambkin is concerned, that it objects obstinately to becoming an internal ornament to the "old-school" lion.

The recent incident, associated with the refusal of the Sidney, Ohio, homeopaths to become members of the Stark County Medical Association, has been duplicated at Des Moines, Iowa, within the past month, and the resolutions resolved by the Iowa men proclaimed in such stentorian tones the sentiments of the Hawkeye homeopaths that, notwith-

standing the crowded condition of our pages, we give them in full. We hope a copy of these same resolutions, along with the reply of Drs. Beebe, Reddish, Anderson and Furee of Sidney, Ohio, to the invitation extended them to become members of the old-school (quotations, please), organization, will be placed in pamphlet form and sent to every homeopath in the country. We are indebted to Dr. A. M. Linn, Des Moines, Iowa, for a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Homeopathic Society of his city, which are as follows:

"Whereas, In accordance with the plan devised by the American Medical Association, the Polk County Medical Society invited the members of our society to attend one of their meetings at which the substance of the new constitution and by-laws of said society, was given and the statement made that "Every reputable and legally registered physician who is practicing or who will agree to practice non-sectarian medicine shall be eligible to membership" and welcomed to such membership in their society.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the members of the Des Moines Homeopathic Medical Society, give the public and profession the following reasons why we can not accept the proffered membership:

First—That such a union or so-called "amalgamation" can not be a real one, because we, the members of the homeopathic school, are governed in our practice by a scientific therapeutic law whose existence and application the dominant school of medicine has always denied and still continue to deny.

Second—That because in the past, the dominant school of medicine has always bitterly opposed and fought every attempt of our school to establish any state medical college, hospital or asylum, we feel confident that the proposed union would mean the extermination of all such institutions, not only public but private, now under homeopathic control.

Third—That, although for over a century our law of therapeutics has been in daily and effective use, yet never in all that time has the dominant school assented to the teaching of that law in its colleges or the application of it in its hospitals. Therefore, we are convinced that such a union would forever silence all discussions and teachings of the truths of homeopathy.

Fourth—That the pledge which, either openly or tacitly, we are required to give in order to obtain membership would cause us to stultify ourselves and lead to dishonesty in our lives and practice.

HOMEOPATHIC STATE SOCIETY.

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Secretary Dr. Edwin Jay Clark, with his usual promptness, has caused to be issued programs for the forthcoming state society meeting, which will be held at the Y. M. C. A. parlors in this city, 15th, 16th and 17th of the present month. They are from the presses of the Longmont Publishing Company, and are objects of admiration to those who are made glad by artistic printing. If one is permitted to judge of the feast by a perusal of the menu, we are inclined to the belief that the meeting which is in contemplation will prove one of the most interesting within the history of the association. It will be called to order Tuesday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, when the bureau of Surgery, Dr. C. E. Tennant, chairman, will have until 3:30 in which to present the four papers which have been promised. Neurology and Electricity, Dr. A. C. Stewart, chairman, will have an hour following for two papers. Then will follow routine business until 5 o'clock, when a recess will be taken until evening, at 8 o'clock, when a public meeting will be held, at which time Mayor Wright will deliver an address of welcome, as will, also, Dr. Walter Joel King. Following these gentlemen will be a response by Dr. C. F. Stough of Colorado Springs; report of necrologist, Dr. S. S. Smythe; annual address, President Dr. C. W. Judkins, followed by an hour of sociability. This will wind up the first day's program. Wednesday, second day, morning session will have three papers under bureau of Obstetrics and three upon Pediatrics, followed by the bureau of Clinical Medicine, and two under Eye and Ear; afternoon session of second day will furnish four papers under miscellaneous business. In the evening the opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College will be held. The entire forenoon of the third day has been given over to the consideration of Materia Medica and kindred subjects, the most interesting topic, no doubt, being that of Dr. H. C. Allen

of Chicago, who has promised to be present and present his paper, "Tuberculinum in Acute and Chronic Diseases." Dr. W. A. Dewey, the talented editor of Medical Century, has also promised a paper, "The Action of Cocaine and Its Abuses," but will hardly be present to deliver it. The other papers in this department are by R. D. P. Brown, Janet B. Clark, LeRoy C. Hedges and J. W. Mastin, making six in all. The afternoon session of the last day will be occupied by the bureau of Gynecology, three papers; payment of dues, election of officers, adjournment. One of the most interesting features of the annual meeting is centered in the "alumni night," at which will be held reunions of the alumni of the Denver, Hahnemann (Chicago), Herring, Dunham, Missouri and Hahnemann (Philadelphia). From a social viewpoint it is anticipated that this alumni reunion of the different college men and women will prove a highly interesting event; it will occupy the evening of Thursday, September 17th. M.

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Mr. Sam Hornbeir, a druggist of this city, called at the office of The Critique recently and has this to say of the Brower anti-septic skin soap: "I was afflicted with acne for over five years, and as I had been given to understand that the trouble was usually chronic, I had almost given up all hope of ever getting my face cleared of the annoying disease. I was induced to try a sample of the Brower anti-septic skin soap 'just to see what it would do,' and I am pleased to say that my face is as clear and free from blotches and pimples as that of the average man, and this with but little perseverance in the use of the soap in question." Before accepting Mr. Brower's page advertisement, which appears in another part of this publication, we asked that he furnish us with some proof of the reliability of his product, and the foregoing is the result. The young man's face was practically clear of any evidences of the previous trouble, with the exception of several deep scars, which showed that the complaint had been very serious at one time or another.



## A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF STERILITY IN WOMEN.

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By W. O. Davis, M. D., New York.

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It is not my intention in this brief article to offer more than a few suggestions on the management of such cases of sterility as can be advantageously treated by the general practitioner. For this reason nothing will be said here of those cases in which this condition is due to mechanical obstacles to copulation and conception which can be removed only by radical operative procedures. This includes all cases in which sterility results from absence of the vulva or vagina, or tumors of these parts, from tumors of uterus, ovaries, or tubes, and from those pronounced uterine displacements which can be rectified only by ventro-suspension or shortening of the round ligaments.

Aside from these conditions, there remains quite a number of cases in which the general practitioner is often able to successfully remove the obstacle to child-bearing. Of course, it must always be borne in mind that in a certain proportion of unfruitful marriages which is much larger than formerly supposed, the fault lies with the husband. According to Garrigues one out of six husbands is responsible; while Brothers, in a recent article, states that after carefully examining seventy-two cases of primary sterility and being unable to discover a sufficient cause, he was able to trace the responsibility directly to the husband in fifty of the cases. He concludes that once in every five cases of primary sterility the husband is to blame. Thus it is always important not to lose sight of this fact when we are unable to find any cause of sterility in the woman.

Further, we must distinguish between those cases in which a married woman has never conceived and those in which she has previously given birth to children or had miscarriages—the so-called primary and secondary forms of sterility.

When a woman presents herself for treatment of sterility our first question will naturally be: "How many years have elapsed since your marriage or since the birth of her last child?" The answer to the question is of much significance as regards our course of action. According to statistics three-fourths of married women become pregnant during the first year of their marriage, and if three years elapse without offspring the chances of impregnation are much reduced (Garrigues).

On the other hand, in women who have previously given birth to children the chances of having other offspring will also proportionately diminish. According to Brothers, whose article is of great interest, in a series of several hundred cases of women under forty years and married more than two years who have remained sterile after miscarriage or childbirth, the chances of further offspring are as follows: Twenty-seven per cent. under thirty years, fifteen per cent. over thirty years, and only seven per cent. between thirty-five and forty years.

These facts must be taken into consideration in making our prognosis. On examination we may find, however, a number of conditions which are directly responsible for the sterility. Of these I would first mention the presence of profuse leucorrhœa—due to a vaginal or uterine catarrh. If a vaginal discharge is hyper-acid, this in itself is sufficient to destroy the vitality of the spermatozoa, while the same is true of the cervical mucous, which should normally be of an alkaline reaction. A piece of litmus paper therefore may give us a clue to the treatment.

In cases in which we are able to diagnose the existence of an en-

dometritis this condition must be energetically treated by careful douching, the use of tampons soaked in a ten to twenty per cent. solution of ichthylol in glycerine, or boroglyceride solution, dilation of the os followed by application to the uterine cavity of iodine and carbolic acid, solution of silver nitrate or any other remedies which the individual practitioner may select. My preference is nitrate of silver in ten to twenty per cent. solution. This may be neutralized by salt solution. Occasionally curettage will be necessary. If we have to deal simply with cervical catarrh the application should be preceded by the removal of the adherent mucus.

If there is the so-called granular condition of the os, this should be treated by tincture of iodine, acid carbolic or silver nitrate and scarification.

Caruncle of the urethra sometimes give rise to so much pain that intercourse is impossible, and the removal of this condition may be sufficient to bring about a cure of sterility. This may be accomplished by application of nitric or chromic acid after previously cocaineizing the growth, or snipping it off with scissors and then cauterizing with solid silver nitrate stick.

A prolific cause of sterility are uterine displacements. Although the pessary has gone out of fashion it is occasionally very useful. There are comparatively few women coming under observation in medical practice who will submit to operation for the radical cure of uterine deviations, and in the less severe cases after replacing the uterus the employment of a proper pessary will be sufficient. At the same time the accompanying endometritis must be treated. If, however, laceration of the perineum or a lacerated cervix be present, little can be done without an operation.

Diseases of the ovaries and tubes usually demand treatment by the specialist. Occasionally, after curettage of the uterus and the establishment of free drainage of the cavity, the existing salpingitis is greatly improved or may even be cured. In chronic oophoritis copious hot water douches, painting the vaginal vault with tincture of iodine and tampons of ichthylol and glycerine will be of service.

The local treatment of sterility, to be efficient, must always be supplemented by improvement of the general condition of the patient. In most of these cases there is more or less marked anemia and depression of the nervous system.

If the patient can stand it, there is no better way of stimulating the nervous system than by cold douches, or the cold pack, followed by brisk friction of the skin, preferably on rising in morning. For the anemia a chalybeate should be selected which will not irritate or disturb the digestive organs, as these patients often suffer from constipation and dyspepsia. For this purpose I prefer Pepto-Mangan (Gude), which has the great advantage of palatability, of being rapidly absorbed, and of exhibiting its beneficial effects upon the blood in a short time. Moreover, it does not constipate and does not interfere with the digestion. The administration of small doses of strychnine with Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is often advantageous. It may be given in pill or in the form of a solution in dilute hydrochloric acid, one grain to the ounce, ten minims in a half glass of water before meals. As regards the diet, it need only be said that it should be plain and substantial, avoiding all pastries and other indigestible foods.

In conclusion I would report a few cases of sterility in which I have been able to secure very satisfactory results by the plan of treatment outlined above. These cases, as stated before, comprise only those in which the obstacles to child-bearing can be relieved by methods at the disposal of the general practitioner.

Case 1. Mrs. N—, aged thirty, had been married five years, but never had a child. She was of extremely nervous disposition, and had suffered for some time from attacks of pain in the back and abdomen, shooting in character, and occurring just before the menstrual flow. There was a slight leucorrhea. She had never been averse to having children and had never taken any precautions against conception. Her husband, a vigorous and healthy appearing man, was greatly disappointed, and very desirous of offspring. The patient had always hesitated to consult a physician, as she greatly feared that an operation would be necessary. Moreover, aside from the attacks of pain, she had enjoyed fair health, but lately had been pale and languid. She was also troubled with frequent urination.

On examination the external genitals were found normal. With the patient in Sims' position the cervix was found tilted backward, the fundus forward against the bladder. By bimanual manipulations it could be readily reduced to the normal position, showing that there were no adhesions. The os was somewhat stenosed, but readily admitted the sound. The marked deviation of the uterus seemed to me to sufficiently explain her inability to become pregnant. The indication for treatment, therefore, was to replace the uterus and keep it in position.

After replacing the organ, which was easily accomplished with the fingers in the vagina, a tampon was introduced until a suitable pessary could be provided. Fortunately a Thomas pessary completely held the uterus in place. The patient was also ordered to take copious douches of warm water, to which was added boric acid. Owing to the marked anemia Pepto-Mangan (Gude) was administered in tablespoonful doses three times daily, and with excellent results. Under its influence the patient's color improved rapidly and she also felt much stronger. The pessary gave rise to no disturbance and under its use the pain in the back disappeared, as well as the frequency of micturition. Some eight months after commencing treatment the patient presented herself with the statement that she thought herself pregnant, as she had some nausea in the morning and her menses had not appeared. An examination made some time later confirmed the correctness of her own diagnosis. She went through practically a normal pregnancy and was delivered by me of a healthy male infant.

Case 2. Mrs. M—, aged twenty-eight, had been married seven years, and had not enjoyed good health since a miscarriage during the second year of her married life. She complained of dragging pain in the back and had some leucorrhea. She was troubled with indigestion and constipation. Upon examination the uterus was found somewhat enlarged and tender. The os was slightly eroded. The local treatment consisted in copious douches of warm water, warm sitz baths, application of silver nitrate to the eroded surface, and tampons soaked in ichthyol-glycerine. As the patient was very anemic, I gave her Pepto-Mangan (Gude), in tablespoonful doses, three times daily, and kept her bowels regular with cascara.

The patient was much improved in general health and the leucorrhea greatly diminished. The uterine tenderness also decreased and menstruation became less painful. To effect a radical cure it was now thought better to resort to curettage of the uterus after thorough dilation of the cervix. An application of iodine was then made to the uterine cavity and a strip of gauze left in the cervix for drainage. This was followed by a boroglyceride tampon in the vagina. In the course of two months her condition became markedly changed for the better. I then lost sight of her, but later she returned and engaged me for her confinement, which she expected shortly. Although more than four



years had elapsed since the miscarriage, the removal of the endometritis, from which she had suffered, also cured her of her sterility.

Case 3. Mrs. B—. This was rather a peculiar case. The patient was thirty-four years of age and married four years. She stated that both she and her husband desired offspring, but intercourse had been attended with so much pain and discomfort that it had been abstained from for some time. Urination was also painful. Examination disclosed the presence of a caruncle of the urethra, which was snipped off with scissors and the base cauterized with nitric acid. Her general health, which had been impaired by the constant pain, was greatly benefited by the use of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) and strychnia, as well as by a protracted trip to the country. That the caruncle was the cause of the sterility was shown by the fact that later she became pregnant and went through a normal delivery.—International Journal of Surgery.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Radium is the sure cure for everything now, if you have the price. We wonder what the next "sure thing" will be?

Dr. Allen G. Harris is building a new residence on Marion street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Dr. A. F. Swan, en route to Brighton, where he has concluded to locate, paid his respects to The Critique the 17th of last month.

Dr. Paul B. Wallace, Herring, 1902, is located at Greeley, Colorado, and, from all accounts, is doing well.

Miss Hallie Burg, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Burg of this city, is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Sellover, in the City of Mexico.

The regular monthly meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club will be held at the Adams house in this city Monday evening, September 21st.

Dr. J. P. Willard made a trip to Indian Creek park in July, the guest of Lawyer Tanquary, who has a cottage in that delightful locality.

We regret to announce the suspension of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine. It was a good publication and should have been well supported.



Editor Frank Kraft says: "We are not sorry, if it be true, that the Homeopathic News has gone hell-roaring down the caves to oblivion."

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Dr. F. P. Tuxbury, after two months spent in the prominent hospitals of New York, has resumed practice in Denver. His offices are in the Majestic building.

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Dr. J. B. Brown's paper upon bacteriological topics, read before the Denver Homeopathic Club recently, was published in the August issue of the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

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Dr. J. B. Kinley has been enjoying the delightful atmosphere surrounding Glen Park, near Palmer lake, during the past month, accompanied by his wife and children.

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The sixteenth annual announcement of the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, recently received at this office, shows the number of matriculates at this institution, 1902-03, to be seventy-one.

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We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of several subscriptions during the past month from homeopaths who have heretofore held off from becoming patrons of this publication.

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Don't forget that the Homeopathic State Society of Colorado will hold its annual session in this city September 15th, 16th and 17th, and that the meeting place will be at the Y. M. C. A. parlors, Club building, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, on Arapahoe.

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Dr. W. A. Burr was called to Nebraska the middle of July, owing to the severe illness of a brother. We are pleased to say that he had the satisfaction of returning home some ten days later, knowing that the relative in question was well on the way to complete recovery.

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Dr. S. S. Smythe, assisted by Dr. Mastin, operated upon Dr. L. G. Burroughs of Ouray, Colorado, at the Homeopathic hospital, this city, Friday, July 25th. Doctor Burroughs was only confined to the hospital a few days and has returned to his home and practice in Ouray.

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Dr. Estelle Lewis, a lady dentist of Cripple Creek, who sued the Colorado Midland railroad for \$50,000, owing to injuries received in a wreck on that road over a year ago, settled with the company out of court for \$6,750.

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Hay fever patients, who are unable to ride the flying automobile or behind a pair of "steppers," owing to the aggravation to their already bad case of this annoying torment, need not fear the trouble if they provide themselves with a Carence nasal shield. It relieves immediately.

Drs. Tennant and Roosevelt have fitted up a very complete laboratory for the examination of the blood, sputa and urine in the Steele block, this city, and are doing a large amount of very satisfactory work in that line.

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Dr. J. S. Yamada, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, is one of the most recent additions to professional circles of the city, having opened offices in the Good block, rooms 46 and 47, Sixteenth and Larimer.

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Mrs. R. S. Brannen, wife of the well-known insurance man, has entirely recovered from the effects of Tait's operation, very skilfully performed by Dr. C. N. Hart, assisted by Dr. Smythe, at Mercy sanitarium, the latter part of July.

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Denver would not be anything if it did not have everything. The latest to come to our attention is the Denver College of Osteopathy, formerly the Bolles Institute, N. A. Bolles, D. O., dean. Dr. Bolles was a junior year student at the Denver Homeopathic, session 1902-03.

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The business manager of The Critique went up to his ranch the middle of last month and was gone several days. He shot thirteen mountain lions and a dozen robert cats during his stay, and it wasn't much of a day for game either.

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If our advertising space continues to be solicited so strenuously as it has been during the past month, we shall be obliged to add a few pages to our makeup. One entire page ad. had to be omitted from this issue.

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Mrs. Arthur Ponsford, sister of the Rev. Houghton, underwent a very delicate operation at St. Joseph's in this city the latter part of July, and has almost entirely recovered. Dr. C. N. Hart, assisted by Dr. Smythe, did the operation.

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According to the monthly report of the Bureau of Health for the city and county of Denver, for the month of July, 1903, the total number of deaths was sixty-seven. The total number of deaths for twelve months ending June 30th, 1903, was 2,394.

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Several prominent homeopaths have signified a willingness and desire during the past month to furnish The Critique with original articles. As we have been unable to bring about this very much desired result heretofore, we are sorry that existing conditions have been so long postponed.

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Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown's department in The Critique has been the subject of quite a few complimentary comments from different members of the medical profession hereabouts. His article this month is

exceptionally good, and if you desire to post up a little upon the principles of homeopathy don't fail to read it.

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Dr. C. N. Hart, assisted by Drs. Smythe and Mastin, operated upon Mr. Joseph Davis, one of Denver's prominent citizens and connected with the International Trust Company. The modified American operation was performed in so skilful a manner that Mr. Davis was only confined to his home for a very short time.

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American Medicine calls whooping cough and measles "industrious baby killers." The Eclectic Medical Gleaner guarantees that this does not apply to those cases under homeopathic or eclectic treatment, and Editor Dewey upholds the Gleaner man in his statement. So say all of us.

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The Carence nasal shield is on sale at the Shaw pharmacy, opposite the Brown Palace hotel, and this popular drug firm is prepared to fit the shield to all sized noses. There is no better appliance on the market, and those afflicted with hay fever will find it an excellent aid in the cure of this troublesome disease.

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The Denver Union Water Company delivered 40,527,738 gallons of water to the city of Denver the last day of June of this year, and during the entire month 976,148,968 gallons. According to the monthly statement of the health department, at least judging from the number of deaths, the water company's product did not cut much of a figure in promoting the percentage of deaths in proportion to the population.

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Dr. William F. Burg, accompanied by Mrs. Burg and their youngest daughter, left the city the early part of August for the Pacific Northwest. During their trip they will visit North Beach, Oregon, and many other important and interesting points. During this vacation Dr. Burg has in charge one of his wealthy patients, who is making the trip with a view of regaining his health.

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Previous to leaving the city for Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Mary A. Moss, who has maintained elegant offices at the corner of Colfax avenue and Lafayette street for the past year or so, presented the business manager of The Critique with two very elegant and costly oil paintings from a large and very valuable collection which she has acquired during years of travel in different parts of the world.

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During the month just ended The Critique has been so unfortunate as to lose two subscribers. One of these was a copy we were sending complimentary, for services rendered, but the other one was a sure enough cash proposition. To compensate for this ruinous reduction of our revenue we have received several single subscriptions, besides one bunch order of seventy-five, the latter accompanied by the cash. No cards.

The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of two very capable articles from the pen of Dr. James Granville Mastin, professor of pediatrics at the Illinois Medical College, Chicago. "A Protest Against the So-Called Antiseptic Treatment of Typhoid Fever" and "Infant Feeding, Its Relation to the Diarrheal Diseases of Infancy," are the two subjects handled. Both papers were published in prominent old school journals.

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Dr. John C. Cracknell, who represents the Dr. Deimel linen mesh underwear, paid his respects to The Critique the fore part of last month. Of course he talks Deimel underwear first, last and always, but as he has a good subject for conversation, one feels amply repaid for listening to the doctor, even though he does talk "shop" considerably. The large number of physicians wearing the Deimel brand of goods is a pretty good indication that the profession in general recognizes its value.

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Dr. A. F. Swan writes us that after September 1st his address will be Brighton, Colorado, for an indefinite period. He has concluded to discontinue his practice at Avondale, and communications intended for the "Clinical Medicine Department" of The Critique should be addressed to him at the new address until further notice. Dr. Swan is a very capable man, and we hope he will locate at some good point, where the services of a thorough homeopath will be appreciated, as he can fill the bill completely.

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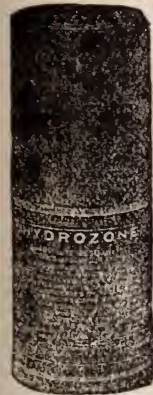
Owing to the inability to secure a quorum the meeting of the Alumni Society of the Denver Homeopathic College was not held, as advertised, last month. The few who did attend, however, were well repaid for their trouble by the very interesting microscopic exhibit made by Dr. Roosevelt. It was decided by those present that in the event of there being anything doing at the forthcoming meeting of the State Society in the way of entertainment, that the alumnus of Denver would make it a personal matter in seeing that no other society had a larger or more enthusiastic representation.

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Physicians contemplating a trip eastward in charge of invalid patients should not overlook the advantages to all concerned by taking the Rock Island route out of Denver. In Chicago the Rock Island station is the only one on the "L" loop; no descending or ascending long flights of stairs to get to the elevated tracks, as both the train shed of the railroad company and the "L" tracks are on a level with each other and are connected by broad and convenient passage-ways. These passage-ways are always kept clean, so that patients passing through these public places need not fear the contamination of bacteria and disease-producing germs. Don't overlook this important point when you go East with sick patients.



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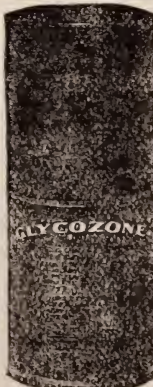
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ber the address, 1712, 14 and 16 Broadway.



Polly Pry is to be the title of a new periodical which Mrs. Leonel Ross Anthony ("Polly Pry") proposes to begin the publication of within a very few days. The principal peculiarities of the new venture will be the manner in which politics, personal and society matters will be handled, and as the editor promises to give these features the benefit of the "delicacy and decorum which has distinguished previous efforts," we look forward to the advent of this new undertaking with unusual interest. We believe Mrs. Anthony will make every one feel that "no up-to-date man (or woman) can afford to be without a Polly Pry, and predict that the venture will prove profitable to the promoter and a source of pleasure to its patrons.

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The Medical Advance and Journal of Homeopathics, both of Chicago, have been merged into one publication under the title of the Medical Advance and Journal of Homeopathics, with H. C. Allen, M. D., editor, and Dr. Harvey Farrington, associate editor. With Farrington, Kent and several others added to the writing staff of the always all right Medical Advance, patrons of that publication may rest assured that the quality of homeopathy which will be dispensed by this ardent advocate of the law of similia will in no wise be lessened. The tendency in the East appears to be for consolidation of the different publications, but out West, where the field is somewhat limited so far as patronage is concerned, there appears to be a crying demand for—but it's a long story.

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The attendance at the regular meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, held at the Adams house, this city, Monday evening, August 17th, was the smallest of any since Dr. King took charge. There was some little discussion regarding the appointment of some one not a member of the college faculty to represent the club on the program at the opening night of the college. Notwithstanding the very plain manner in which the matter was placed before the members, there appeared to be a feeling that the object in making such a selection was to cast some slight upon the college; but it eventually came to the members that nothing of the kind was intended, and this selection was left to the discretion of the president. Dr. King had already requested Dr. Ambrose C. Stewart to officiate in this capacity as a representative member of the club, and he will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity. The club members were sorry that the doctor failed to answer when his paper was called for, it having been the second on the program for the last meeting. Dr. Mastin read a paper, "Echinacea in Septic Conditions," which provoked an outbreak on the part of Dr. R. D. P. Brown anent its homeopathicity. We'll admit that the paper was subject to unlimited criticism upon this as well as many other points, but, as many of the older physicians had used the drug successfully, too, the essayist does not feel that he has been using an unhomeopathic prepa-

ration. The fact that it cures in certain conditions makes it homeopathic. Dr. Welch's paper, "Surgery of the Intestines," was well received and caused considerable discussion. Dr. Welch was kept busy for awhile in answering the many conundrums which those unfamiliar with this branch of surgery saw fit to propound to him. The doctor met all comers with a cheerful smile and an equally cheerful answer. Dr. A. F. Swan's application for membership in the club will be balloted upon at the next regular meeting. Dr. Tennant's amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, whereby active members of the club may become non-resident members, with all the privileges, etc., was passed. Drs. Tennant, Strickler and Mastin, the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft suitable restrictions upon the death of Dr. A. J. Clark, reported the following:

"Whereas, The death of Dr. A. J. Clark of Longmont, Colorado, creates a loss to the medical profession of this state as well as to his son, Dr. E. J. Clark of this club; and,

"Whereas, The Denver Homeopathic Club also loses a valued friend and counsellor in his death; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this club tender to our professional associate and his family the assurance of our sympathy in this our mutual loss, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this body and a copy be mailed to Dr. E. J. Clark at Longmont, Colorado."

Dr. Willard was one of the members who thought "better late than not at all," so did not get in in time to say naything. Dr. Daniel of the hospital was present, and seemed to enjoy the meeting. Mr. Fitz Hugh accompanied his wife, the doctor, and was welcomed by many who knew him. Dr. A. F. Swan was present as an interested spectator. The club hopes to hear from his later on. The next meeting of the club will be held at the Adams house Monday evening, September 21st, at which time an unusually interesting program will be presented.

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#### SANMETTO ENDORSED AS THE MOST VALUABLE REMEDY IN KIDNEY, BLADDER AND URETHRAL AFFECTIONS.

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Sanmetto is a valuable preparation. Indeed, I have found it one of the most valuable remedies in the treatment of gonorrhea and all kidney and bladder affections, either acute or chronic, and can endorse same to the medical profession. CHARLES E. BARMM, M. D.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Emmett Densmore, M. D., says: "Linen is the best material for underwear; it absorbs moisture more readily than wool and also gives it off more readily, and the body is thus encased in dry instead of damp garments. Cotton is a compromise between wool and linen.—From "Consumption and Chronic Diseases."



# The Critique

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VOL. X.

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No. 10

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## COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual session of this society was called to order by President Judkins in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, Denver, at 1:55 p. m., Tuesday, September 15, 1903.

The bureau of surgery was the first to report and presented "Reduction of Dislocations," by Walter Joel King; "Sprains," C. E. Tennant; "Prostatic Hypertrophy," J. W. Harris; "Prognosis of Cancer," S. S. Smythe. Owing to the expiration of the time devoted to this bureau, on motion of Dr. Hedges the last paper was not discussed, but in lieu thereof Dr. Smythe was tendered a vote of thanks for his most excellent paper.

The bureau of electrology and neurology then presented "Some Uses of Electricity in Obstetrics," by R. O. Butterfield, and "Man: A Community of Co-ordinating Nerve Units," by A. C. Stewart. The minutes of the seventeenth annual session were then read and being correct were approved. The resignation of Dr. Anna P. Vinland was then accepted.

In the evening was the public session. The society was welcomed to the city and county of Denver by its genial mayor, the Hon. R. R. Wright, Jr., and also by the president of the Denver Homeopathic Club, Walter Joel King. First Vice President Stough responded on behalf of the society. Dr. S. S. Smythe presented the necrological report as follows:

### IN MEMORIAM.

It becomes my duty on this occasion to report the demise within the past year of one who was an esteemed member and an honored ex-president of this society. Dr. A. J. Clark, of Loveland, Colorado, met his death by accident in his home city on the 6th of July, 1903. He was born in the state of New York in 1828, and had followed the practice of medicine for nearly forty years. He was a pioneer in homeopathy; always

true to his profession and of the kind who leaves his mark upon his calling. Dr. Clark was a man of sterling qualities; honest, earnest and sincere in all things. His people loved him as the man as well as the faithful physician, friend and counselor. He was honored by the profession because of his ability, integrity and devotion to the cause of homeopathy.

The death of our friend and colleague serves to remind us of the slender thread which binds us to this life; a thread so frail that in an hour or a moment its parting may launch any of us into an unknown and unknowable eternity. We come into this life without the knowledge of any previous existence. In our journey through life we learn something of the world and of our fellow men. We go out of it as we came, ignorant of all that lies beyond the grave. And this is well for us. Experience engenders hope of a future life; hope leads on to faith, and faith to conviction that all will be well with us if we direct our present lives along the lines of truth, love and fidelity to the principles of right, justice and humanity.

Our lives are variously cast; we pursue variant and divergent ways; we labor and strive to reach a certain standard, as we think, each for himself, but at the close there is but one goal for all. Whatever the future may have in store for us, each individual must direct his course according to the light that is given him.

"We meet at one gate

When all is over. The ways, they are many and wide,  
And seldom are two ways the same. Side by side,  
May we stand at the same little door when all's done?  
The ways, they are many; the end, it is one."

President Judkins then read his annual address, taking for his theme "The Education of the Future Homeopathic Physician." From among many excellent thoughts we select the following:

"With a backsight of nearly a quarter of a century to sub-tend the angle of future perspective, I shall attempt to draw a rough sketch of my ideas of what the education of the future homeopathic should be."

"Education is a drawing out and not a pounding in; a development, not a constructive or stuffing process."

"You may say that it cannot be known at this early age (childhood) whether or not the child will undertake the healing art in later life. Happily the training proposed (kindergarten) is the proper one regardless of his future calling. By noticing what amuses his mind one may tell the bent of the genius and direct that genius accordingly."

"Early training of the senses, the imagination and the propensities should be the aim." "The prospective physician should be taught ambidexterity." "The powers of perception and observation should be cultivated early, even to the sacrifice of the three R's."

"The homeopathic physician is supposed to add to a knowledge of those sciences, which in their collectivity we usually denominate medicine, a knowledge of the homeopathic materia medica and the method of applying it in disease according to the law, '*similia similibus curantur*.' Herein burns the sacred Promethian fire; Hahnemann lighted it at the altar of eternal truth. To us, and our successors, belongs the duty to foster and cherish it, and to see that it never burns less brightly. The homeopath will ever maintain the superiority of a guiding law to empiricism: the trial of medicine upon the well in preference of their trial upon the sick: small doses rather than large ones: the excitation of the reaction of the healing power of nature rather than of its undoing: the rifle practice of the single remedy rather than the shotgun method."

"Modern science is at present in a transition state. A new conception of matter now taking form. Every fact in the universe must harmonize with every other fact: every law of nature with every other law." "The homeopathic physician of the past has usually not cared to philosophize upon the 'how' of the action of his remedy. That it acted was enough for him. He did not need to explain the 'how' of the growth of a blade of grass. It was enough to know that it grew from the seed sown. Modern investigation may yet tell the future physician 'how'."

"The practice of medicine is indeed an honorable calling. Its pecuniary rewards are not great. Many a lawyer receives more in a single fee than the average physician expects to accumulate in a lifetime. His money reward is altogether incommensurate with the character of services rendered. His life is a constant service upon the battlefield against the dread enemy of mankind, disease. The duties and responsibilities of the future physician will become more numerous as his field of action broadens. His is a fight for conservatism, not for destruction. He will not be urged on by shouts and frenzy, as is the soldier on the field of carnage. He will not be cheered

by fluttering flags or martial music; nor will triumphal arches be erected to his memory; but yet the victories of peace are greater than the victories of war."

"He will kneel before the mothers of the race saying 'Teach me—teach me the grandest thing in all this world—teach me love, as portrayed by the devoted and unselfish love of the mother—overflowing to the children of men—inoculating them with the altruistic spirit; that desire to struggle for the life and happiness of others which in turn confers the highest and noblest happiness.' And when the veil is raised; and his sun sinks for the last time behind the western hills, he will 'calmly wrap the mantle of his couch about him and lie down as if for pleasant dreams'."

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to the bureaus of clinical medicine and diagnosis, and the eye and ear. Papers were read on "Toothache and Its Treatment, Medicinally," by A. F. Swan; report of cases, D. J. Horton; "Differential Diagnosis of Diseases of the Uterus and Its Appendages and the Bladder," W. R. Welch; "Mastoiditis," G. S. Peck; "Protonuclein (special) in Corneal Opacities," D. A. Strickler. The last paper provoked a sharp discussion.

The legislative committee's report apologises for the majority of the committee during the last session of the Legislature following after strange gods. It acknowledges Dr. Smythe as the member who refused to violate his instructions, it ignores completely the instructions given at the Pueblo session; it gives the secretary the credit of representing the state society. The secretary feels grateful for this acknowledgement of his work, as had it not been for the secretary our society would have had, the larger share of the time, to depend upon aliens for a representative. The report in full is as follows:

Report of the legislative committee, Colorado Homeopathic Society:

Your committee beg leave to report as follows: That after a careful consideration of our present medical statute, together with our opposition to the usual bills introduced by members of the old school, your committee decided, Dr. Smythe dissenting in favor of separate boards for each school, that our best and most practical course lay in uniting with the dominant and eclectic schools in an effort to amend the present statute in the following particulars:



First—To repeal the “ten year” clause.

Second—To increase the registration and examination fees, and to allow the board its expenses out of moneys collected, instead of from legislative appropriations.

Third—The adoption of a clear, broad, legal definition of what constitutes the practice of medicine.

Fourth—The adoption of an amendment empowering the State Board of Medical Examiners to refuse and to revoke licenses for immoral, dishonorable and unprofessional conduct.

This course was taken for the following reasons:

First—It gives a more effective statute against the class of incompetents that are the real menace to public health.

Second—It maintains a registration law in which graduates of every homeopathic college in the country are recognized, hence is not antagonistic to us as a school.

Third—By uniting with the other schools for such legislation, the matter of legislation will be settled for a time at least, and when it comes up again, if in objectionable form, we will be in better position to successfully oppose.

A bill covering the above points was drawn by the secretary of the board of examiners, submitted to the committees representing the different schools and later introduced into the House by Speaker Sanford, after which it was known as House Bill No. 83, or, more generally, as the Sanford medical bill. Other bills were introduced, one by Senator Jefferson, calling for old-school control and compulsory examination of all applicants, one by Senator Owen, Senate Bill No. 212, and advocated by Dr. E. J. Clark, your secretary, as representing the State Homeopathic Society, calling for a distinctively homeopathic board, and one by the osteopaths, calling for a distinctively osteopathic board.

The Sanford bill after some modifications, passed the Senate by 29 ayes to 2 nays, and the House by 56 ayes to 3 nays, but was vetoed by Governor Peabody on April 16, 1903, as “unjust” and “unnecessary” legislation.

It is no secret that the real cause of the veto was a modification of the original whereby it became unlawful for Christian Scientists to treat contagious and infectious diseases.

— All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) DAVID A. STRICKLER,  
S. S. SMYTHE,  
N. G. BURNHAM,  
C. F. STOUGH,  
J. W. HARRIS,

Sept. 15, 1903.

Committee.

At the afternoon session the bureau of obstetrics presented three papers and the bureau of pediatrics, one. A letter was read from Dr. Abbott, the chairman of the bureau of pediatrics, explaining her absence from the city and regretting her inability to be present. The papers read were, "Therapeutics of Obstetrics," Genevieve Tucker; "Syphilis During Gravidity," J. B. Kinley; "Albuminuria During Pregnancy," C. F. Stough; "Care of Delicate Children," Horace T. Dodge. During this session Dr. B. F. Bailey of Lincoln, Nebraska, was called upon and addressed the society, telling us a number of nice things about the best class that ever graduated from Hahnemann of Philadelphia—best because it had amongst its members such men as President Judkins and Dr. Bailey.

Wednesday evening the state society held no session, most of the members going to the opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic College.

Thursday morning the bureau of materia medica reported three papers: "Attenuations: The Why and the Wherefore," LeRoy C. Hedges; "Hahnemann and His Teachings," Ralph D. P. Brown; "Why We Alternate" was presented by a rabid anti-alternationist, J. W. Mastin. A letter from Dr. H. C. Allen was read as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12, 1903.

Dear Dr. Clark: Negotiations in regard to a hospital—very important—have been delayed by city officials being out of the city, and it is impossible for me to leave town. My transportation is secured and I am greatly disappointed—much more so than the society can be. Please express same to Dr. Mastin and the society and assure them if able I will be happy to come next year. Fraternaly yours,

H. C. ALLEN.

Dr. Smythe introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were amid great enthusiasm adopted:

"Whereas, the American Medical Association has recommended the admission of homeopaths to membership in all allopathic medical societies throughout the United States on condition that said homeopaths shall first agree to drop the name homeopathy from any public or private use in their business and professional capacities; and

"Whereas, we believe that our allopathic brethren are much more ignorant of homeopathy than we are of allopathy; and

"Whereas, we believe that a knowledge of the truths of homeopathy would be of the very greatest benefit to the allopathic school and the patrons thereof; and

"Whereas, we desire, in the spirit of true fraternity, to reciprocate the courtesy which has been extended to us: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Colorado Homeopathic Society, in convention assembled, on this, the 17th day of September, 1903, hereby extends a cordial invitation to all allopathic physicians in good standing to become members of this society, on condition that they shall agree to investigate the law of homeopathy, and to give it a fair and impartial test in practice.

"Resolved, that this society hereby recommends that all homeopathic societies throughout the state of Colorado and throughout the United States shall pursue a similar course and extend the privilege of membership to all who will accept it on the above condition."

At the afternoon session the bureau of gynecology reported "Trachelorrhaphy," H. M. Fryer; "Ovarian Dermoids," J. B. Brown; and "Ventral Fixation," J. W. Harris. It was decided not to publish the transactions this year. Drs. S. S. Smythe, G. E. Brown and Edwin Jay Clark were appointed a committee to prepare a new membership certificate.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Prof. David A. Strickler, Denver.

First Vice President—Dr. C. F. Stough, Colorado Springs.

Second Vice President—Prof. Grant S. Peck, Denver.

Treasurer—Dr. F. A. Faust, Colorado Springs.

Secretary—Prof. G. P. Howard, Denver.

Censors—Prof. W. A. Burr, Prof. A. C. Stewart, Denver; Prof. Walter Joel King, Golden; Dr. Genevieve Tucker, Pueblo; Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, Grand Junction; Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, Denver.

Administrative Council—Prof. Strickler, Prof. Howard, Prof. Walter Joel King, Prof. J. B. Brown, Prof. J. P. Willard; Dr. W. Carey Allen, Dr. Genevieve Tucker, Dr. L. C. Hedges, and Dr. E. P. Greene

Upon motion of Dean Willard the thanks of the society were given to President Judkins for the able manner in which

he had served as president during the past year. Upon motion of Dr. Tennant the thanks of the society were tendered to Secretary Clark for the able and efficient manner in which he had served the society during the last five annual sessions.

Dr. Clark moved to thank the Republican and Post for the excellent reports of the session given in their papers. Upon motion of Dean Willard the motion was amended to include all the city papers, without regard to the question of whether they had treated us in a manner to deserve our thanks or not. The state society then adjourned. The administrative council have the selection of the next place of meeting, which will probably be Colorado Springs.

#### NOTES.

Dr. W. Carey Allen, Colorado Springs, arrived in time to vote for the college-little-lunnon candidate for secretary. The doctor has been unable to attend the sessions since 1900.

The shortest opening discussion of any paper was that of Dean Willard in the opening discussion of Ralph D. P. Brown's paper on "Hahnemann and His Teachings." Just four words. We could reproduce the words but not the tone, manner and facial expression of the speaker.

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson was prevented by illness from being present at the sessions of the last two days.

Candidates elected are our new secretary, G. P. Howard, J. H. Daniel, Carolyn D. Beebe, Anna E. Mills, Wade A. Jones, Edmund Dillard, Laurence M. Taylor, Henry G. Merz, Emma D. Pronger, all of Denver; Mary M. Arnett, Boulder; A. M. Moore, A. F. Swan, Brighton; Upton A. Sharets, Colorado Springs; D. J. Horton, Evans; S. B. McFarland, Fairplay; V. A. Hutton, Florence; and W. G. Randall, Pueblo.

Members in attendance were Drs. Armbruster, Anderson, Burr, Burnham, Ralph D. P., J. B., and G. E. Brown, Clark, Enos, Fitzhugh, Fryer, Griffith, Harris, Hattfield, Howard, Higgins, King, Kinley, Mastin, Peck, Smythe, Strickler, Stewart, Tennant, Vinland, Willard, Welch, Merz, Jones, Pronger, Daniels, Butterfield, Beebe, Dillard, Taylor and Mills, of Denver; Arnett of Boulder; Swan, Brighton; Allen, Beeler, Stough, Robinson, Faust and Starets, of Colorado Springs; Tucker,



Pueblo; Clarke, Boulder; Greene, Arvada; Hedges, Grand Junction; Judkins, Aspen; King, Golden; McFarland, Fairplay.

Among the visitors we noticed Drs. Dunklee, Dodge, Pierce, Miller, Vinyard and Ford, of Denver; Bailey, of Lincoln, Nebraska; French, of Chicago; and Wetlaufer, of Cheyenne.

The largest number present at the reading of any paper was during the reading of Ralph D. P. Brown's excellent paper on "Hahnemann and His Teachings," on Thursday morning.

The social hour after the president's annual address was enjoyed by the greater portion of those in attendance that night.

"Why We Alternate" drew out next to the largest number of speakers. It is a subject within the comprehension of all who were present, and of importance to all.

The longest paper of the session was presented by a visiting doctor, Prof. H. T. Dodge, of Denver.

"Prostatic Hypertrophy" interested not only the surgeons but the physicians and was discussed by ten speakers—the largest number discussing any one paper.

Dr. M. R. French of Chicago, the genial representative of that old reliable homeopathic pharmacy and publishing house, Boericke & Tafel, was an interested onlooker. The members spent much time about the exhibit of homeopathic publications of Boericke & Tafel.

E. J. C.

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Dr. Benjamin F. Baily, Lincoln, Nebraska, ex-president of the A. I. H., president of the Nebraska State Board of Medical Examiners, proprietor of "Green Gables," ardent advocate of compulsory state laws in general and a great admirer of the proposed Colorado law, was a visitor at the State Society meeting the second day and delivered a very pleasant address, which was thoroughly appreciated by every one. Among other pleasant things, Dr. Baily extended a general invitation to the members of the Colorado Society to visit their brethren of the Missouri Valley Society, which meets at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the forepart of the present month.

## HAHNEMANN AND HIS TEACHINGS.\*

[Previous to reading his paper, Dr. R. D. P. Brown made the following explanatory statement: "We have hesitated as to the wisdom of presenting this paper as written, but the strictures ridiculing the followers of Hahnemann indulged in last evening at the opening exercises of the college by a representative member of every Homeopathic organization in the state, have removed all necessity for further hesitancy on our part." With one exception we do not, neither did we at the time, consider any of the remarks particularly out of place; but, if the essayist felt disposed to take offense at the aforesaid remarks by those who appeared upon the program at the "grand opening," we are glad of it, as it has given our readers the benefit of a mighty good paper, but one which seemed to have had a very depressing effect upon the majority of the members present at the time.—Editor.]

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\*Presented before the Colorado Homeopathic Society September 17, 1903.

We are so accustomed to consider Hahnemann only as a homeopath, that many of us lose sight of the fact that in his day, as a professor of old-school practice, he was accredited with greater knowledge than any of his associates even by those associates themselves.

He was no suddenly-arisen genius with only a theory to propound, but before he ever thought of the law of homeopathy, a man of years; versed thoroughly in all the science of the times; familiar with every known detail of his profession; imbued with a degree of common sense which even his scientific (?) medical training could not destroy.

Nor did he offer to the world an unproved theory of truth; but after years of effort such as only a master intellect, conjoined with a body of superb health, could have carried to a successful issue, he presented his theory supported by facts, in their turn supported by proofs so simple and so unquestionable that never to this day has the man lived who could disprove one positive statement which he has made.

It is true that he offers some few deductions unsupported by convincing proof, but to these he expressly calls attention as being only opinions and as having no weight either for or against the truth of the natural law.

We may offer any argument; we may present any criticism; we may make denial in part or in toto, condemning his teachings, and then we may turn to his works and find every denial, every criticism, every argument, answered so fully and in language so simple that no broadly intelligent mind could fail to be convinced.

There are those who state that Hahnemann is a back number. Who claim that his teachings will not bear the light of present day advancement. Yet we challenge the world to propound one single question based upon the so-called present day advancement of medical science, relative to the cure of disease through therapeutic agents, the answer to which we cannot point out in the words of Hahnemann, written over sixty years ago.

Since these statements are true, and we are prepared to prove their truth, why is it that out of twelve thousand so-called homeopaths, only eight hundred, or six and two-thirds per cent., base their practice upon those principles in which, by the assumption of the name, they profess to believe?

There are many associated causes for this deplorable condition, but time will not permit a discussion of them all, and therefore we will consider the one most prolific and especially important at this season: "The lack of proper instruction in our colleges."

That this lack does exist and that it is almost universal, no one can truthfully deny. But to understand the reasons for its existence requires a knowledge of the principal factors entering into the history of those institutions which are supposed to be and which are, in the first instance, organized for the purpose of promulgating the teachings of Hahnemann.

When a new college is established, among its promoters are always men whose professions, whose known integrity, whose sincerity and success prove them, beyond a question, to be followers of Hahnemann, and they carry with them the faith and the good will of both the profession and the laity.

But they are always in the minority and after, through their efforts, the college has secured an enviable position, we find that gradually, systematically, surely they are pushed from the halls for whose very existence they are responsible.

And why? Because "Truth" in its simplicity as taught by them appeals so strongly to the inquiring mind of the student that he comes to question the integrity, the sincerity and the knowledge of the majority, and this majority, in the bitterness of spirit resulting from the discovery of its wulful ignorance, turns and rends the hand which feeds it.

This is the history of almost every homeopathic college in the world to-day.

Is there a remedy? Yes. If the followers of Hahnemann would do their duty, this condition could not exist. It is their duty to know whether or not a college established within their state is teaching that which it professes to teach. And if it is

not, then their duty is to protest first to the profession, and if this does not bring about the desired result, then they should condemn publicly, privately, upon every and all occasions, the institution which is thus perpetrating a fraud not only upon the public and the profession, but upon the innocent student who sacrifices so much to secure what he supposes to be the best instruction.

Many hesitate to do this because they are more or less affected by the cry for peace in the homeopathic ranks which arises from the majority and which rings continually from one end of the land to the other.

If this cry was for a peace which would secure immunity from personalities and personal antagonism, then would the homeopaths echo and re-echo the cry until it reached to the very heavens. But unfortunately it is for a peace which shall prevent criticism. It is for a peace which, if secured, would condone the practices and teachings of the ignorant; of the coward, of the traitor and the hypocrite. It is for a peace which, if permitted, would sink us in the oblivion so lately offered by the old school. The homeopath wants no such peace.

And lest there shall be any uncertainty in the minds of the members of this society or of the profession at large as to the status of the followers of Hahnemann in Colorado, upon this question, we publicly protest against any such form of peace. We publicly declare that while we shall live and have the strength to speak, no such peace shall be permitted to exist. And this, with the full knowledge that we may be pushed to the wall. With the full knowledge that we may be professionally ruined as other and better men have been professionally ruined in the same cause. But with the greater and better knowledge that we shall leave a mark upon our trail which will make the road more easy for those who will surely follow.

Therefore: Before all those whose teachings and practices are such a detriment and restriction to the advancement of our school, whoever or whatever they may be, we hurl the gauntlet in defiance, for him to grasp who dares.

In closing we present for your consideration a quotation from one of our eastern homeopaths:

"We warn you against the disposition to apologize for, to palliate or tolerate the delinquencies of our half-hearted friends. We warn you against every weak concession to the enemy. You cannot adulterate the truth and maintain your integrity.

RALPH D. P. BROWN.



MATERIA MEDICA.

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From the discussions that occurred during our state society session we select that which is more or less appropriate to this department:

From the surgical bureau:

Dr. J. B. Brown reported good results from the use of Rhus tox. in addition to the mechanical means suggested by the essayist, for the treatment of sprains. Dr. G. E. Brown advised the Morton wave current in the treatment of old sprains.

Dr. Kinley could not say that he ever had had any results from the use of medicines in the treatment of enlarged prostate. Dr. Stewart reported case enlarged prostate relieved by Sulph. Dr. J. B. Brown thought that this case must have had rectal trouble and that the sulph. acting as usual on the rectum had relieved the entire trouble. He had relieved the symptoms but had never cured a case, with remedies. Reported the use of chim. in one case. Dr. C. W. Enos reported both good and negative results with the use of medicines in this condition. Dr. Harris emphasized the thought that medicines never cure a case of prostatic hypertrophy, that they relieve prostatic congestion and cystitis but never a true hypertrophy. Only the surgeon is able to cure that condition.

From the bureau of clinical medicine:

Dr. E. H. King said that we can do much by the previous use of medicines for the comfort of our patients who find it necessary to visit the dentist. And often after they have been to the dentist they need our treatment. Dr. J. B. Brown had learned that the homeopathic physician in pyorrhea alveolaris could do much more for the patient than an old-school dentist.

Bureau of eye and ear:

Drs. Peck and Strickler both reported cases of mastoiditis where they considered operation imperatively demanded and operation was refused and patients recovered. Dr. Peck considered operation in mastoiditis a necessity like operation in appendicitis.

Dr. Strickler's use of protonuclein drew out quite a discussion as to whether the treatment was homeopathic or not. It developed that fact that many homeopaths have very sore spots in their make-up. That they have no knowledge of how they prescribed—homeopathically, heteropathically, enantio-pathically or empirically. The remedy was used empirically in

the cases reported. Dr. Hedges thought that that which cured was always homeopathic. Dr. Howard was sure that the homeopathic remedy was all right when a remedy was needed. He would not feed an infant on it nor set a bone with it. In opacity of the cornea he considered that there was no diseased condition to deal with, but a condition of repair. He thought that the thorough massaging that the essayist used had as much to do with the cure as the protonuclein. Dr. Harris said that all knew that bovine acted locally as a food and that protonuclein acted in the same way. He would ask if it was not homeopathic to eat when you are hungry? To this question we would answer unqualifiedly, "NO," because eating never makes one hungry. It is not homeopathic, it is enantio-pathic.

#### Bureau of obstetrics:

Dr. Howard agreed with the essayist that the remedy used during pregnancy, however carefully selected, did not work as promptly as when used in the non-pregnant state. He also said "the remedy does act and acts promptly in these cases and I am loth to wait two or three weeks for the relief of the nausea of pregnancy." Dr. Kinley, in answer to the essayist's question as to why the allopaths were in the front rank in obstetrics, answered, "they ain't." He had found his remedies to act just as quickly in the pregnant as the non-pregnant state. He had learned that remedies relieved malpositions. "When you have looked up your case thoroughly, you have secured good results." Dr. Tucker, in explanation of the front rank of the allopath, said, "the germ theory, the fads of the day, did not come from the homeopaths." The advance in obstetrics has been surgical and has not come from the homeopaths, but we are grasping them and using them. Dr. Judkins, in his annual address, placed the homeopath in the front rank in therapeutics. He said:

"The future homeopathic practitioner will be an enthusiast in medical therapeutics. He will not get the impression that his supreme duty is to discover some new microbe or to work out some new elaborate theory to explain obscure phenomena in disease. His highest duty, as he will see it, will be to cure the sick, prevent disease and suffering. He will appreciate the

therapeutic value of subjective symptoms in applying the remedy as his old-school brother will not."

Bureau of materia medica:

Dr. Hedges' paper on attenuations brought out a great variety of opinions and experience and experience. The most surprising statement was that of Dr. J. B. Brown, that a Christian scientist has cures just as marvelous as those reported by the high-potency prescriber. The doctor thought he was scoring one for crude drugs. Not so. Crudeness in medicine does not show the marvelous cures of either class he mentions. The patient that the Christian scientist likes to secure is one that has been under dosing treatment, and here they work some marvelous results. That derided *sac. lac.* would often save your patient.

Dr. Swan does not alternate because it is unscientific; believes that we should all get as near to the single remedy as the peculiar caliber of our mind will permit. If a man will study his cases he can in ninety-nine out of a hundred find the remedy that is the similar. Dr. Hedges acknowledged his preference for a "shotgun, and a repeating shotgun, at that." Dr. Harris alternates because he holds his people better and has more time for some one else. He acknowledged that alternation was mainly due to one being too lazy to study up the case. During his college experience he had found that his teachers were not honest, teaching the single remedy and using compounds, and "I find that it is almost universal." Dr. Burr said we all should have some high ideal to which we should work and that is the single remedy. There are some reasons why it is not always best to use the single remedy. Case may have symptoms running from A to Z. One remedy covers symptoms from A to G, and another remedy not antagonistic to the first covers from G to N, and here I think it valuable to alternate." Dr. Enos said that in a chronic case where you alternated, you simply palliated and changed one condition into another, never curing and often rendering a cure impossible. Dr. Peck thought that we did not know enough of our materia medica to prescribe the single remedy and that our materia medica is so cumbersome that it is impossible to know it all. Then, again, our materia medica, according to the doctor, is so full of "unreliability." The more he teaches it the less he knows about it. "Instead of kicking our men down when they get up and say they alternate, give them credit for doing the best they could.

E. J. C.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE COLLEGE.

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The board of directors and faculty extended a very neat and at the same time cordial invitation to the public at large, to attend the tenth annual opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, which event occurred the evening of the second day's session of the Colorado Homeopathic Society's meeting, occupied the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., and was as liberally patronized and as much enjoyed as such occasions usually are by the general public.

Dean Willard, Professors Strickler, Stewart, Kinley and Doctor Judkins occupied the post of honor on the platform, and the program was carried out, with one slight change—due to illness—as published in the announcements and invitations issued in honor of the event.

Miss Mary Werkheiser prepared the audience for the more trying time when the speechifying was to be indulged in, by rendering in a very pleasing and artistic manner two vocal solos, which were thoroughly enjoyed by every one present; in fact, had the young lady responded to the encores as heartily as they were given, there would have been a musical instead of a medical program rendered on this occasion. Dr. Judkins opened the speaking with a few well-chosen and equally well-delivered remarks and although he was the only one on the platform, or the program for that matter, who was not a living, breathing, talking advertisement for the institution which the occasion was intended to commemorate, he left the Denver Homeopathic College out of the question altogether and talked some good straight homeopathy, which it will be well for the students to recall when future events materialize.

Mr. H. D. Martin was down for a tenor solo, but was obliged to disappoint the audience owing to a very severe sore throat. Right at this period of the evening's enjoyment a very unexpected, but what proved to be a very happy diversion, occurred. Dean Willard, on looking over the audience, happened to spy Mr. Willcox, president of the college association, and called upon him for a few remarks. Mr. Willcox made a masterly speech, for one taken so completely by surprise, and



we really think this feature of the event was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by all accordingly.

Following Mr. Willcox came the Mendelssohn Quartette. It isn't necessary to try and tell about their music; it is always of a high order and never fails to be thoroughly appreciated.

Dr. A. C. Stewart represented the Denver Homeopathic Medical Club, at least that is what the program announced. Following this misfit came the paper of the evening: "Hahnemann—Paracelsus," by Dr. Kinley, and we are glad that this gentleman's topic and manner of delivery had the effect of removing the very unpleasant impression which the former gentleman's remarks created, or were quite likely to create. Left unmolested the impression would have become prevalent that homeopaths were, as many are inclined to give them the credit of being, "mighty small potatoes and but few in a hill." Dr. Kinley's paper, on the contrary, was a scholarly production, delivered in a dignified, gentlemanly and courteous manner; upholding Hahnemann, elevating homeopathy and made every one feel that the preceding effort was more, what it was no doubt intended to be, a slur upon homeopathy and a slam at each individual member of the Denver Homeopathic Club. Public occasions of this kind need more Kinleys on the program, and a more or less scarcity of Stewarts will be taken as a good omen that the promoters of like occasions are inclined to put the "best foot forward."

Mr. Harry Martin came in at the last—he usually does, you know. Just why this prince of entertainers ever selected the undertaking business as a profession is a mystery, as he could have made a great deal more money out of the business by allowing his brother to have attended to the details while he went around tickling people to death. His part in the program on this occasion will be remembered long after some other features of this notable event have passed into oblivion.

We got a little ahead of the story, however, as Miss Werkheiser sang just preceding Mr. Martin's stunt, and was most heartily applauded.

## THE ALUMNI DINNER.

At first it was intended to limit this dinner to graduates of old Hahnemann of Chicago and their invited guests. For this purpose was formed a preliminary organization with Dr. S. S. Smythe '67 as president, and W. R. Welch '88 as secretary. Hahnemann of Chicago has nearly as many representatives in Colorado as the Denver Homeopathic College and nearly as many as the combined number of the next three colleges—Cleveland, Chicago Homeopathic, and Hahnemann of Philadelphia. Some of the smaller colleges desiring to participate, the dinner was thrown open to the alumni of all colleges and their invited guests.

Those who participated in this first dinner were: From Old Hahnemann—Drs. S. S. Smythe '67, E. H. King '68, W. A. Burr '69, E. P. Miller '71, J. B. Kinley '85, Emma J. Davies Pronger '86, Edwin Jay Clark '86, H. K. Dunklee '87, Edmund Dillard '87, W. R. Welch '89, and Julia D. Fitz Hugh '99; Denver Homeopathic College—C. E. Tennant '97, J. W. Mastin '98, O. S. Vinland '99, Anna P. Vinland '99, Margaret H. Bee-ler '99, Janet B. Clarke '00, Ella H. Griffith '00, R. O. Butterfield '01, G. S. Vinyard '01, G. F. Roosevelt '02; Chicago Homeopathic—L. C. Hedges '91, C. F. Stough '95; Cleveland—N. G. Burnham '54; Hahnemann of Philadelphia—D. A. Strickler '81; New York Homeopathic—A. C. Stewart '87; Pulte—M. R. French '86; University of Iowa—E. P. Greene '88; University of Michigan—G. S. Peck '90; Dunham—Kittie W. Higgins '01, Ralph D. P. Brown '02; Hahnemann of San Francisco—H. T. Dodge '87; and Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute—S. B. Anderson '54. Guests: Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Mastin, Mrs. Vinyard, Mrs. Hedges, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Greene, Mr. Pronger, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Clark.

The diner was served by Mrs. A. E. Carey of the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria and was above the average of that furnished by our large hotels. All were well pleased. There were no cut-and-dried speeches; everything was of an informal character and all on the plane of good fellowship. All too soon passed an evening that will be pleasantly remembered, and we trust that when time rolls around that it will find an unbroken num-

ber to meet again in another evening, when we can get the "old boys" again in a reminiscent mood.

Dr. S. S. Smythe acted as master of ceremonies and introduced Dr. Burnham as the Nestor of homeopathy in Denver. Dr. Burnham graduated in 1851 from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute and in 1854 from the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine at Cleveland. The doctor told us about the early days of the Cleveland college and homeopathy in that neck of the woods, and then brought us down to the present by a good-natured protest against the speaker at the college opening who called him a jelly-fish because he did not belong to the Denver Homeopathic Club. He very properly scorched the president of the college for even suggesting that the reason for supporting our homeopathic hospital was that the nurses made good emissaries for the conversion of patients of allopathic physicians that they had been called to nurse.

The next speaker was Dr. Stough, who was called upon to represent our retiring president, Dr. Judkins, who had gone home. Among other things the doctor spoke of the noticeable improvement that had been made in the society in the last four years, and of the higher standard of the papers presented. He said that the homeopathy of one hundred years ago was not the homeopathy of to-day. He insisted that there was a necessity for a reproving of our entire materia medica in the light of modern science. He paid a neat tribute to our imperfect materia medica when he told about the pre-eminence of the homeopathic school as "specialists in therapeutics."

Dr. Hedges kept a continual laugh going as he told the experiences of a married man traveling to a state society with the trunk containing their society rig lost somewhere between Grand Junction and Denver.

Dr. Strickler spoke briefly of the outlook of the state society under its new president. He suggested the plan of reserving a part of the program, where each one in attendance could tell of some cure made with remedies. Dr. Welch occupied ten minutes in giving us an outline of the subject, "Woman." He had not finished the subject when he stopped talking. Dr. Stewart was troubled over the question of the appearance the Denver doctors were making. He hoped that the

visiting physicians would return home not thinking any less of us than they did when they came. Dr. E. H. King spoke for old Hahnemann. He told us of all the professors of '67 and '68 and their peculiarities until we felt as if we were glad we graduated some years later. Dr. Kinley left completely untouched the subject, "The New Journal," while he brought Hahnemann reminiscences down to 1886. Dr. Beeler spoke very briefly but nicely as the representative of her alma mater, our local college. It had grown so late that it became an imperative necessity for some to leave to catch the last car home and with the program only half finished, the first alumni dinner became a thing of the past.

Hahnemann of Chicago intend to form a permanent organization and arrange for an annual dinner for themselves and their friends.

E. J. C.

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#### REPLYING TO MR. LINEAU.

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To the Editor of The Critique:

In the September issue of your magazine appears an article by Mr. F. W. Lienau, attorney at law, entitled "Parasites," which discusses at considerable length the legal status of Christian Science practice.

Before entering upon a discussion of the merits of the article the writer desires to call attention to the injustice done Christian Scientists by the title of this article. Christian Science is not a parasite. It does not subsist off the vitality or strength of any other school or system of thought. Christian Science is the scientific understanding of God and follows strictly the practices and teachings of Christ. No person who has studied the literature of Christian Science would agree that our legal friend has made a happy selection of title under which to discuss Christian Science. The term "parasite" suggests the base, the false, the servile, a suggestion that in no sense is compatible with the clear-cut, logical and independent development of Christian Science. Let us remember that unworthy appellations do not strengthen an argument.



As the gentleman states, there has arisen much discussion and difference of opinion relative to the legal status of Christian Science. This controversy has not been precipitated by Christian Scientists. They have appeared in court or before the legislatures of the various states only when necessary to protect themselves against unjust and discriminate prosecution or legislation. They have protested against proposed laws which were contrary to the constitutions of the various states and the United States and which, if placed on the statute books, would work great harm and injustice.

Christian Science is not a school of medicine. It is a religion pure and simple. Healing the sick is not the ultimate aim of Christian Science. It is merely one of the necessary steps in the growth of the spiritual man. Jesus healed the sick and Christian Scientists follow Jesus, but Jesus nowhere gave out the thought that this included the whole of man's growth. Christian Science traces all discord, all sin, sickness and death back to their ultimate cause, lack of understanding of God. God is omnipotent, is Good, the supreme and fundamental cause of all that really exists and on this basis Christian Science denies the reality of disease. We have schools and spend millions to overcome ignorance in our children. Has ignorance a real existence? No. It is merely an absence of truth which has real existence and which the Psalmist says "hath a price above rubies." To a Christian Scientist, it is not logical or conceivable that God—Good—created disease, and since he did not create it, it has no real existence but is merely a false conception manifested on the body. It is classed with ignorance which clearly has no inherent reality, being merely the absence of truth.

It will thus be seen that the principles and practice of materia medica and Christian Science are wholly at variance. Materia medica looks to material means for help in time of sickness; Christian Science to God alone and discards all material aids. Materia medica looks to the effects as manifested by the body and attempts to remove these by material remedies. Christian Science looks beyond and sees the fundamental error in the mortal thought which controls the body, and by the enlightened understanding gained from the study of the

Bible and Science and Health, overcomes, through prayer, the cause and thus the effect disappears. Discussion, attempted legislation and cases in court have arisen from attempts to judge Christian Science according to the accepted standards of materia medica. It has a wholly different standard but one that does not in the slightest conflict with the fundamental principles of our constitutions. The right to pray for ourselves, the right to pray for others, the right to worship God according to our highest thought so long as we do not trespass on the rights of others—surely these are rights dear to the heart of every citizen. These are the rights Christian Scientists insist upon maintaining and which they without question should be protected in.

Has disaster befallen any community for granting Christian Scientists these rights? The writer, with a wide acquaintance among Christian Scientists, knows of none, and it is safe to say there has been none. People are not persuaded to try Christian Science and thus suffer serious results as our legal friend asserts. On the contrary, they come in most cases after all other means have failed and are considered hopeless cases. The rapid growth of Christian Science, the health and happiness of its followers, the thousands of cases of disease and moral depravity overcome, and health and happiness restored, all point irresistably to the conclusion that Christian Science is a power for good and not disaster in the communities where employed.

Christian Scientists, however, have no quarrel with the medical fraternity. They recognize fully the self-sacrificing lives of many of its members. They freely grant them the same privileges that they ask for themselves. Very sincerely,

EZRA W. PALMER,

State Publication Committee.

Pueblo, Sept. 8th, 1903.

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\$25.00 Denver to California,

Via the New Dalhart-El Paso Route.

For further particulars write T. E. Fisher, G. P. A. Colorado & Southern Railway, Denver.

## CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Miss A., age 32.—For years has had attacks beginning with intense itching in either hand, accompanied by redness and swelling extending up the arm, across chest and thence over the whole body, so rapidly that the clothes had to be cut off. Great dyspnea, large quantities of whiskey taken immediately upon first itching in hand, aborted the attack, but was of no value later. Swelling subsided in an hour or two leaving her very weak.

History of great susceptibility to Rhus poison. One severe attack having been suppressed by a local wash.

The patient is what is called a typical puls. patient and all other symptoms excepting those of the attacks, were marked under puls. But knowing that puls. is sometimes very difficult to differentiate from apis, and having seen similar attacks occur as a result of a single bee sting in a very susceptible patient, I gave apis M. with continued improvement in health and no attacks for two months, when a slight attack occurred.

Rx., Apis C. M.

In three days excessive itching jumping from place to place with marked urticaria, wherever scratched or rubbed.

Rx. Placebo.

This symptom disappeared in two weeks and health was good for three months, when she washed bed with a strong solution of carbolic acid, washing also her body to prevent bug bites. Some ulcerations occurred severe enough to require surgical treatment, and an attack recurred, but not as severe as former ones.

We know that carbolic acid, as low as can be used, is the similimum for the cure of crude Apis poison.

We know also that Rhus and Apis are inimical.

Query: (1) What was the diagnosis? (2) Was Apis the remedy? (3) What was the remedy after the carbolic acid poisoning?

I gave sac lac, with improvement to date, five weeks, no attacks excepting occasionally some itching of the hands which has not extended beyond the hands.

R. D. P. BROWN.

Denver, Colo.

[An account of a case of poisoning by a bee sting quoted in a journal some time ago gave the following:

The sting was behind the ear; in fifteen minutes the face was violently flushed and white blisters appeared all over arms, body and legs; this was followed by a violent asthma. The blisters itched intensely and disappeared after a few hours, but the site of the original sting was not painful, nor did it itch. From this involuntary proving and the fact that Apis relieved, we may safely say that Apis was the remedy.]

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Dr. G. M. Golden, in Hahnemannian Monthly, reports several cases of severe gastritis due to indigestion of food or drink likely to contain decomposing or fermenting substances, which were cured by Hyoscyamus. A summary of the leading symptoms gives the following picture:

1. Persistent nausea and vomiting, which may be intense.
2. Thirst, but does not drink, because vomits immediately; pains in abdomen varying in character, with tenderness below epigastrium.
3. Hiccoughing, which may at times be persistent and exhausting.
4. Marked exhaustion, going on to a collapsed condition, with cold, clammy sweat, cold extremities and cardiac weakness.
5. Marked restlessness of body; cannot keep quiet; turns from side to side, with some anxiety of mind.
6. History of ingestion of some irritating food or drink—liable to contain toxic products—and these cases often occurring in summer.

In mania at climacteric, with this symptom prominent: "Every one moves too slowly; wants everything done in a hurry" Chamilla relieved in a few minutes.

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Think of crataegus in functional disturbances of the heart, reflex either from stomach or uterine irritation. Be sure it is prepared from the imported tincture.

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Cuprum met. for the morning nausea—not of pregnancy—not of beer drinkers.

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In diarrhoea, yellow stool, preceded by severe cutting pains; stool passing quickly; with marked relief after stool. Gambozia will often help, but is seldom prescribed.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.,  
Brighton, Colo.



# The Critique

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J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.  
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION. NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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### SOME SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

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Whereas, The American Medical Association has recommended the admission of homeopathists to membership in all allopathic medical societies throughout the United States, on condition that said homeopathists shall first agree to drop the name homeopathy from any public or private use in their business and professional capacities; and,

Whereas, We believe that our allopathic brethren are much more ignorant of homeopathy than we are of allopathy; and,

Whereas, We believe that a knowledge of the truths of homeopathy would be of the very greatest benefit to the allopathic school and the patrons thereof; and,

Whereas, We desire, in the spirit of true fraternity, to reciprocate the courtesy which has been extended to us; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Colorado Homeopathic Society, in convention assembled on this the 17th day of September, 1903, hereby extends a cordial invitation to all allopathic physicians in good standing to become members of this society on condition that they shall agree to

investigate the law of homeopathy and to give it a fair and impartial test in practice.

Resolved, That this society hereby recommends that all homeopathic societies throughout the state of Colorado and throughout the United States shall pursue a similar course and extend the privilege of membership to all who will accept it on the above condition.

The foregoing resolutions, presented by Dr. S. S. Smythe, seconded by Dr. J. P. Willard, and most unanimously adopted by the recent Homeopathic State Society, are ones that our esteemed friends, the "regulars," cannot very well ignore—unless they desire to show the world at large that the recent protestations of friendship for their homeopathic brethren, and the public and promiscuous declaration of their desire to "unite into a compact body or organization all the members of our profession for personal protection and the good of the public," was nothing more than, to use the vernacular of the street, "hot air." We also desire to call attention of the profession in general, and the public in particular, to the fact that the homeopaths do not ask their allopathic associates (?) to give up any particular principle or privilege; there are no restrictions placed upon their advocating the absolute accuracy of any of their almost-always-occurring discoveries, but we do insist, in order that they may become eligible to membership in homeopathic societies, that they investigate the law of homeopathy and give it a fair and impartial test in practice. We are glad that these resolutions emanated from the Colorado society and believe they will meet the approval of a very large majority of the homeopathic profession, especially those who are desirous of ascertaining whether our "old school" friends are willing to demonstrate the old woman's theory of "What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

M.

## COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The Colorado skies are just as bright and the ozone as bracing as they were preceding the meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, which occurrence, by the way, is numbered among the events of past history. The prediction of The Critique regarding the outcome of the election for one of the most important offices within the gift of the society—that of secretary—have been placed upon the records of the association as being facts instead of fancies, and there does not appear to be anything but the most friendly feeling existing among the members of the profession in general; the common comment, if there be any at all, is that President Judkins has every reason to feel perfectly satisfied with the concluding hours of his administration, and if he is satisfied the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College should have no other feelings but those of absolute delight, inasmuch as it was their party from start to finish. The professors of this institution were as much in evidence at the meeting as colonels at a county fair in Kentucky, one going to the extreme of paying four years' dues in a bunch, in order that they could be no possible chance of his being excluded from the event of deepest interest—to the members of the faculty previously referred to—i. e., the election of officers, whereas, if he had been as well posted upon the laws of the state society as he was anxious to carry out the instructions of the official head and tail of the aforesaid faculty, he might have spared his bank account this strain upon its resources as there is nothing in the constitution which could have possibly prevented his voting had he seen fit to insist upon it.

Of course these little matters should not be mentioned, neither do they amount to anything any more than to show the resourceful forethought of "the gang" in its efforts to carry out the threat made many moons since to "do" Dr. Edwin J.

Clark, and from a financial viewpoint we are glad the doctor became involved in a slight misunderstanding with the powers that be, inasmuch as the treasury of the association was benefited in more than one case, under the mistaken impression that arrearages in dues was sufficient to prevent delinquents from casting a ballot at the annual election for officers.

Two years hence, when the conflict to control medical matters in the state will have begun once more, we look for Doctor Clark to be on deck with his peculiarly annoying armamentarium of facts and figures and if he has no stronger competition to overcome than that which he was obliged to overthrow at the last seance, we could as easily forecast the result of the coming biennial conflict as we did the election for the secretaryship, which went just "as we told you" it would.

M.

#### THOUGHT IT WAS DEAD.

##### THE JOINT MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

DAVID M. STRICKLER, M. D., Chairman. T. W. MILES, M. D.

S. D. VAN METER, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer, . . . .

1723 Tremont Street, Denver.

Denver, Colorado, April 22, 1903.

Dear Doctor—Enclosed you will find a copy of the Medical Registration Law as it would have been, had not Governor Peabody used his veto power.

It is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that this act on the part of the governor amounts to a great injustice and insult to the profession; as anybody who takes the trouble to read the bill and the governor's veto message can easily judge for themselves the merits of the former and the absolute incompetency and absurdity of the latter.

In my report to the Colorado State Medical Society, as chairman of the Committee on Legislation, a thorough analysis of the situation will be made and suggestions offered as to what policy should be pursued in the future. At this time, however, I feel it proper to inform the profession of the great good that was accomplished by the forma-



tion of the "Joint Legislative Committee," and recommend that it be perpetuated, if we ever expect to succeed in securing a decent medical law for Colorado. The committee overcame certain serious obstacles, which must, of necessity, be met in every Legislature, and brought the bill to the governor with a decisive majority.

A meeting of those who supported the committee in its fight this year will be held in Denver October 9, 1903, for the purpose of accomplishing permanent organization. At that time plans will be submitted which can not but meet with your approval. It is expected that every contributor to the Legislative Fund this year will not only join in the organization but feel it his solemn professional duty to see that every reputable physician in the state becomes a member.

On the reverse side of this sheet will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements. Had not certain fees been contingent upon the bill becoming a law the amount collected would not have been sufficient. For the 1905 campaign there should be available at least twice the amount.

Thanking you most heartily for your support, but regretting that after so hard a fight our work was rendered ineffective by the misguided action of our chief executive, we are, yours sincerely,

THE JOINT MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

L. D. VAN METER, Secretary-Treasurer.

The foregoing circular was not intended for general publicity, consequently its distribution was confined to a very select few, to the limited number, in fact, who have taken upon themselves the terrible responsibility of correcting medical matters in this state; to be precise, to the close corporation comprising those who so cheerfully contributed to the campaign fund asked for by We, Us & Co., to promote the personal ends of a few politicians within the medical profession. It will be observed that the homeopathic arm of the aforesaid close corporation still persists in occupying a conspicuous place upon the "joint" committee, so if the homeopaths of the state of Colorado wake up some fine morning and find themselves attached to the rear end of the stock express, they will have no one but themselves to blame for the matter, as they

allowed "by-gones to be by-gones" and practically approved of the manner in which legislative matters were conducted during the last session of the Legislature, when they accepted the report of their legislative committee at the last session of the state society without comment. We will endeavor to give our readers the benefit of the transactions of the joint committee, at the meeting which they propose holding the fore part of this month, as announced in the foregoing circular; if there is any prospect of the homeopaths getting anything but the short end of the matter as a result of this meeting, we will be only too glad to give full publicity to the same and all honor to those responsible for the concessions, no matter what their past record may be.

M.

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#### A VERY BAD BREAK.

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When Mr. Willcox, president of the Denver Homeopathic Medical college made the assertion that homeopathic nurses, employed by allopathic physicians, had been known to use their influence toward throwing the business of the physician employing them into homeopathic hands, he made a bad break which those interested in the Homeopathic Training School of this city should make every effort in their power to correct. If this is what he intended to convey, he owes a personal apology to every homeopathic nurse in the city for this uncalled-for and undeserved reflection upon their professional integrity, as no nurse, no matter from what school she may have graduated, would so far forget her "manners" as to violate the code of ethics existing between herself and the medical man employing her. While these were not the exact words used by the gentleman, this was the impression a great many people got from his remarks and we hope he will take advantage of our pages to correct the same, if he desires to do so; left as they now stand they are liable to work a hardship upon perfectly innocent indi-

viduals, as well as being the means of doing damage to the institution he so strenuously supports. M.

We offer apologies to some of our contributors for the unavoidable omission of their articles from this issue. We have tried to make the state society report as complete as possible, yet, with all the "trimming" we could do, it has crowded our pages very much. M.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

**A Classified Index of the Homeopathic Materia Medica for Urogenital and Venereal Diseases**, by Bukk G. Carleton, M. D., professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and Howard Cowles, M. D. Boericke & Runion, New York. 160 pages. Price, \$1.50.

This is certainly a very complete work, covering as it does the entire therapeutic range of homeopathic remedies associated with the genito-urinary tract. Coming from the pen of one of the foremost writers in our school upon this subject, and the mechanical work being up to the usual standard of the Boericke & Runion publications, no physician—we mean those who keep up with the literature of the present times, can afford to be without this most excellent as well as important work. M.

**A Text Book of Chemistry**, for students of medicine, pharmacy and Dentistry, by Edward Curtis Hill, M. S., M. D., Medical Analyst and Microscopist, Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy in the Colorado College of Dental Surgery, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Denver and Gross College of Medicine, University of Denver.

This excellent work is from the F. A. Davis Company, the famous medical book publisher of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is no exception to their other publications, so far as the completeness of the work is concerned. It contains seventy-eight illustrations, including nine full-page half-tone colored plates; is printed upon the very finest paper, and its arrangement, indexing and classification is perfect. Price, extra cloth, \$3.00, net, delivered. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-1916 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. M.

## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of The Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

How do you like our Colorado Homeopathic Society number?

Read Boericke & Tafel's announcement on page 13 of this issue.

Dr. Burnham's little speech at the alumni banquet was the event of the evening.

The August number of "Progress" appeared with a very much improved cover effect.

Miss Gould, a former homeopathic hospital nurse of this city, is now located at San Diego, California.

Mr. Richard Hart, son of Dr. C. N. Hart of this city, has been seriously ill at his father's home during the past month.

According to the Homeopathic Recorder, Dr. N. R. Harris has removed from Des Moines, Iowa, to Denver.

Dr. J. M. Walker has been in attendance upon Dr. Morrow, who was very low at one time during the past month with typhoid fever.

Dr. Green of Arvada devoted more time to the State Society meeting than a majority of the Denver doctors, and seemed to enjoy himself.

Dr. Ella M. Fowle, formerly located in this city, has moved to Central City, where she will open offices for the practice of homeopathic medicine.

The latest and most approved method of getting a "bun on" is to inhale the fumes from kerosene oil. We use electricity at both the house and the office.

Miss Grace Enos has returned to her school duties at Wellesley, after a most delightful vacation at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Enos of this city.

Miss Grace E. Smythe returned home the early part of last month, after a sojourn in the East of over two months, during which period she most thoroughly enjoyed herself.

Dr. Frederick A. Faust, Colorado Springs, moved his offices to 116 East Dale street the first of last month, according to very neatly printed announcements left at this office.

Dr. George L. Knapp of Pueblo was a visitor in the city the early part of last month, being called hither as a delegate to some Democratic doings programed about that time.

During the month of July, 1903, the Denver Union Water Company furnished the city of Denver 1,207,865,551 gallons of the best water to be had in any city in the United States.

Dr. A. F. Randall of Port Huron, Michigan, in the last issue of the Homeopathic Recorder, asks: "If tetanus is due to a germ, how is it that the toy pistol is responsible for most cases?"



Dr. Swan is enjoying a fairly good practice at his new location, Brighton, Colorado. He's a good homeopath and the people of Brighton will make no mistake in placing their confidence in him.

We suppose Dr. D. A. Strickler considers the defeat of Dr. Clark for the secretaryship of the State Association to be a complete vindication of his course as chairman of the Legislative Committee.

The first semester of the annual session of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College began Monday morning, September 21st, with an attendance of—we'll give you the exact figures next time.

Dr. Lorenz, in speaking of the nurses of this country, said: "Here in America they are ladies—ladies!" That's nothing, professor, American physicians have been aware of that fact for quite a while.

According to the monthly report of the Bureau of Health of the city and county of Denver for July, 1903, there were seventy-two deaths from all causes, and 119 births. No race suicide about these figures.

Dr. McCurtin performed a very delicate operation at the Emergency hospital, this city, Sunday, September 13th, which was witnessed by several prominent homeopaths and which proved very successful.

Among those who have enjoyed a pleasant summer's outing, none have returned with a better complexion or with evidence of having had a better time than Miss King, one of the most popular nurses of the city.

The Colorado Springs fellows were very much in evidence at the State Society meeting. Dr. Stough's paper, "Albuminuria of Pregnancy," was among those of the most practical interest of any presented.

According to the Clinique, Dr. Evans of Floresville, Texas, who died recently at a very advanced age, was appointed surgeon in the Confederate army in 1864. It was the first instance of a homeopathic appointment to army service.

According to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, Dr. Otto G. Freyermuth, former professor of chemistry at the Denver Homeopathic, has accepted the appointment of lecturer on diseases of the rectum in the Hahnemann of the Pacific.

Dr. and Mrs. Le Roy C. Hedges of Grand Junction, notwithstanding the loss of their trunk, seemed to enjoy the alumni banquet and other functions as thoroughly as though they had all their "glad rags" and other personal adornments right with them.

Dr. C. N. Hart stole away for two or three weeks last month and indulged in a much needed vacation. Among other diversions he took in the "yot" race and witnessed the maneuvers of the famous Reliance in retaining the cup. Of course he enjoyed himself.

Mr. Alfred K. Hills, Jr., representing the Russell Emulsion of Mixed Fats, a preparation which has achieved wonderful results in the treatment of tubercular troubles, paid a very pleasant visit to the Critique editorial rooms the latter part of last month.

Dr. Margaret Hofer Beeler, she of the smiling countenance and who had measles two years in succession while she attended the Denver Homeopathic, was a visitor at the State Society the 16th and 17th. She claims Colorado Springs as a residence place.

Dr. John F. Morrow, formerly a physician of this city, but who moved to Beaumont, Texas, within the past year, has been seriously sick in this city during the past month with typhoid fever. We hope to hear of his complete recovery in the near future.

Miss Ethel Bosserman, a trained nurse of this city, graduate of St. Joseph's, accidentally shot herself at New Windsor, Colorado, Thursday, September 10th, and died from the effects of the injury Saturday evening, September 12th, after undergoing an operation at St. Joseph's hospital.

Dr. Guy S. Vinyard stole away the latter part of August and visited his old haunts in and about Los Angeles, California, according to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, but he was home in time to attend the State Society meeting and alumni banquet, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy both events.

Dr. Edwin J. Clark returned to Denver the 7th of last month, after a sojourn of considerable length in Loveland, Colorado, whither he was called on account of the death of his father. His numerous friends were glad to see him looking so well and are delighted to know that he will remain among us in the future.

Among the prominent homeopaths from out of town we noticed Drs. Robinson, Stough, Faust, Sharets of Colorado Springs; McFarland, Fairplay; Hedges, Grand Junction; Arnett, Boulder; Tucker, Pueblo; Swan, Brighton. Of course the president, Dr. Judkins, is included among this number.

One of the greatest disappointments to the members of the State Society was the fact that Dr. H. C. Allen of Chicago could not meet with them. The Bureau of Materia Medica, which depended so much upon him for a thoroughly interesting paper, was a trifle shy when it came down to material.

The opening exercises of the Denver and Gross College of Medicine was held Tuesday, September 15th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time short addresses were made by Doctors Freeman and Rivers and Chancellor Buchtel. There is a very much increased attendance of students at this popular old-school institution.

Love laughs at locksmiths and occasionally smiles at typhoid and other slight obstacles, as was manifested in the case of Mr. Richard Hart and Miss Jerome, who were married Wednesday, September 16th, regardless of the fact that Mr. Hart was confined to his bed with a mild case of typhoid fever at the time.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Health of the city and county of Denver is a pretty good advertisement for the anti-toxin manufacturers, if nothing else. It shows a decrease in the death rate of five years, up to 1900, of over 25 per cent., as compared with the five years between 1899 and 1894, during which period this favorite anti was unknown.

Boericke & Tafel announce in a circular issued September 17th the fact of the transference of the sole agency of their preparations to A. G. Clark & Co., pharmacists in the Albany hotel, corner Seventeenth and Stout streets, this city. Goods will be dispensed in original packages, thus assuring the genuine B. & T. brand, than which there is none better in the land.

Don't overlook the fact that the Clark pharmacy, in the Albany hotel, will hereafter be the headquarters for Boericke & Tafel's absolutely reliable homeopathic preparations, and that they will be dispensed in the original packages only. After the 15th of the present month, at the very latest, they will carry a complete stock in all potencies, and homeopathic physicians desiring the very best should govern themselves accordingly.

Dr. Eugenia Rhinehart, a graduate, etc., etc., is the happy mother of a ten-pound boy; that is, he weighed that much when born, and we have no doubt but what he has improved wonderfully since his arrival, which was over a month ago. We started out to tell where Dr. R. graduated, but as that is of little importance as compared with the new son and heir, we'll not finish the sentence.

We are in receipt of a communication from Dr. Thomas M. Stewart, secretary of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in which we are informed of the fortunate financial endowment which has recently fallen to its lot in the shape of what is known as the Carolyn Hooper bequest. This means an addition of \$25,000 to the cash account of Pulte, and every one will be glad to hear of it.

Dr. J. M. Blaine, a prominent old-school physician of this city, joined the ranks of the benedicts Wednesday evening, September 16th, when he married Miss Green of Denver. A trip to Salt Lake constituted the initial journey of the newly wedded pair, and we trust it was so satisfactory to both that they will continue to travel in the same class until the end. Bless you, me children, bless you.

Mr. Philetus Peck of Pasadena, California, father-in-law of Dr. W. A. Burr of this city, paid a visit to the Critique the latter part of last month. He is eighty-two years old, and the only wish we have to make at this writing is that when we arrive at that ripe old age—if we ever do—that we will be in possession of our faculties, both physical and mental, to the degree of perfection possessed by Mr. Peck.

At the meeting of the Colorado State Society, held in this city the 15th, 16th and 17th of last month, the city press paid more attention to the affair than was ever accorded any homeopathic function held within the state, the meeting of the A. I. H. not excepted. Those doctors who received a considerable amount of free advertising may thank the retiring secretary for the same, as it was mainly through his efforts that this courtesy was secured.

It was a noticeable fact that several very prominent homeopathic physicians were conspicuous by their absence from the alumni banquet. A few more occasions of a similar nature and we would look for a very harmonious homeopathy in this city; but it will never occur until—well, we'll not mention any names, but they will have to stop yelling "unity" in our ranks and practice up on their "harmony" a little more to make their front correspond with what can't be seen.

Mr. F. A. Williams, president of the Denver Athletic Club, took charge of a select party of fishermen, consisting of the business manager of the Critique and Mr. Fred Anderson, during a brief period the fore part of last month. Of course there are rumors floating about concerning the size of the "catch," but as yet there has been no materialization of the supply we were promised before we would give our consent to the absence of the business end of this publication.

Dr. D. H. Bullard, one of the oldest citizens of Glens Falls, New York, and one of the oldest homeopathic practitioners in the country, died recently at the home of his daughter in Glens Falls, aged ninety-one years. He was originally of the old school faith, having received his medical education at an allopathic institution, but adopted the new and more rational school of practice in 1860, consequently it may be said that he has always adhered to homeopathic treatment. No wonder he lived to a very ripe old age.

Our Christian Science friends take exception to Mr. Lineau's article in the last issue anent that faith, and the chairman of their State



Publishing Committee, Mr. Ezra Palmer, has something to say in reply. We are glad to give space to the article, and hope that all persons taking exceptions to any statement, whether of editorial or correspondent source, will favor us with their side of the question, and we assure all such that we will gladly devote as much space to their side of the story as we permitted the "other fellow" to use.

Dr. W. T. Thatcher, Dallas, Texas, paid his respects to the business office of the Critique the 6th of last month while making a brief stop in the city en route to Grand Junction, at which place he owns a very extensive fruit farm. Besides enjoying one of the largest practices in his state, the doctor also has, or takes time to enjoy, an elegant summer home at Bay View, Michigan, from which place he was returning when he stopped off here. Dr. Thatcher is an old and staunch patron of the Critique and has promised to "write us a line" in the future for publication.

In Chicago, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. L. Ogilvie, Miss Grace M. Reade became the bride of that prince of good fellows, Dr. Henry C. Aldrich. It all happened September the 5th, and the happy couple will be "at home" after September 14th, all of which is past, at the Sunnyside, 2431 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Critique joins a host of friends of both the guilty parties in wishing them—well, there isn't words enough in the dictionary to wish them all the happiness they are entitled to, and that's no joke, either; that is, according to our idea.

We regret very much to be obliged to chronicle the death of Dr. Frederic Steinhaur, which sad event occurred in this city the early part of last month. He was thoroughly well known in this city as being the only homeopathic pharmacist in the state, having represented the Boericke & Tafel preparations here for many years. He was an honored member of the recently elected school board and had served in this capacity for a number of years previous. He was a courteous, considerate gentleman of the old school, whose death will be mourned by a large number outside the family circle.

Dr. M. R. French, the gentlemanly representative of Boericke & Tafel, the homeopathic pharmacutists and publishers of Chicago, paid his respects to the homeopathic physicians of this western country during a greater portion of the past month. He attended nearly all the meetings of the State Society and, just previous to this event, had the pleasure of nipping in the bud an effort of a certain reliable (?) drug firm to substitute an inferior quality of goods for the B. & T. preparations. (By the way, this was one of the two firms caught, red-handed, some time ago—which was mentioned in the Critique at the time—of substituting one of Fairchild Brothers & Foster's standard preparations.)

Dr. E. F. Storke, who will be quite pleasantly remembered by the older element of the profession in this city, as well as by the students of the first few years' existence of the Denver Homeopathic College, of whose faculty he was first registrar, will be glad to know that he is prospering in the lecture field. According to a very interesting story in the Minneapolis Sunday Times of September 13th, he had but recently returned from one of his frequent trips abroad and had brought back with him a great deal of literary treasure. Dr. Storke claims to have laid the foundation for the lecturing habit while engaged in practice in this city, and at one time was one of the most prominent homeopaths in town.



Mr. Thomas Carence, an old-time friend of the editor of The Critique, as well as being the inventor of the Carence Nasal Shield, paid his respects to the editorial department of this publication the latter part of August, while on a business trip to this city in connection with his device. Mr. Carence's device is the only contrivance which completely carries out the principles of protection of the nasal mucous membrane, which has been advocated by all schools of practice, in the treatment of hay fever, and so thoroughly does it do this in every instance that as an adjunct in the treatment of this annoying disease, which has baffled the skill of physicians up to the present time, it is bound to become one of the most reliable. Already the sale of the shield has far outgrown the anticipations of its inventor, and in every instance where used it has given the utmost satisfaction.

The following circular letter is self-explanatory and only goes to show that the Brower Antiseptic Soap Company of this city is extending its business in a very gratifying manner. Whenever a firm of the standing of Boericke & Tafel permit its name to be used in connection with any preparation, and we make no exception in this assertion, it is a pretty reliable indication that the preparation in question possesses all the reliable qualities claimed for it; under any other circumstances B. & T. would have nothing to do with it. The Brower soap is going to the front on its merits alone. Read: "Denver, Colorado, September 19, 1903. You are invited to present this invitation at Boericke & Tafel's store, No. 44 East Madison street, and get a cake of Brower's Antiseptic soap. Yours respectfully, C. K. Brower." Explanatory: While in Denver a short time since one of our representatives' attention was called to the wonderful success that physicians were having in the use of Brower's Antiseptic soap in treating acne, blackheads, seborrhoea, eczema, puritis, tinea and various other skin troubles. After a careful investigation of the merits of this article arrangements were made to secure the agency of this soap and to sample the homeopathic physicians of this city. We would be pleased to have you take advantage of the above invitation and believe it will prove something which you need—a perfect non-irritating antiseptic soap. Yours respectfully, Boericke & Tafel, 44 East Madison street, Chicago, Illinois.

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### THINGS TO REMEMBER.

For general debility, nervous exhaustion or neurasthenia remember Gray's Glycerine Tonic Compound. Personally I know of no tonic that will build up a rundown condition equal to Gray's. It is pleasant to take, does not irritate the stomach and will aid you cure and retain the good will of your patient. The Purdue Frederick Company, No. 15 Murray street, New York.

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Have you observed that Marach, a Denver production, manufactured by the Columbia Chemical Company, is a great local remedy for inflammation, no matter where located. This poultice, which is quickly prepared and applied, has a wonderful action in the reducing of congestion and inflammation. Our experience with this preparation has been very gratifying.

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Reed & Cornrick manufacture and present to the profession a line of specialties that can not be equaled:

**Protonuclein**—The ideal tonic in tablet form; a perfect tissue builder, blood purifier and digestant.

**Trophonine**—A palatable and nutritious liquid food, combining a food and a tonic.

**Peptenzyne**—Represents the digestive secretions physiologically as found in nature, as it contains all the digestants. It is used with success in every case of dyspepsia and indigestion.

**Zymocide**—A colorless, non-poisonous liquid antiseptic.

**Pancroboilin**—An intestinal digestive.

**Cordial Analeptine**—For rheumatism and gouty diathesis.

**Kumysgen**—An easily digested, palatable and nutritious food.

**Roboline Cordial**—A tonic and nerve stimulant.

**Cornrick's Lacto-Prepare**—A pure-milk infants' food and perfect equivalent for mother's milk.

**Cornrick's Soluble Food**—A milk and cereal food for infants, invalids and dyspeptics.

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Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox's private surgical hospital, 173 Lexington avenue, Buffalo, New York, is a thoroughly equipped institution, with the latest paraphernalia; best of nursing and personal supervision by Dr. Wilcox of every patient.

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H. F. McRea, 525-527 Sixteenth street, Mack block, carries a complete line of Halsey Brothers' homeopathic medicines.

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We are justly proud of the following endorsement, contained in an editorial of the Journal of Tuberculosis, by Dr. Karl Von Ruck, Asheville, North Carolina:

. . . "My efforts to improve the nutrition and function of the skin in my phthisical patients have been materially aided by the use of Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear, and in some instances such efforts proved fully effective only after its adoption."

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#### Sanmetto in Enlarged Prostate, with Suppression of Urine and Chronic Inflammation of Bladder.

I have used Sanmetto in enlargement of the prostate, suppression of urine and chronic inflammation of the bladder and can recommend its use for any and all of the troubles of the urinary tract.

Columbus, Ohio.

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

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Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites is one of the old standbys that the profession have pinned their faith to for years. Why the survival of this preparation? It is answered in this: that of its own true worth. Fellows' Hypophosphites has stood the test of time and is used more to-day than ever before in its existence.

# Glycozone



Is daily making converts among physicians for its wonderful work in

## INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

It is the rational treatment in Gastric and Intestinal Disorders, such as Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Gastric Ulcer and all Contagious and Inflammatory Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

Full particulars with clinical reports on cases—in my book: "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.



Prepared only by

*Charles Marchand*

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York

# Hydrozone



Which yields thirty times its volume of "nascent oxygen" near to the condition of "ozone,"

is daily proving to physicians, in some new way, its wonderful efficacy in stubborn cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Herpes Zoster or Zona, etc. Acne, Pimples on Face are cleared up and the pores healed by HYDROZONE and GLYCOZONE in a way that is magical. Try this treatment; results will please you.

Full method of treatment in my book, "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.



Prepared only by

*Charles Marchand*

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France)

57-59 Prince Street, New York



**DOCTOR==** Have you thought of  
your office-carpet. Is it  
altogether sanitary?

## CARPETS VS. RUGS.

Rugs can be moved every day and cleaned every week.  
Jupiter Pluvius will furnish the Germicide.

There is nothing as handsome nor more durable than a  
Navajo Blanket used as a rug.



## The Navajo Indian Blanket Store,

1712, 14 and 16 Broadway, DENVER, Colo.

PRICES 50 PER CENT BELOW OTHER DEALERS.

Why, because we own five leading posts and as you  
deal direct with us, you save the other fellows profit.

Give us a call, or **Send for Souvenir Card.** Remem-  
ber the address, 1712, 14 and 16 Broadway.



Remember Fellows' Hypophosphites in the feebleness of on-coming age as a bracer to the lowered vitality. It has no equal. In anaemia, neurasthenia, bronchitis, influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis and during convalescence after exhausting diseases prescribe Fellows'.

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In stubborn cases of eczema, psoriasis, salt rheum, itch, barber itch, erysipelas, ivy poisoning, ringworm, herpes zoster or zona, use Hydrozone.

For inflammatory and contagious diseases of the alimentary canal, dyspepsia, gastritis and gastric ulcers use Glycozone. Manufactured by Charles Marchand.

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For office use there is nothing as sanitary, handsome or durable as a Navajo blanket used as a rug. Read advertisement of the Navajo Indian Blanket Store on page 8 and then call and examine the rugs at 1712 Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

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For stability and reliability Mellin's Infant Food stands at the head of the list, and agrees with the greatest number of infants. Do not despair of getting a food that will nourish baby until you have given Mellin's a trial. Read advertisement on page 9.

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We have had considerable experience in ordering elastic goods from the well-known house of G. W. Flavell & Brothers, 1005 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and have received satisfaction each time. Another fact that appeals to the profession is this: they deal only with physicians.

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After typhoid fever Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic supplies nutriment to the depressed vital organs and also enriches the blood impoverished by the long drain incident to the fever. Read advertisement on fourth cover page and write for free samples to the Charles N. Critterton Company, 115 Fulton street, New York.

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M. J. Breitenbach Company, 53 Warren street, New York, importers of that most excellent preparation, Gude's Pepto-Mangan, are sending to the profession a wall chart showing sixty different varieties of micro-organisms magnified 1,000 diameters. No expense has been spared by the M. J. Breitenbach Company in having the chart accurate. The original sketches were in water colors by one of the leading bacteriologists in the country, being reproduced in the minutest details by the best-skilled artists in lithography. There are sixty separate examinations represented, requiring the services of four skilled artists to make the original drawings from sketches. Time consumed, twelve weeks each, or labor for one man forty-eight weeks. The labor of proving same required the time of three provers five weeks each, or the total time of one man fifteen weeks. Eighty lithographic stones were used for the drawings and proving original designs. The time for

transferring and printing of all colors was sixty-one days. The chart passed through the printing press sixteen times. Colors used: black, yellow, red, dark blue, purple, buff, light blue, medium blue, medium purple, light purple, light pink, medium pink, green, brown, gray.

The chart will be furnished any doctor writing the New York house for one. It is a helpful addition to any doctor's office.

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Have you used Acetozone in the treatment of typhoid fever? It is the most powerful intestinal antiseptic known to the profession. Read what a Baltimore physician has to say about its use in the treatment of twenty-five cases of typhoid, without a single death occurring:

"Acetozone seemed to render the system immune to the typhoid toxin, so that if the patient came under treatment at the outset the disease appeared to be jugulated. Even when the patient did not come under observation until the disease was well established, the course of the latter was materially shortened. A marked influence was exerted upon the temperature."—James Billingslea, M. D., Baltimore, Maryland, in the *Atlanta Journal Record of Medicine*.

Acetozone is supplied in ounce, half-ounce and quarter-ounce bottles by Parke, Davis & Co.

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Panopepton is a food that sustains the sick. In typhoid fever is ideal because it is readily assimilable, and being highly nourishing will maintain the vitality longer than any other food. Bear in mind that during the fall months, when typhoid is prevalent, Panopepton is the patient's friend.

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We wish to call your attention to Parke, Davis & Co.'s new Anti-toxin Package, Complete Aseptic Syringe, as illustrated on front cover page of this issue of the Critique. It is a pretty well established fact that anything with the P., D. & Co. brand on it is worth investigating, and this is no exception to the rule.

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#### Do You Wish to Go to California?

Now is the opportunity. The rate from Denver is only \$25.00 via the New Delhart-El Paso Route. Write T. F. Fisher, G. P. A. Colorado & Southern Railway, Denver. Your inquiry will receive especial attention.

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#### PLENTY OF THOUGHT.

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"Aunty," said the judge to the battered lady of color, "did your husband strike you with malice aforethought?"

"'Deed he didn't, jedge," was the indignant reply. "He didn't hit me wid that mallet afore he thought. He'd been figgerin' on dat er long time, jedge; 'deed he had."—*Baltimore News*.

# The Critique

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VOL. X.

DENVER, COLO., NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

No. 11

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Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

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## THE MAN WHO COUGHS.

By S. S. Smythe, M. D.

A little faction of very active micromaniacs, germopaths or something equivalent, is making a mighty effort in Denver and elsewhere to inaugurate a crusade against so-called tuberculosis patients.

As a rule these enthusiasts are narrow-headed and narrow-minded; a combination which always makes for selfishness and lack of consideration for the rights of others.

In this instance they possess but a single idea—the germ of tuberculosis.

On this, a mere symptom, they base their pathology, diagnosis and treatment.

And what a travesty that is on science, common sense and common experience.

The Colorado State Board of Health is now seeking authority to require every physician to report all cases of suspected tuberculosis, giving names, residence, etc.

And then, upon the strength of such reports, this narrow-headed board would publicly place the stigma of contagion upon each and every suspect, man and woman.

Yet all the proof they can possibly produce to show contagion would not be accepted even in a Denver police court.

They are so enamoured of their pet germ theory that they are blinded to the facts of common experience and everyday observation right here in Colorado.

They keep up a constant cry of Contagion! Infection! Contagion! for the sole purpose of gaining a selfish and dishonorable notoriety.

They decry and deny the old doctrine of hereditary consumption because it is in conflict with the germ theory.

But, the life insurance companies still insist that consumption is a **hereditary disease**; as **any one** will find out who tries to secure a life policy.

If the germopaths are right, then life insurance examinations ought to be so modified as to meet the actual condition of the individual applicant; not that of his ancestors.

I desire to enter protest against giving authority to any man or body of men to place the brand of contagion on respectable citizens who may happen to cough.

Our legislators, municipal and state, should invariably decline to grant any such authority to a class of medical men whose opinions and theories are notoriously as variable as the winds, or the phases of the moon. On to-day and off to-morrow.

And on what ground do they ask this power of supervision over consumptive people?

Nothing in the world but the most hazy, misty, tenuous and imaginary claim of contagion which will not bear the scrutiny of any unprejudiced investigation.

Suppose, if you can, the power were granted, what would the board do? I'll tell you:

Invade the home and defile it.

Isolate every one who coughs.

Separate them from their fellow men, friends and kindred.

Rob them of the privilege of earning an independent living.

Empty their pockets and inaugurate an unjust social ostracism.

Denver would soon have its Valley of Hinnom and all the consumptive dwellers therein would, like the lepers of Jerusalem in ancient time, be required to always cry out, Unclean! Unclean!

And then, God pity the man who coughs.

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Those who have anxiously looked forward to the publication of Dr. Kent's proposed work upon *Materia Medica* will be pleased to know that before the first of the coming year Boericke & Tafel will have it on the market.



HOMEOPATHY A DEAD LETTER.

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When one of the speakers at the alumni dinner at the close of the last state society said "The homeopathy of to-day is not the homeopathy of one hundred years ago," we desired to say with Shelley, "You lie—under a mistake."

The word homeopathy is derived from the Greek and means "similar disease." A homeopathic prescription is one that will produce in the one taking the drug a similar drug disease to that which it is desired to cure. This was Hahnemann's idea of it. It was Jahr's idea. It was Boenninghausen's. It was Herring's. It was Dunham's. It was Farrington's. It is J. T. Kent's. It is H. C. Allen's. It is E. B. Nash's. It is W. A. Dewey's. It is The Critique's. It is the idea possessed to-day by every man truly trying to practice homeopathy. It is not the idea of those using the name and trying to palm "any old thing" off on an unsuspecting public. Because a man is a graduate of a homeopathic college it does not follow that he is a homeopath. Because a man uses remedies prepared by a homeopathic pharmacist according to a homeopathic pharmacopeia it does not necessarily follow that the remedy is homeopathic to the case. These things are only incidents, not necessities. The great necessity for a homeopathic prescription is a knowledge of homeopathy and this possibly may be secured by attendance at a homeopathic college. A good workman needs good tools, can appreciate them better than an unskilled man. So when you go in a homeopathic physician's office and you find that his drugs are fluid extracts or tinctures or other preparations from pharmacies that sell below cost, or offer premiums for your business, you may understand that his homeopathy is not that of Hahnemann, as he considered nothing but the best safe to use in the saving of human life. When a layman or a regular uses or prescribed a simple that if properly proven would produce similar symptoms, it is not a homeopathic prescription though it may be a homeopathic cure. Many an allopath, aye, many a so-called homeopath, unconsciously secures a homeopathic cure. But of what value to mankind is their efforts? None. Hahnemann no doubt was thinking of homeopaths of this kind as well as of the allopaths when he wrote the foot note to section 25 of the Organon:

"I do not mean that sort of experience of which the ordinary practitioner of the old school boast, after they have for years worked away with a lot of complex prescriptions on a number of diseases which they never carefully investigated, but which, faithful to the tenets of their school, they consider as already described in works of systematic pathology, and dreamed that they could detect in them some imaginary morbid matter or ascribed to them some other hypothetical internal abnormality. They always saw something in them, but knew not what it was they saw, and they got results, from the complex forces acting on an unknown object, that no human being but only God could have unravelled—results from which nothing can be learned, no experience gained. Fifty years' experience of this sort is like fifty years of looking into a kaleidoscope filled with unknown colored objects and perpetually turning round; thousands of ever-changing figures and no accounting for them."

It is usually the two or three remedy prescriber that prates about the necessity of "reproving our materia medica in the light of modern science;" that gets lost in the mighty wilderness of our complex and "unreliable symptomatology." No, gentlemen, our materia medica does not need reproving. There is not where the error lies. The error is in yourselves. You do not know how to use it. The materia medica does not need reproving, your method of practice needs reconstructing. As a first step to light, I would suggest that you buy and read not once but many times the "homeopathic bible," the "Organon." Next, I would suggest that you read homeopathic books and homeopathic journals, and lastly that you eschew the yellow back, worse than useless, literature that has furnished much of the pabulum for the kaleidoscopic pictures that have made you dizzy and so upset you.

Learn the three things necessary to know to make a homeopathic prescription:

First—What is curable in disease.

Second—The pathogenetic powers of medicines.

Third—The most suitable method of employing medicines for the cure of disease.

These three points can only be learned from the study of the *Organon* or some work based upon it. Having secured

the theoretical instruction, put it into practice and you will be surprised to find how many others are working on the same lines with yourself, some more crudely, others more scientifically and artistically. You will then realize that homeopathy is the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. Like all other immutable laws of this universe it never changes. Fads change. The opinions of men change, especially of men trying to practice homeopathy without a working knowledge of the law. Men are inclined to attempt to tear down homeopathy that they may rise upon its ruin. Often they secure more or less unenviable notoriety by so doing. Their opinion of what the truth ought to be is continually thrust upon us. Instead of trying to find out what the truth is that they are continually trying to exploit and foster their opinions. Dr. J. T. Kent well says:

"The teaching of Hahnemann should not be belittled by the modern opinion of men. There is too much of a tendency in these days to call attention to the magnitude of our own greatness and our own opinion and to create something for men to admire and worship, if it is only a calf."

That the writer of this article is not alone in his views is evidenced by the following taken from the last issue of Jottings:

"When a man looks beyond old Hahnemannian-Homeopathy for the where-with-all to cure his patients, he is looking into the outer darkness and will conclude that all is vanity and vexation when the curtain falls on his life's work. We are not saying a word against all the research that is going on, or the "progress" in modern medical science, but when it comes to curing the case it must be done homeopathically, or surgically, or not at all."

"The light of modern science" has been described by that graphic Michigan pen artist, Dr. S. A. Jones, in these words:

"Think of it—the science of medicine spreading like an inundation, demanding laboratories without numbers and of curious names, for its pursuit, and the practice of medicine reduced by science to an hypodermic syringe and an animal extract."



One more quotation from Jahr and I am through:

"While I am jotting down these remarks, I already hear at a distance the lamentations, which certain inovators who are very well acuquainted with their closet-homeopathy, but by no means with the true, saving homeopathy of Hahnemann, will utter over me as a man of darkness and retrograding conservatism. But is it a real progress to drench patients with large quantities of medicine in accordance with general pathological indications, without affecting a cure; instead of selecting a remedy in accordance with special indications, so that even the smallest dose, whose physiological effects are not felt by the patient, greatly advances his cure? Is it a real progress to order a new remedy for years, every eight days or a fortnight; if the former remedy does not remove every symptom at once as if by magic, instead of ascertaining by a careful comparison of all the symptoms whether the first remedy had not in these eight days or a fortnight effected a partial improvement and the curative energies of the organism had once been excited into action, watching this newly-awakened reaction with the utmost care and allowing it to continue undisturbed by new doses, or by other remedies, to the end, even if it should continue for nine weeks or even nine months? Any one, who will try a single dose in globules in all cases where a stronger dose has been expressly indicated, subject, however, to the rules regarding observation, management and selection \* \* \* \* will soon find out which is right, old Hahnemann, who first taught us those rules, or his modern innovators, many of whom are unfortunately much better versed in writing and criticising than in performing cures? Would that the trial were made by a large number, and that among the new beginners in homeopathy many were raised up again of the stamp of Hannemann's old disciples."

EDWIN J. CLARK,

22 Steele Block, Denver, Colo.

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One of the very last official acts of Dr. E. J. Clark, as secretary of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, was to send out the circular bearing upon its face the resolutions by Dr. S. S. Smythe, which invited the "regulars" to become one of us.



## DISEASE: THE MANIFESTATION, PROGRESS AND DECLINE.\*

G. P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Chicago, Illinois.

The sickness of the human race, like all natural processes, is subject to law—law which is immutable and unchanging.

The law may be in operation to produce and maintain health; or if antagonized by wrong living, or wrong doing, and perverted, a process is established as true to law, but resulting in disease, the opposite to health.

The process in the economy of man, whether tending toward health or sickness, conforms to certain fixed principles or laws, both in the "spirit-like" and physical life. These laws direct in health and sickness, consequently to know best how to maintain health, or restore health to the sick, the laws involved in either condition must be understood and religiously respected.

There are at least three essential points entering into the study. There are others bearing a close relation, but these three will form the basis of this paper, namely: health, sickness and cure, as observed in the "manifestations, progress and decline" of disease.

HEALTH is the result of the vital, immaterial processes of the life principle, working in perfect order, and flowing from center to circumference, from within, out; from the patient to his organs, conforming to, and consistent with, the established "laws of health."

SICKNESS, (except from mechanical injuries and certain exciting causes) is a state following the disarrangement and disorder of these same vital immaterial processes. Hence, the beginnings of sickness are upon the same plane with health, developing from center to circumference and made known to the homeopathic physician by certain manifestations making up the totality of the symptoms.

CURE is the restoration of the health state, brought about by restoring and re-establishing order to these same vital processes, having the same course and direction—from center to circumference—hence, also upon the same plane.

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\*Presented to the International Hahnemannian Association, Boston, June 9, 1903.

These definitions all harmonize, as they must to be correct, by placing the processes of health, sickness and cure all upon the same plane, familiarly known, to Hahnemannians, as the vital, dynamic, spirit-like, or immaterial plane.

But what about the aches and pains of the patient, expressed upon the physical or nutritive plane, including disturbed functions of organs, and structural tissue changes, etc.

They are not included in the above definitions of health, sickness and cure, because upon a plane distinctly different, and running a course in their progress, toward disintegration, exactly opposite to the course and operation of the forces involved in the immaterial plane.

Such physical and structural changes of the material body have their beginnings at the circumference, as seen in the eruptions of the skin, abnormal growths and functional disorder of organs.

The real sickness may not have been manifesting itself for months or years upon the immaterial plane, but now the economy of nature, by the so-called "laws of health," begin to localize, or eliminate, by throwing off that which is an enemy to health.

This state and these conditions of the physical structure, come as a result of a prior state and condition of the vital force; consequently, can exist and progress only in proportion to the dishonor and disturbance of the real same vital processes.

This brings the manifestations of sickness or disease into a clear contrast with the progress or course of disease.

The manifestations, which are the real sickness, are perceived, recognized, known and studied, by the trained and skillful homeopathic physician, as belonging entirely to the immaterial plane, and become his guide in the selection of the indicated remedy, upon which the cure depends.

The progress of disease is known by the physical signs, and studied by means of the physical senses, and considered by the true physician as a result of a prior, immaterial state, but now expressed in the physical plane and of little or no value, except in diagnosis and prognosis. That is to say that the manifestations, or the symptoms of the most importance

in the selection of the remedy, are of the least importance in knowing the progress, or diagnosing or prognosing the case. Hence the converse, the symptoms and conditions of the most value in diagnosing and prognosing, are of the least value in the selection of the remedy.

The manifestations begin at the center, and developing toward the circumference, maintaining usually this order of importance—moral, mental, and physical symptoms.

The progress is noted first at the circumference, and developing toward the center, usually conforming to the order, skin, mucous membrane, soft tissues, vital organs and death.

The manifestations pertain to the sick man, not his tissues.

To the patient, not his organs;

To the life principle, not to that which it creates;

To the tenant, not the house he lives in;

To the internals, not the externals;

To the cause of sickness, not the results;

The tissues, the organs, that which is created, the house, the externals and the results of sickness, all refer to the progress of disease.

The manifestations are involved in the "law of cure," being essential to the totality of the symptoms and become the important guide in the selection of the remedy as the law directs.

The progress refers principally to a lower plane; the plane of observation and experience. This should, however, always conform to the higher plane as manifested in the prior state. This is consistent with one of Dr. Kent's aphorisms "Let the law direct and experience confirm."

The decline of disease, or course of cure, conforms to and harmonizes with the manifestations, consequently taking the reverse order of the progress of disease, therefore we say "The patient gets well from within out; from above down, the symptoms disappearing in the reverse order of their coming."

The distinction between the manifestations and cure, and the progress of disease, clearly sets forth the difference

between the Homopathic and Antipathic schools of medicine.

The homeopath begins with, makes his study of, and bases his treatment upon, the causes, beginnings and manifestations of sickness; while the doctor in the rut of traditional medicine, begins at the other end of the case, and seldom gets beyond the physiological action of drugs, and the results of disease, expressed in the physical plane. Here he puddles and muddles, only to palliate or change in form some of the results of disease.

Indeed what a fortunate thing it would be for his patients, if this were all the harm the antipathic practice produced.

We have seen that the progress of disease is from without toward the center, and this so called scientific doctor, with his salves, lotions, injections, douches, and local applications in his suppressive practice, greatly hastens this progress of disease, and often the premature death of his patients.

If his patients come to us in time, our work becomes the undoing of the mischief perpetrated by such malpractice, and if the reaction of the vital force is sufficient, this undoing or unfolding process becomes one of the most beautiful illustrations of the law and philosophy of cure; so much so sometimes that the charm of beholding demonstrated truth, so infatuates the true doctor, that he talks of miracles and forgets to collect his bill.

A practice based upon the progress of disease, is placing the "cart before the horse," or the horse working in the breeching instead of the collar. Like a breech presentation with the mother in a faint.

The old school doctor, who by tradition, inheritance, education and prejudice, adheres to such a practice, not knowing the meaning of the manifestations, or the law involved, deserves some sympathy and respect. Very different, indeed, is the doctor, who, claiming to have been born into the homeopathic kingdom, continues to practice like the allopathic doctor. He invites just what he usually gets, the criticism and contempt of both sides.



To repeat, a practice based upon the law and manifestations of disease, recognizes that the law operates from within out. The human body is built that way and cared for upon the same plan. All eliminations from the body conform to the law, therefore the treatment to be consistent and in harmony with law, must act from within out, from the vital force to the physical man, from the patient to his organs.

A practice based upon disease and its progress, tends to the opposite course. The physical man, his organs, his diseased parts, the pathology and the results of disease, are always seen first and generally nothing more. Hence; the treatment only of organs, affected parts, eruptions and external results of disease—treatment from without, in; from circumference to center, from the organs of the man to the man himself, if he is thought of at all.

The law is antagonized and the patient neglected.

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There seems to be trouble out in Denver among the homeopathic fraternity, for which we are sorry, even if there be cause for such estrangement among brethren. There is one thing sure, and that is in every contention there are two sides, and it often happens that each side is as "deep in the mud as the other is in the mire." Frequently one finds that a single person obstructs honest efforts at reconciliation, and in this manner remind one of the juryman who held out against the eleven others on the jury and declared when the court discharged them that "he had never seen eleven more stubborn men in his life." We hope the misunderstanding will be patched up. If it comes from the fact that one or two weak-kneed homeopaths out there want to lie down in the allopathic lion's den, why let them. It will not be long until they will be like some of our homeopaths here in Chicago, who, after being made much of, presented papers to the American Institute, etc., have hid themselves to the allopaths and—are lost sight of. *Au revoir*. They are not worth fighting over.—Medical Visitor.

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In his address before the Colorado State Medical Society, Wednesday afternoon, October 7th, Dr. W. W. Grant, president of the association, criticised Governor Peabody very severely; also former Governor Orman, for vetoing certain medical bills passed by the Legislature.

**PODOPHYLLUM-CHAMOMILLA IN DIARRHOEA OF CHILDREN.**

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It seems to us rather remarkable that two remedies, the symptoms of which may be so easily confused in a condition in which each is of such marked value, should not bring out more literature differentiating these two sheet anchors in that disturbance of the economy which produces infantile diarrhoea and more especially the diarrhoea accompanying the process of dentition.

After reading the symptomatology of the two drugs in the materia medica, there is seemingly no possibility of mistaking the symptoms of the one for those of the other. Yet we feel assured that while podophyllum is seldom given where chamomilla is indicated, chamomilla is very often given where podophyllum is the remedy, with the result that after a few hours the patient takes on a typical chamomilla condition, but one upon which chamomilla will produce no favorable action.

In comparing the mental symptoms we find a great similarity existing between them. Both are peevish, irritable; desire to be carried; nothing pleases for long; will express a desire for various things and throw them aside with impatience. But in chamomilla this irritability reaches a degree of active anger sustained by more or less strength, while in podophyllum it is rather the result of mental and physical weakness. Both apparently strike out with the hands in anger, but the podophyllum child is seeking to grasp something, for, as under gelsemium, he is in terror of being dropped. Both awake suddenly with a loud cry, but in podophyllum the cry tends rather toward the pitiful than toward the sharp cry of fright, as under chamomilla. Both are restless at night and apt to be sleepy in the daytime, but the podophyllum child will be comparatively happy and sleep better out of doors, while the chamomilla patient is chilly and in all symptoms excepting those referred directly to the teeth and jaws, is relieved by heat.

The stools, in some phases, are too similar to differentiate at all. Quoting from "Bell on Diarrhoea," we find the chamomilla stool described as "green mucus; mixed green and

white mucus; chopped white and yellow mucus; green, watery; bilious; slimy mucus; smells like rotten eggs; worse at night; sometimes worse in morning." While under podophyllum we find "Watery with meal-like sediment; greenish watery; dark yellow mucus; chalk-like; fecal; undigested; very offensive; worse in morning; sometimes worse at night." Chamomilla has colic. Podophyllum often has colic. The chamomilla stool is small. While the typical podophyllum stool is large, it may be small. The podophyllum stool rushes forth as from a hydrant. The chamomilla stool, with a quantity of gas behind it, may rush with equal force.

Both have sweat on the head. Both may be thirsty or thirstless. Both patients are apt to be plethoric as seems quite natural when we know that podophyllum, in its general features, is very similar to calcarea and that a chamomilla state, if allowed to run, will go to a belladonna state.

It is readily seen that the task of differentiating these two remedies in conditions where all the symptoms are necessarily objective, may be a very difficult one.

First to be considered is the degree and class of irritability. If these are not sufficiently marked to give a clear picture of the chamomilla mental state, then the mental symptoms must be held as only an item in the totality.

If a decision cannot be surely made, give podophyllum, first, because it is more likely to be the remedy in the condition present, and secondly, because it seems to engraft its state upon the patient less markedly and with less harm than does chamomilla when improperly prescribed.

If there is an appearance of cerebro spinal symptoms, give podophyllum, unless the mental symptoms are too marked for any remedy but chamomilla, for clinical observation teaches that podophyllum has rolling of the head, grinding of the teeth and a pseudo or voluntary opisthotonus. This is not a true opisthotonus, for the child can be readily doubled up, but he will stiffen out immediately upon being released, and this symptom will cause great uneasiness in the family and may lead the physician far astray unless he realizes its import.

We can see that belladonna, in these local symptoms, is very similar to both remedies, but the general characteristics of belladonna are too marked to permit a mistake when compared with either.

Another item of value is the fact, as stated by Bell, that chamomilla is seldom indicated in a diarrhoea of long standing.

We suggest, therefore, that when chamomilla seems to be indicated in this class of cases, but the indications are not sufficiently marked to remove all possible doubt, the totality of the symptoms will point to podophyllum, and we believe that podophyllum is indicated much more often than it is prescribed and that great harm has been done by the use of chamomilla upon a too superficial examination of the case.

RALPH D. P. BROWN,  
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### CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Mr. C. A., 40, dark, stout. July 16. Indigestion several days. Nausea and vomiting at night. Appetite poor. Very little sleep. Vertigo on rising. Headache in occiput, extending to forehead and eyes. Mouth dry. Tongue white in center with red edges. No thirst. Knife-like pain in epigastrium hurries him to stool. Stool consists of small ball of feces, followed by bloody mucus. Chilly chills up the back; worse in draft of air. Hands hot and dry. Urine profuse, burning. Erucations relieve pain in stomach.

Gels. 1000 relieved all symptoms except the diarrhoea. The morning of the 17th he reported a bad night. Constant urging to stool with passage of a small amount of bloody mucus. Pains and tenderness low in abdomen relieved by stool. Profuse sweat several times during night. Nux V. 200 gave relief after two doses, and in two days patient was back at work.

The particular symptoms pointing to Nux: Bloody diarrhoea, without thirst. Pains before stool, better after stool. Constant urging to stool. Pain in right hip extending down posterior surface of thigh to the knee. Pain worse from (1) walking, (2) standing with weight thrown on right side; better (1) lying down, (2) sitting quietly. Sensations as though the thigh were shortened or drawn tight.

Baryta acetica cured. From case reported by R. F. Rabe, M. D., in Medical Advance. Not a new remedy, but one seldom used. It would be well to remember it in cases of sciatica, whether neuralgic or rheumatic.

A. F. SWAN, M. D., Brighton, Colo.



## THE PROGNOSIS OF CANCER.

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By S. S. Symthe, M. D., Denver, Colo.

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It has long been the popular belief that cancer is incurable, and such is the prevailing sentiment at this time, not only among the masses, but likewise to a great extent among the members of the medical profession. To say that one has a cancer is like sounding the death knell of the patient. Hope at once departs and despair comes in to take its place. If, per chance, a cure should result in any given case, then at once opinion is reversed. We are ready to declare that it was not a cancer at all, and that a mistake in diagnosis has been made. In other words, the sentiment has been that, if our patient succumbed it was cancer; if he survived it was something else. Out of this has grown the practice of making an unfavorable prognosis in all suspected cases. It is to combat this theory that I am led to submit this paper.

It must be admitted that in former years our facilities for making an accurate and unquestioned diagnosis in cancer were not satisfactory or complete, and to this must be attributed the skepticism which has prevailed in regard to all methods of cure in genuine cases of the disease.

At the present time, however, it is not too much to say that, by the aid of the microscope and the laboratory, the diagnosis of cancer can be made so clear and definite that obscurity and doubt are no longer factors in our opinions, and the question of prognosis becomes one of general consideration, the same as in most other serious forms of disease. To deny this proposition would be equivalent to saying that our microscopis are entirely at fault; that the splendid work which has been done in our laboratories is a delusion, and that our present means of diagnosis are wholly inadequate and worthless.

Cancer arises from unnatural proliferation of epithelial cells which dip down into subjacent tissues and produce a new growth—a neoplasm—called cancer or carcinoma. The etiology of this neoplasm is not clearly settled, but in my opinion the leading factor in the beginning is traumatism. In all

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\*Read before state society.

external cancers I believe some form of local irritation or injury causes the undue cell proliferation which results in the new growth. In many cases we have a history of traumatism, as in carcinoma of the cervix uteri; of the breast; of the lips; of the face. In almost all cases an investigation would lead to the discovery of some local cause in the earlier stages.

I am inclined also to the view that internal cancers are about equally due to traumatic origin, although the fact is much more difficult to determine. Take, for instance, cancer of the stomach, liver or spleen; it is readily conceived that the primary cause was some form of irritation due to direct injury or to the effects of crude and irritant drugs, or other foreign substance.

In considering the prognosis of cancer we must keep in mind its pathology and etiology, and this especially is important to the homeopathic prescriber.

Granting that cell proliferation is the prime factor in producing the neoplasm, is it not possible, through the action of homeopathic remedies, in many cases to arrest this morbid process, and thus be able to give a prognosis more favorable than would be possible under any other form of treatment? It is this very possibility to which I wish to draw your attention. Not many cancers will be cured by medicines alone, but some are. On the other hand I am fully convinced that the use of homeopathic medication in many forms of cancer will prepare the way for successful operation.

It has been my practice of late years to insist on a period of treatment before undertaking any operation for the removal of cancerous growths, and the results have confirmed me in the belief that such preparatory treatment is of the highest importance, both as an aid to successful operation and as a means to prevent a recurrence after operation.

For the purpose of more fully presenting this phase of my subject I shall mention a few cases in which sufficient time has elapsed to afford reasonable ground for conclusion:

Eight years ago a married woman, about 38 years of age, consulted me in regard to a neoplasm of the urethra. She said it had troubled her for six years; had at first been called a caruncle; later it was diagnosed as a cancer; had been twice operated upon and as often returned.

On examination I found a tumor about one-half inch in diameter, somewhat indurated, firmly adherent to adjacent tissues, extremely sensitive, bleeding readily on manipulation, and involving the outer end of the urethra for a depth of one-half an inch. The patient was very nervous, ill looking and despondent. Evidently her sufferings had been great and she was hopeless of a cure since the failure of the last operation six months previously. I told her that another operation would be useless without preparatory treatment of at least one month's duration, to which she finally consented and entered the hospital.

In order to confirm or disprove the diagnosis of cancer I submitted some sections of the tumor to a microscopist, who reported it a case of undoubted carcinoma. The treatment of this case was both internal and topical.

I gave at first terebinth 6x internally, and applied twice daily to the neoplasm a 10 per cent. solution of pinus canadensis until there was less pain in urinating, less tenderness of the parts and less bleeding. Later I gave Hydrastis canadensis 3x internally and applied a 10 per cent. solution of same locally. The tumor soon assumed a healthier appearance, the patient was much more comfortable, and at the end of the month I removed the growth by an operation that involved about two-thirds of the urethra; which latter was partially restored by a little plastic work done at the time. The parts healed rapidly, the patient soon left the hospital, and up to this time there has been no indication of a return of the former trouble.

Mrs. E., aged 41, a resident of Cripple Creek, consulted me six years ago about a womb trouble which had annoyed her for several years. She was the mother of four children. Her appearance indicated serious disease of some kind, and I had my suspicions before making an examination. I found a double laceration of the cervix. The whole cervix was enlarged, indurated and eroded. There was a constant, offensive, bloody, excoriating discharge. Sections of the diseased part sent to the microscopist brought the report "Epithelioma," and I informed the husband of the diagnosis and pointed out

the serious condition of his wife. To my surprise he informed me that they had just returned from Chicago where the same diagnosis had been made by a well-known surgeon, who advised immediate removal of the uterus and appendages. To this his wife would not consent until after she had returned home in order to arrange some of her household affairs before undertaking so serious an operation.

I advised her to enter the hospital here and submit to preliminary treatment for a month or six weeks, with the assurance that the operation would prove much more beneficial than if it were done at once.

She soon after returned to Denver and I began the treatment with *sepia 6x* internally and *hydrastis* locally. No other remedies were used, except an occasional douche of creolin to destroy some of the offensive odor and to cleanse the vagina more effectually. In less than a month the condition was so much improved that I decided, against the advice of my consultant to repair the laceration in the cervix and to leave the womb intact. At this time the ulceration had practically disappeared, the discharge was no longer offensive, but the parts looked so blue and unhealthy that my friend expressed grave doubts about my success. However, the operation was done and, as much to my surprise as to his, the healing was rapid and perfect. For some months after leaving the hospital she continued to use the *hydrastis* douches occasionally. More than six years have now elapsed and my patient is strong and well. Only recently I examined her, but found no indications of a relapse.

I might cite other cases of more recent date and of equal interest, but these will suffice to give you my idea of the importance which I believe I rightfully attach to the necessity for pre-operative homeopathic treatment in all cases of cancer.

To operate first and treat the cancerous cachexia afterwards is a grave mistake. Give your patient the benefit of homeopathic treatment first, and then, at the proper time, remove the diseased part and you will be surprised to note the vast difference in results and the greater success of your operation. In some cases you will not have to operate at all.



SPRAINS.

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A considerable experience in accident surgery has caused me to treat this subject with much consideration. Its uniform omission in our text books on surgery, and the poor treatment usually given these cases is my excuse for selecting so commonplace subject for this bureau.

Of all the unexpected or accidental injuries commonly received, that of sprains of the ankle, wrist, back or knee, are the most frequent, their predominance occurring in the order named.

Sprains vary so in degree that it is often difficult, when first seen, to determine the extent of the injury. They usually mean a rupture of some ligaments of the joint as well as portions of the tendinous and muscular attachments. Often there is a simultaneous rupture of the smaller blood vessels, and an ecchymosis of the surrounding tissues. The injury is usually attended by immediate pain, and loss of function, followed by redness, heat and swelling. Fracture may occur, especially about the attachments of the muscles and ligaments.

The ankle is most exposed to this form of injury, and sprain occurs here in about 60 per cent. of all cases. The external, lateral and calcaneo, astragaloid ligaments and the tissues on the outer side of the ankle are most often injured because of inversion of the foot and consequent violent stretching of the external structures.

The wrist comes next, the result of falls. The hand is usually thrown out to protect the face from the force of the impact, and when Colle's fracture does not occur, there is a temporary displacement of the carpal bones backward, and probably over the distal extremity of the radius and ulna. This results in a tearing of the annular, external, internal and radio carpal ligaments, and a rupture of the synovial sac.

Sprains of the back are usually due to rupture of some of the tendinous sheaths of the trapezius and latissimus dorsi, but seldom do we have in this last lesion swelling and heat, although pain and tenderness are present.

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Read before state society.

As consulting and examining surgeon for accident insurance corporations for several years past, my opportunity for observing these cases and their usual methods of treatment has been quite extensive. I have found during this time that the average period of disability is unreasonably high, it not being uncommon for simple sprains of the ankle to run from six to ten weeks. Sprains of the wrist are, as a rule, attended with total disability for a period of from three to five weeks and at times there remains some deformity. Sprains of the muscles and tendons of the back often cause total disability which may last from three to five weeks. These periods of disability are far too high, but I believe are the result of the customary methods of treating these cases. Under other treatment, I have seen this period of disability materially reduced. Local applications of lotions, linaments, etc., together with rubbing, may afford temporary relief by virtue of the counter-irritating effect, but as for aiding in the repair of the ruptured ligaments, they are practically useless.

The diagnosis is very important, for at times it is almost impossible to differentiate a sprain from actual fracture, or subluxation. It can be determined by comparison with its fellow member by functional and fluoroscopic examination, and by manipulation.

The treatment should depend upon the extent and character of the damage sustained by the injured member. Where fracture probably exists the treatment should be such as would early reduce the swelling, then replacement, elevation and putting the part at rest. The use of hot water massage and a plaster cast or splint will accomplish this end. Where there has been only a rupture of the ligaments or abnormal extension of the same it is usually not necessary to adopt so radical a treatment, though the firm support of the part adds much to the comfort of the patient, as well as to materially reduce the period of disability. The application of rubber bandages or adhesive strap after the reduction of the swelling has given me the most satisfactory results in affording support.

For several years past I have been using rubber adhesive application to the ankle, as first suggested by Cottrell. While this method gives the best results when applied in acute

sprains, it may be used with advantage as late as ten days or two weeks after the injury.

The method is to stretch over the ankle a series of one by twelve to eighteen inch rubber adhesive, the first strip paralleling the tendo-achillas, beginning well above the ankle, on the inside and as far back as possible; thence down over the heel and up over the ankle on the outside to a point opposite its origin. The next strip is first attached to the inside of the joint of the great toe, and extends back around the heel and ankle parallel with the bottom of the foot to the joint of the little toe. The third strip parallels and overlaps the first, the fourth, the second and so on until the joint is completely enveloped in a firm support. A gauze bandage is next applied to insure adhesion, and the stocking and shoe may be put on. The patient is then instructed to walk about the room several times, after which the pain usually becomes less severe. He can then attend to such business as is necessary, using the foot with moderation. This dressing should be changed weekly until such time as the patient develops sufficient strength in the injured member to do without support.

With the wrist after the usual reduction of the swelling, the rubber bandage is firmly applied for a few days, followed by an ordinary bandage. This is usually all that is necessary, and recovery occurs in a week to ten days. Adhesive straps or the ordinary porous plasters of the shops afford good support in sprains of the back and allows of almost immediate resumption of work.

In as much as it is possible to afford comfort, and at the same time reduce the period of disability in these cases, it would seem that more attention ought to be paid to the treatment of sprains, and if these few suggestions are applied with favorable results, the writer will feel well repaid for presenting so commonplace a subject.

C. E. TENNANT, M. D.

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Our Medico-Legal contributor, Mr. Frederic W. Lienau, has been associating with the "melish" in the capacity of special council to Judge-Advocate Greer, in the prosecution of General Chase during the latter part of last month.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

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The October session of this organization was held at the Adams hotel on Monday evening, October 19th, with nineteen members and visitors in attendance. Dr. C. E. H. Armbruster was proposed for, and Dr. E. P. Greene elected to membership. Dr. C. W. Enos presented the only paper of the evening. He selected for his subject "Chorea." The paper brought out a lively discussion, showing a great variety of ideas concerning the treatment of this disease. Dr. Ralph W. Strong spoke of his experience as an educator in choreic cases. Many questions were asked of the doctor and nicely answered. The doctor emphasized the fact that many cases of chorea were very injudiciously removed from the school. That often sending them away from home to school was the best thing for them. In other words, where the school life is a pleasure, keep them in school; where it is an irritant, take them out. Where home life is, as so often, irritating, send them away from home. In closing the discussion, the essayist emphasized one of the most important statements of the evening: that most physicians did too much. They might select the right remedy, but they did not give nature a chance to react under the remedy and thus they made the disease worse and often incurable.

Dr. Edwin Jay Clark offered the following, which was not adopted:

"Resolved, That we indorse the preamble and resolutions adopted at the last session of the state society inviting allopathic physicians under one certain condition to join the state society, and that we extend a similar invitation, under the same conditions, to the allopathic physicians of the city and county of Denver."

The preamble and resolutions mentioned are found on pages 366 and 367 of the October Critique, and were presented to the state society by Dr. S. S. Smythe and seconded by Dr. Willard and unanimously adopted. The last one of the resolutions as presented by Drs. Smythe and Willard recommends that the Denver Homeopathic Club take action of a similar nature to that of the defeated motion. Dr. Willard, in



leading the opposition to the resolution of Dr. Clark, took The Critique to task for stating that he was the seconder of the resolution when he was the mover. The records of the state society agree with The Critique in placing the credit for presenting and moving the adoption of the resolutions where it properly belongs, to Dr. S. S. Smythe, Dr. Willard came in later.

Ten members took part in the discussion, some of them speaking in opposition to the resolutions as often as four times. All in all, it was a warm discussion, most of the members being very anxious to prevent the invitations being given to the allopaths and at the same time not at all anxious to place themselves upon record as voting against a proposition they had so unanimously voted for at the state society. The discussion brought out the following: "Most of us belong to the state society, so it is unnecessary for us to take action again; the club is a small affair; allopathic physicians have taken patients from some members of the club by falsely calling themselves homeopaths or stating that they were competent to practice homeopathy; that permitting such frauds to join the club would be condoning a fraud." It was acknowledged that allopathy and homeopathy could not be mixed; that a man could not be honest in claiming to practice both systems; that if an allopath would honestly investigate the law and give it a fair and impartial test in practice he would soon be eligible for membership in any homeopathic society. We understand that one of the physicians in the "swim" will present a resolution at a future session that will be more satisfactory to the crowd than Dr. Clark's and that will remove any bad impressions that the defeat of Dr. Clark's resolution may engender.

E. J. C.

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Dr. W. W. Grant, in his annual address before the Colorado Medical Society, advocated the shortening of the course of instruction necessary for graduation into professional life. Inasmuch as all that is necessary at present is to pass the State Board's examination to become a sure enough medical man, we think is cutting it down sufficiently to suit the most fastidious of the get-rich-and-everything-else-quick advocates.

PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE.

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Under this head the writer proposes to consider many of the subjects of vital interest to the medical profession. They will be discussed in the light of modern methods, with ample clinical and laboratory facilities.

Original research, photographs and micro-photographs will be freely used where possible, believing the subject, "Problems in Medicine," of sufficient latitude to include all questions which daily enter into the practice of medicine.

The writer will be pleased to assign space to articles and discussions on the subjects presented, and will always appreciate advice and suggestions.

## THE PHYSICIAN AND HIS RELATION TO THE COMMUNITY.

"Here comes the doctor," and with this oft-heard exclamation of relief the anxious family transfer the burden of responsibility of the case to the physician.

They meet him at the door, and he is hastily led into the sick chamber. The history of the attack is given, his questions answered, and then with bated breath and anxious eyes they watch his every move, expression and intonation, hoping for some clue to the verdict. And when it is given, all know how deeply it sinks into the hearts of his audience, and with what watchful care and faith they follow his directions.

The neighbors and even the children are waiting for his reappearance. As he disappears in the distance, they turn to the house and seek some member of the family, with the anxious query, "What does the doctor say?" and then listen to every word as coming from an oracle.

This position which the physician occupies in a community is one of confidence, trust and power. Used honestly, with a desire to do right, and a proper appreciation of the responsibility of the calling, it is the force that carries one on the high tide to success. It also carries with it, an ever-existing duty, that of protecting the community from political intrigues, rascalities and vicious legislation, with the ever-attending violation of public confidence, sanitary neglect and food adulteration.

Often is this opportunity for doing good, this obligation on the part of the physician, neglected for lesser problems. He should ever be alert for these things, as his training has been such as to prepare him for just such emergencies. The frequent introduction and free discussion of such subjects at medical meetings would often be of more material good to the community than the consideration of obscure and infrequent diseases.

This necessitates minor political work on the part of the physician and brings up the question, "Is it advisable for the physician to enter the political arena?" While the writer strongly believes that "one cannot serve two masters," there are some public offices that are conceded to be tenable only by competent medical men, and can be successfully occupied by even the busy practitioner, providing he has executive ability, and sufficient able assistance. The remuneration for such work is unfortunately small and would not encourage one to admit of the abandonment of a successful practice for such an office.

There are also periods when it is necessary to have medical representation in our legislative bodies, in order to thwart detrimental legislation, or to give counsel in the framing of proper laws on sanitation, quarantine and public health. The custom of appointing a medical advisory board to the various public charities, and referring to it such matters of administration as come well within the limits of medical training, is further evidence of the need for our interest in political work.

There are many physicians who have little time, inclination or ability along these lines, while others early evidence such qualifications. These latter individuals should be selected by their representative medical bodies, without fear or favor, and given the undivided support of the society. This endorsement should then stand as a guaranty from the society of the individual's qualifications. A committee should also be appointed by the society whose duty it should be to assist in the improvement in public sanitation.

The present fad of financiers—"community of interests"—would be an excellent example from which to pattern our

municipal affairs, and especially so with relation to the health department. This is the modern trend, and must be generally adopted sooner or later, for it is already an old story in several of the eastern municipalities, although unfortunately in the smaller ones. The notable change in the general appearance of back yards and alleys from a limitless waste of weeds, disorder, filth and tin cans; to orderly, attractive grass plots and shaded lawns, with ash and garbage receptacles, is a great stride.

Communities can easily be formed, each vying with the other to show some sanitary respectability and an attractive appearance. True it is that there are some districts that never succeed without assistance from the outside in the way of official pressure, but the average citizen usually takes considerable pride in his home surroundings, especially if his neighbor encourages him by doing likewise. A word from the doctor can frequently help matters here.

The maintenance of public baths in all large cities is another step in the right direction, and should be persistently advocated by the medical profession. A persistent campaign with relentless prosecution of those found guilty of food adulteration should be insisted upon by the medical fraternity, and they should use every effort to detect this crime, and bring those guilty of such practice to justice. Especially is this true with the milk supply. No food is so commonly used nor so promiscuously handled as this article, and it would seem as though the lacteal merchant could never resist the temptation to meddle with this fluid.

These suggestions are but a few along the line wherein the physician can use his position and influence for good in the community; its neglect is certainly the shirking of a duty; and the physician who is thus guilty falls far short of the progressive standards of measurement of to-day, and fully merits the penalty so often paid; the loss of confidence of the community and ultimate oblivion.

C. E. TENNANT.

16 Steele Block, Denver.



AS OTHERS SEE IT.

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Progress is the name of a new medical monthly published at Denver, Colorado, under the editorial supervision of Drs. D. A. Strickland, H. M. Freyer and James B. Brown, with such men as Drs. William A. Burr, Grant S. Peck, J. P. Willard, and other equally well known homeopaths, in charge of departments. "Progress," is general make-up and appearance, is a facsimile of the Denver Critic.—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

We really thought so ourselves, but were too modest to mention it.

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Another homeopathic journal is to be launched upon the sea of journalism in the city of Denver. We believe this is a mistake, for the Critique is a fine magazine, well edited, full of interest to the readers and instructive, and it hardly seems as if the new journal has a field just at the present time. But here is good wishes for its success if its promoters wish to enter the field.—Medical Visitor.

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We notice in Progress—with its beautiful winged Pegasus cover—that a page is devoted to automobile items. This is a distinct and unique departure from the ordinary medical journal. In other ways the new journal shows its spirit and purpose. If Br'er Stickler can keep it up, that is to say, if he can continue to be the whole journal, there can be no doubt of its success. But after the novelty of editing and professing wears off a bit, one is apt to fall back upon one's associates to do the hard work. And a journal to be a success cannot stand that.—American Physician.

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A Little Rumpus at Denver.—Our friends in Denver are evidently getting ready for a nice sparring match. Two journals instead of one; rapid decrease of students in the Denver college; heavy mortgage on college property; trouble in the faculty and elsewhere—all these things are thrust upon an unsuspecting and unprepared public. To the friends of the school there is no fun in the situation—and at the distance of some

thousands of miles it looks as though our Denver friends had better patch up their differences, shake hands and exhaust their pugilistic impulses upon a common enemy. There is a big lot of work awaiting hands willing to do loyal work for the common good; let it not wait in vain, while keeping up a lively family row.—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

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Another place where there are some "hot weather thoughts is in Denver. There a war to the death is on—why? Oh, well—some fellows think some other fellows did not do right when the Legislature was trying to fix medical matters so as to please everybody. And there is generally the foundation of "hot thoughts in hot weather"—you try to please everybody and you end by pleasing nobody. "No man can serve two masters" the Good Book says—and mankind pretty generally concedes that the Good Book says pretty sensible and trite things. So at Denver—some one had a good strong mind—not that all Denverites do not have good strong minds (we're thinking of homeopathic Denverites) and he of the particularly good strong mind worked and wrought anent the medical board bill in a way that displeased some of his associates. Then there was friction only obviated when the frictioning bodies were separated. Of course the college became the scene of war—so did the Critique, that sprightly little journal lately rejuvenated by Brother Mastin. And they're at it. Another journal yclept "Progress" is being "boomed," and our good friend Strickler is to have a lot to do with it. We rather fancy if David A. pulls out his language stop, there'll be "music in the air." Meantime we're earnestly hoping and praying that something will happen real soon so that the thoughts in homeopathic Denver may become not quite, but nearly as frigid as the atmosphere about the top of Pike's Peak. Get together, good brethren. Kiss and make up. Don't endanger the standing of homeopathy by indulging in "hot thoughts."—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Never fear, Mr. Reporter man, the "organ" with which your good friend Strickler has associated himself has nothing but a soft pedal attachment when it comes down to discussing Denver Homeopathic College matters.

## SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METHOD OF LOCAL ANALGESIA.

A clinical lecture with the above title, delivered at University College Hospital, London, July 11, 1903, by Arthur E. J. Barker, F. R. C. S., Eng., appears in the *Lancet* for July 25, 1903.

Several points must be borne in mind, among them the mechanical and physical difficulties in infiltrating all the nerves supplying an extensive field of operation. To inject the whole area, so as to reach all its nerves, would mean in many cases the use of much more of the toxic drug than is necessary, and in some cases so much as to be dangerous.

The author refers to certain observations by Braun of Leipsic on a method of overcoming the drawbacks incident to the usual mode of producing local anesthesia. This method is based upon the old experience that anything which retards or diminishes the circulation of the blood in a part enhances the potency of the analgesic agent. Experiments were made with adrenalin, a very small quantity of which was injected with B-eaucaïne (or cocaine) into the author's own arm, and subsequently into the arms of numerous patients. After the lapse of twenty minutes the part was quite blanched and wholly insensitive to pain, remaining so for about two hours. Adrenalin alone, used in this way, had no analgesic effect, while the results of the use of the combined solutions of B-eaucaïne and adrenalin were far superior to those produced by B-eaucaïne alone.

The most convenient way to prepare the solution is as follows: Powders, each containing .2 gramme (3 grains) of B-eaucaïne and .8 gramme (12 grains) of pure sodium chloride, are kept in thick, glazed paper ready for use. When needed one powder is dissolved in 100 Cc. (3½ fluid ounces) of boiling distilled water, and 1 Cc. of Parke, Davis & Co.'s solution adrenalin chloride is added when the fluid is cool. The solution is left in the Jena glass beaker, in which it has been boiled, which is carefully covered and placed in a vessel of warm water to keep it at blood heat.

The injection is made by means of a simple syringe of glass and metal of 10 Cc. capacity, with rubber washers, which can be sterilized by boiling.

To illustrate his method the author describes in detail the performance of an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. The hernia is first reduced and the index finger is thrust into the external ring as far as possible. Along this finger the needle is entered and the inguinal canal is filled with 10 Cc. of the solution. An endeavor is made to inject it all around the neck of the sac so as to reach the genital branch of the genito-crural nerve. The needle is then entered at the external end of the line of incision in the skin and is made to infiltrate the superficial layers of the latter down to the root of the

scrotum, making the resulting wheal at least an inch longer at each end than the incision is to be. Injections are then made at a point half an inch to the inner side of the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the needle being thrust towards the ilio-inguinal nerve and at a point about one inch above the middle of Poupart's ligament, where the ilio-hypogastric nerve is most conveniently met. Then the thigh is flexed and another syringeful is injected along the ramus of the pubis and the root of the scrotum or labium.

It is necessary to wait twenty minutes after the last injection for the full effect of the adrenalin to develop. The whole field of operation should be blanched and insensitive to pricks, but not to touch—analgesia, not anesthesia. The incision may then be made with confidence that no pain will be felt. The absence of oozing of blood is noticed. Only large vessels bleed at all.

Success depends upon a mastery of the principles and practice in the details of the method. It is not enough to inject the fluid under the skin generally. Due regard must be had to the position and course of the nerves supplying the structures to be dealt with. The adrenalin compound, by slowing the circulation through the part, prevents the anesthetic agent from being rapidly washed away. The writer has used this method in thirty operations, including the radical cure of hernia, strangulated hernia, orchidectomy, removal of varicose veins, psoas abscess, loose body in knee, tumor of neck (actinomycosis), colotomy, Thiersch skin grafting and cystic adenoma of the thyreoid.

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### THE SONG OF THE SKIRT.

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Sweep, sweep, sweep,  
 With trailing skirt, O maid,  
 Through the filthy flood and slush and mud,  
 Till thy dress is tattered and frayed.

What matters though men may smile,  
 And street cleaners stop their work?  
 When fashion's decree says a thing must be,  
 No woman will dare to shirk.

So sweep, sweep, sweep,  
 Gather microbe, and mud, and dirt,  
 For style and wealth beat comfort and health,  
 And that is the song of the skirt.

—Exchange.



From the New York Tribune, February 15, 1903.

### DOCTOR GIVENS' SANITARIUM AT STAMFORD, CONN.

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How often one hears of the sudden breaking down of men and women in the prime of life, the result perhaps of struggles to reach the unattainable or to do things which encroach on nature's immutable laws, and for which the penalty must be paid, sooner or later. To deferred political aspirations, fruitless social ambitions, the constant seeking after the unknown or to mere vulgar greed of gain may be ascribed the majority of cases of physical and mental collapse, either of a temporary or permanent nature. Heredity plays its fearful part in this tragedy and its luckless victims wipe out the score incurred by the sins of the fathers. Others suffer temporary mental derangement of a mild character by reason of the loss of some beloved one, or by overstudy. Still others are merely tired, weary and listless. The science of medicine, with its marvellous progress of late years, especially in neurasthenia, can do much to relieve suffering and inculcate vigor into broken frames, but its efforts are often thwarted and prove palliatives merely, unless nature is invoked and the patient places himself in her loving care. Then the skillful man of medicine, if he be experienced in the diagnosis of nervous diseases, obtains a fair opportunity of rebuilding and restocking the wasted and worn nerves or of counteracting the fatal cravings of those addicted to habitual drug stimulation.

One of the most notable places where nature has been invoked, in unison with medical science, to accomplish this aim, is Doctor Givens' Sanitarium, at Stamford, Connecticut, amid ideal surroundings. A delightful drive of two miles in the bracing air of a clear January day brought a representative of the Tribune to this home, established ten years ago by Dr. Amos J. Givens, for the treatment of nervous and mild mental derangements and for the cure of those addicted to the excessive use of drugs or stimulants. The main building is situated on a hillock, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country and the Long Island Sound. The country is a rolling one of hills and dales. Five comfortable cottages are grouped about the principal building, mainly on the southern slope of the hill. No more delightful place could have been chosen for this sanitarium. The very atmosphere, the clear sky and the soft brown tints of a winter landscape plead for rest and quiet. The sixty acres of ground are attractively kept, and the houses spacious, suitably furnished, well ventilated and lighted by electricity. Every comfort and convenience of refined life is at hand. Experienced nurses are constantly present, and every opportunity is afforded by the absolute non-existence of noise or annoyance for relaxation—the most potent factor in the cure of nervous troubles. Unobtrusively, Doctor Givens and his staff of physicians

watch the every day life of the patients. Their diet is as important as their daily exercise, while baths, massage and all forms of hydrotherapy and therapeutics play their part in the curative methods, according to the requirements of each case. Patients are treated as individuals, and not "en masse." In the matter of amusement this home offers the opportunity to indulge in a number of out of door sports, and aquatic diversions are possible on account of the proximity of the river; there is also a large amusement hall in the main building.

Many indeed are those who have found rest here and gone back to their homes fully equipped with a reserve force of energy to take up life's struggles again, with ability also to enjoy its pleasures. The seclusion from these may, in Connecticut, be voluntary, which accounts for the reputation which this sanitarium has abroad. A statute authorizes the voluntary self-commitment of alcoholic and narcotic sufferers to a sanitarium for a period not exceeding one year, during which time they shall continue subject to restraint and treatment in the same manner as if committed by the court. Persons possessing sufficient win power may save themselves, and by their own volition recover the equilibrium of their physical or mental functions.

Doctor Givens is a member of the Connecticut and New York state societies, the American Psychological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society. The National Society of Electro-Therapeutics and others. People in Stamford who have constant dealings with him speak very highly of his sanitarium and of his successful work.

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Dr. John Ferguson reports a case of extreme anæmia in the Canada Medical Record which was relieved by protonuclein after other treatment had failed. The lips and conjunctivæ were almost colorless. The skin had a pale lemon tint. The red blood corpuscles were only 1,200,000 per cubic millimetre. The urine was normal. No organic disease could be discovered. In spite of all efforts at treatment and feeding he gradually grew worse and was sent to the Toronto Western Hospital. There the bowels were washed out daily with a large enema, containing boracic acid. Daily he was given a sponge bath and the stomach was washed out. He was fed on peptonized milk, egg albumen and beef juice.

He had been in the hospital a little over two weeks, and all the appearances pointed to an unfavorable termination of the case. He was then placed on protonuclein tablets. The enemata, lavage of the stomach and the same nourishment was continued. Tablets were given every three hours. By the third day it became apparent that the patient was improving. The red blood cells, which at first numbered 1,000,000 to the cubic millimetre, rose rapidly to 3,500,000, and the patient left the hospital in excellent condition.

# The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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Dr. J. W. Harris is sporting a new auto, so says Progress of recent date.

Dr. R. D. P. Brown made a professional visit to Boulder Sunday, October 18th.

A New York doctor declares laziness to be a disease. Here's a chance for some energetic serum-anti man.

Professor Butterfield has removed his offices from the Temple Court building, corner of Fifteenth and California.

Dr. C. E. Tennant is enjoying the pleasures of automobile life to the limit these fine days. He drives a Stanly steamer.

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson was called to Loveland, Colorado, the early part of last month in consultation with Dr. Creamer of that City.

Dr. Helen M. Oviatt has moved her office in the Mack block, this city, from room 504 to 511. She heretofore occupied office with Dr. Ella Griffith.

Miss Margaret Daley, a trained nurse of Oklahoma City, Indian Territory, made a brief visit to Denver the latter part of September and the first of October.

"Practical Medicine," published at Delhi, India, was among the medical literature received at this office during the past month. Ram Narian, L. M. S., is the editor.

The Denver Union Water Company pumped 1,209,274,556 gallons of water into the water mains of the city of Denver during the month of August, 1903, and it was all good.

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Dr. Vere V. Hunt (Dunham, Chicago, '02) has formed partnership with Dr. Wilbur F. Thatcher under the partnership name of Thatcher & Hunt, at 411 Linz building, Dallas, Texas.

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Dr. Arthur Lewis Peter returned recently from California, where he enjoyed a delightful vacation of several weeks in that delightful country visiting some delightful friends. Wasn't that delightful?

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The Post is making it unusually unpleasant for the Rev. Oaks and his "home" over on the North Side. According to all accounts the reverend gentleman is not in the business for his health alone.

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According to the report of Health Commissioner Clough, for the month of August, 1903, there were 131 births in the city and county of Denver, and 70 deaths from all sources during the same period.

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Dr. Frank Willard Gordon, Sterling, Illinois, was a caller at The Critique office the latter part of September, too late for mention in our last issue. He was a classmate of Dr. Smythe's at Hadnemann, Chicago, several years ago.

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A Doctor Donovan of Illinois has seven sons. Four of these are already practicing physicians and five are at present in college preparing themselves to follow in the footsteps of their father. More power to the Donovans, say we.

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The new medical journal to represent the Colorado Medical Association, will have for its editor Dr. Edward Jackson of Colorado Springs, with Dr. Solly of the same city and Dr. Levy of Denver as co-workers, according to the Denver Medical Times.

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Dr. Arnold Rosett of Atlanta, Georgia, has discovered a process whereby human flesh may be turned to stone; he may have to change his process in a week or two, but, just at present, it works sufficiently at least to get quite a considerable amount of free advertising for the doctor.

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Dr. George William Compton, Ophir, Colorado, returning from a pleasant trip to the Pacific coast, called upon the editor of The Critique the latter part of September. The doctor was gone from his practice about six weeks, during which time Dr. Frona Abbot had charge of the same.

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Remember that the Rock Island system runs trains out of Denver that will land you right on the "L" road in Chicago, and that you will not have to go to a different level to take the elevated trains, as their



track is on a level with the train shed of the railroad company's new depot. This is a great convenience, and more especially to those having in charge invalid patients.

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The Denver Medical Times declares that ex-Governor Thomas was defeated for the United States Senate through the efforts of the medical profession. Poor Peabody wouldn't get it "in the neck," or nothing, if he was to come up for that important office later on. Never mind, Governor, "there are others."

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Only one death at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital during the month of August, 1903, according to the report of the city health department; according to the same reliable authority there were twenty-one at the county, ten at St. Joseph's, five at St. Luke's and sixteen at St. Anthony's during the same period.

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Notwithstanding the addition of one hundred copies to our order to the printer last month, we were obliged to cut off some of our exchanges, on account of a shortage in our addition. We hate to do that, as we appreciate our exchanges so much that we would hate to have any of them treat us that way. We will try "never to do so no more."

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As a mild evidence of the prosperity which Dr. A. F. Swan of Brighton proposes to possess in the not far distant future, we are pleased to say that just at present he is pretty well occupied in the details of building new office quarters at his new location. No matter how roomy he makes it, we hope it will always be too small to accommodate his audience.

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It has been said to be a very poor rule that will not work both ways. Some of the members of the Denver Homeopathic Club were at the last session and were very much wrought up over allopaths palming themselves off as homeopaths. What about Denver Homeopathic club members passing themselves off as allopaths, whether at home or on a summer vacation?

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According to a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals in the state of New York, it is declared criminal negligence to place dependence upon faith healing. This decision referred to the case of one Pierson, who had failed to have a licensed physician attend to his sixteen-months-old adopted daughter in a case of bronchial pneumonia, which afterward proved fatal.

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We regret that the program of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago for Thursday evening, October 13th, reached us too late for publication in our last issue. We will be delighted to publish the program of this society regularly, if it can be arranged to send it so as to reach us by the 15th of the month preceding date of publication, which is always promptly on the 1st of the month.

The Denver Homeopathic Club will meet at the Adams House, in this city, Monday evening, November 16, 1903, at 8 o'clock sharp, and the following papers will be read and discussed at that time: "Dietetics," C. E. Tennant, M. D.; "Different Diagnosis of the Exanthemata," A. M. Moore, M. D.; "Marasmus," E. M. Griffith, M. D. Dr. King is always anxious to welcome a large attendance.

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"Trouble on Its Insides." If one may judge from the editorials in *The Critique*, the Denver Homeopathic Medical College is in dire distress. Its students have decreased in three years from fifty-three in number to seventeen, of whom six graduated this, "with no more in sight." A proposition to unite with the university does not seem to meet approval.—*American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*.

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In the last issue of *The Critique* we mentioned the fact that the Denver Homeopathic Medical College had renewed business at the old stand and promised to give the number of students enrolled, in a later issue. We have made numerous inquiries, with the view of securing this information, but as the reports are so conflicting we will allow our esteemed contemporary, *Progress*, to make known the exact facts at its convenience.

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At the morning meeting of the Colorado Medical Society, held in this city Monday, October 7th, it was decided to have a monthly medical paper published, the same to be the official organ of the association. Doctors Jackson and Solly of Colorado Springs would be two of the editors, the third to be selected, no doubt, from among the Denver contingent. Medical journals must be very much in demand, by the manner in which they are springing up in these parts.

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"Homeopathic therapeutics as a specialty should be taught by the very best talent in the land, and they should be selected because of their known fealty to homeopathy first and for their ability to teach afterwards. No man who cannot willingly stand up and defend homeopathy all the time he is before his class has any right to affiliate himself with the faculty of a homeopathic college."—Dr. James B. Garrison; editorial in *Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal*.

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We note with pleasure the return of Dr. S. S. Smythe of Denver to a place on his former journal, *The Critique*. We knew all along that he couldn't stay away from the old tripod; but this isn't saying that Br'er Mastin hasn't been giving *The Critique* some fine service, for, indeed, he has. We therefore welcome the doctor to his old place and hope that his long rest has restored him in mind and body, and that he will again show the profession of Colorado and elsewhere what he can do.—*American Physician*.

Both the business and editorial departments of *The Critique* were greatly pleased to receive a very pleasant visit from Dr. J. E. Gilman, senior professor of *Materia Medica*, the Institutes of Medicine and the Organon, at Hahnemann college, Chicago, the latter part of September. Dr. Gilman has been in active practice in Chicago for the past thirty-two years, and notwithstanding the many vicissitudes encountered during that period, which, by the way, included the "fire," he has retained an unusual amount of vigor and hearty cheerfulness that sets one to wondering whether there is any such thing as advancing age with some folks. The doctor is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, and, we hope, when he comes this way again in December, that he will understand that the latch-string hereabouts extends 'way out into the street, and cannot possibly be missed.

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"Diphtheritis." That usually alert journal, *The Critique of Denver*, in July had an article entitled "diphtheritis," which means, if Greek has any significance, "inflammation of the diphtheria." Why not small-poxitis or spottedfeveritis, Brother Mastin?—September *American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology*.

Because smallpox and spotted fever are English and "itis" is Greek, meaning bold or rash, and used as a suffix for inflammation. "Diphtheræ" is also Greek, meaning leather, and in combination with "itis," means leathery inflammation, unless we have forgotten our Greek teaching. Furthermore, the writer of the article had the weight of authority in use of the term, as it is given in Gould, Dorland, Dunglison and other dictionaries. The word was first used by Bretonneau in 1821 and is translated by so eminent a Boston authority as Harold C. Ernst as "quick skin." We trust, Brother Editor, that this explanation of the author's choice is satisfactory to you.

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The Brower antiseptic skin soap, manufactured in this city by the Brower Antiseptic Soap Company, is meeting with unusual success. Already physicians all over the country are prescribing it for conditions of the skin which require cleansing with substances which will neither irritate or cause unpleasant complications by their use. The Brower company is perfectly willing to make known the formula from which their preparation is manufactured, and solicit inquiries from the profession at large as to its absolute purity and scientific combination. If you have a case of acne, "blackheads," suborrrhœa, eczema, puritis, tinea, and various other skin troubles; if you are having bad results from the treatment of ulcers, sores or other conditions which require an absolutely pure, non-irritating medium through which the poisonous properties may be eliminated, don't fail to ask your druggist for a sample of the Brower antiseptic skin soap, as in every instance where it has been used in these conditions it has given absolutely favorable results. Inasmuch as the company is

putting its product upon the market in nearly every city and town of any importance in the United States, there is no reason but what every one desiring a preparation of this kind should be able to secure it at any drug store. If you find any druggist not handling this soap, write direct to Brower Antiseptic Soap Company, 1200 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colorado, and they will furnish you with a reasonably large sample to convince you of its merits and their determination to put their product within the reach of every one.

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### THINGS TO REMEMBER.

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Mr. Bronson, the gentlemanly representative of Bioplasim Company, made The Critique a pleasant call and sampled us with Bioplasim, about which so much is being said and written.

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Your attention is again called to Parke, Davis & Co.'s New Bulb Syringe, with sterile needle, which is illustrated on front cover page of this issue. This new syringe is ready for use without any sterilizing or preparation, except assembling for the administration of the antidiphtheritic serum.

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Panopepton is a food that sustains the sick and gives strength to the weak. Panopepton is a rational and successful food for infants in the digestive disturbances that are so liable to occur during the summer. Panopepton meets all the requirements of a true food, is agreeable, readily assimilable and highly nourishing. Made by FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER, New York.

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Dr. William S. Wallace made The Critique a pleasant call and took occasion to call attention to a characteristic of Mellin's Infants' Food: that babies fed upon this food "have pink cheeks, bright eyes, sound teeth, strong limbs and firm flesh." He also spoke of "the home modification of cow's milk," which is sent to physicians free upon request. MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts.

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One of the most modern and finest equipped sanitariums in the United States is the Dr. Given Sanitarium, Stanford, Connecticut, for the treatment of nervous and mild mental diseases, drug and alcoholic addiction and general invalidism. The cottage plan of arrangement insure pleasant homelike associations and the quiet and rest of rural surroundings. Sixteen years of successful treatment of this class of ailments makes Dr. Given's institution among the first in the United States.

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is daily proving to physicians, in some new way, its wonderful efficacy in *stubborn cases of Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Itch, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Herpes Zoster or Zona, etc. Acne, Pimples on Face* are cleared up and the pores healed by **HYDROZONE** and **GLYCOZONE** in a way that is magical. Try this treatment; results will please you.

Full method of treatment in my book, "The Therapeutical Applications of Hydrozone and Glycozone"; Seventeenth Edition, 332 pages. Sent free to physicians on request.

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"Hydroleine supplies the fat food, so necessary in the treatment of consumption. A pale, tired, feverish, coughing, sweating, thin patient, who has continued to lose flesh on plain codliver oil and its various mucilagenous compounds (called emulsions), will straightway right about and gain flesh on Hydroleine, a pancreatized, predigested pure Norwegian codliver oil. Hydroleine favors digestion and assimilation, increases flow of bile, checks the cough and steadily improves the general health." THE CHARLES CRITTENTON COMPANY, 115 Fulton street, New York.

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#### SANMETTO AS A GENITO-URINARY TONIC AND REMEDY.

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I have prescribed Sanmetto in a number of cases of incontinence of urine with gratifying results. I believe it to be a remedy par excellence in all cases of genito-urinary complaints. I have reason to believe that Sanmetto possesses aphrodisiac properties equaled by few remedies at our command.

G. C. SNYDER, M. D.

Moxhala, Ohio.

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#### THE MEDICAL EXAMINER AND PRACTITIONER ISSUE OF MAY, 1903, SAYS POSITIVE RESULTS.

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As far as positive results are concerned it is safe to assert that no preparation of iron ever introduced to the medical profession has met the requirements to the extent that the pharmaceutical product, Gude's Pepto-Mangan, has done. Unlike many articles claiming to be "just the same," or "just as good," it has stood the test of years in the hands of the practitioner, and has been submitted to the severest clinical investigations by eminent men in the profession, both in hospital and private practice.

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#### IT IS A BAD HABIT

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to whip up the waning physiologic functions of elderly people with strychnine or alcohol; after a short time the deleterious reaction is more certain than the primary stimulation. These patients need help of a character not furnished by a powerful stimulant—their functions need gentle reinforcement and experience proves the best agent for this purpose is Gray's Glycerine Tonic.

The atonic digestive disturbances almost constantly present in old age are promptly overcome by the use of Gray's Tonic. It stimulates the enfeebled digestive glands to secrete abundant supply of gastric juice. This in turn assists the assimilation of food and improves the general nutrition. Then, too, these patients feel better because the remedy acts as a prop to the entire system; they are less languid, are not so easily fatigued upon exertion and are mentally more alert. Many physicians report that the routine employment of



Gray's Tonic in those patients in whom are present the signs and symptoms of old age, imparts a degree of comfort and well-being, free from after effects, not obtainable from any other medication; one physician states "it picks them up and holds them together."

Another strong reason for the use of Gray's Tonic in elderly people is that it wards off the tendency to inflammations of the respiratory organs; this fact has been noted and commented upon for many years past and is doubtless due to the fortifying action of the remedy upon the general constitution and its specific influence upon the respiratory tract.

Experience shows that it is good practice to administer Gray's Tonic to all patients in whom are noticeable the symptoms due to advancing years. The absolute freedom of the remedy from depressing or other detrimental reaction makes it the safest and most preferable means of combating the exhaustion and enfeeblement of age.

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#### Do You Wish to Go to California?

Now is the opportunity. The rate from Denver is only \$25.00 via the New Delhart-El Paso Route. Write T. E. Fisher, G. P. A. Colorado & Southern Railway, Denver. Your inquiry will receive especial attention.

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Have you heard that our own Polly,  
 Handsome, witty and too wise—  
 Gave them all the deucid jolly  
 About making "goo-goo" eyes?

Haven't heard? Then, while we're walking,  
 I will tell you, as time flies,  
 That the smart set "do be talking"  
 While the clever Polly pries.

—Contributed.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS

**Functional Diagnosis of Kidney Diseases**, with especial reference to Renal Surgery; Clinical Experimental Investigations by Dr. Leopold Casper and Dr. Paul Friederich Richter, Berlin. Translated by Dr. Robert C. Bryan, Adjunct Professor Genito-Urinary Diseases University Medical College, Richmond, Virginia., and Dr. Henry L. Sanford, Resident Surgeon Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

This valuable work of over 230 pages, including index, is from the press of P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and is one of the most recently issued upon this subject. Price of book is \$1.50, net, and is no doubt well worth the price many times over to those interested in this branch of the medical profession. M.



# The Critique

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## THE INFLUENCE AND LIMITATIONS OF CERTAIN CLIMATIC ELEVATION UPON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.\*

By Chauncey E. Tennant, M. D., Denver, Colorado.

As a resident of a portion of the country much frequented by victims of this malady, it is perhaps fitting that I should offer this subject for your consideration. While I have nothing new or startling to present, a brief review of conditions as we have found them to exist, may be of benefit to those of you who contemplate advising a radical change for tubercular patients.

Many able clinicians to-day do not believe it has been successfully proven that the tubercle bacillus is the only cause of phthisis, although we all admit that its presence is a valuable aid in diagnosis, and should always be sought. But it is well known that in the early history of some of these cases, frequent and careful examinations of the sputum yield negative results. Thus it is evident that the individual factors, such as family history, corpulence and chest measurements, are necessary in the early consideration of each case. Applebaum's observations, published in the Berlin "Kleiner Wockenschrift," 1901, Vol XXXIX, together with others, show that the earlier stages of phthisis have a well-marked anemia, the red blood corpuscles averaging about 3,800,000, hemoglobin sixty-nine per cent., leucocytes about 6,500, and a specific gravity of 1049. Blood examinations will therefore be of considerable value in the early diagnosis.

The great mortality from tuberculosis makes justifiable any measure that will either curb its progress or make possible its eradication. Of all measures yet proposed, perhaps none has met with more uniform approval and been given better

clinical verification than the open-air method. Especially is this true when a change of environment and elevation is made. But we all recognize that there are limitations to this "out of door treatment," and the sooner we determine the relation of the pathology of the disease to these limitations, the better will be our judgment in the assignment of tuberculosis cases to the various health resorts.

Prompt action upon the part of the patient to seek medical advice, and a keen observation on the part of the physician to early detect the tendency to a downward course, are the first essential factors to its successful eradication. A diagnosis once made, the general custom is, justly, to send the patient to more elevated districts; some but a few miles from home, others to the foot hills, and still others to the distant mountain regions at elevations of from 4,000 to 10,000 feet.

We are all aware that any given elevation does not affect all cases alike, the same elevation differing quite considerably in its physiologic action, depending on the humidity, sunshine and the various aromas. These factors constitute the climatic conditions which are so influential in this particular disease, and which, fortunately, are so widely varied and so accessible in this country.

Thus it will be seen how a certain locality might be peculiarly adapted to some one particular type, and that a case which would progress favorably, and possibly to ultimate recovery, at one elevation and degree of moisture, would rapidly fail in another. Therefore, to be most successful requires first an early and thorough knowledge of the character of the lesion and the individual factors which influence it, and then some data concerning the different localities which are beneficial in these cases.

For the past forty years Colorado has been one of the most popular of the climatic havens for those afflicted with the "white plague," and has, during this period, given abundant clinical evidence of its influence upon certain well-defined types or stages of disease.

There is a fair proportion of the tubercular cases either benefited or cured by emigration to the West, and especially is this true with cases in their earlier stages. By this I mean

at a period so early that there may be little or no cough or expectoration, and consequently negative results in the microscopical examination of the sputum. Physical examination may be negative, or show slight apical dullness and broncho-vesicular breathing. These cases usually present a reduction of corpulence below twenty-four, and a vital capacity below a safe average, although it does not necessarily follow. Such cases generally do well with almost any change in locality and environment, elevation not being absolutely necessary to their recovery. Improvement is usually rapid, and in the course of a year or more they will have recovered sufficiently to return home for at least a short time. But such an attack does not establish immunity, and these cases are not safe from a recurrence of the disease until after some years have elapsed. Frequent reference to the general physical condition, and examinations by the family physician for any returning symptoms, should, if any are found, be the signal for an immediate return to the old haunts.

Often, however, with proper conditions of life prevailing, such as hygiene, diet and exercise, these cases reach the average expectancy in their own homes in excellent and even vigorous health.

There is a type of pulmonary tuberculosis which is best described as catarrhal. Early in its history it presents few constitutional symptoms and but little vesicular involvement or consolidation, but has a constant hacking cough attended at times with profuse expectoration of mucus. Microscopical examinations of the sputum may, and usually do, give positive results for the bacillus tuberculosis, and the pyogenic organisms are generally present in small numbers. This type is probably the one which has given Colorado its reputation as a health resort; for with the average low percentage of humidity, the involuntary increase in chest expansion with each respiration, and the great number of hours of actual sunshine, associated with aromas from large forests of pine, spruce and other coniferous trees, it has indeed a combination of conditions most favorable to an arrest and recovery of this particular type of the disease.

The pneumonic type which develops unexpectedly in cases that have hitherto enjoyed perfect health, with excellent family history, reacts very favorably to the climatic conditions prevailing about Colorado. It is characterized by the rapidity of the pulmonary destruction attended with early and extensive consolidation, as this often remains for a year or more, the temperature, night sweats, cough and prostration are early relieved. Especially is this true at elevations of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Patients in this condition may be so weak and prostrated as to be brought to Colorado on stretchers, but within two or three months the temperature will become normal and there will be an absence of most of the objective symptoms. This is particularly true with those patients who are willing to live out of doors and endure the changes of temperature and moisture incident to such a life, and it is surprising the amount of lung tissue that may be reclaimed unless fibrous degeneration supervenes.

Should pyogenic infection occur, however, in the consolidated area, the prognosis is very materially altered. For gangrene once established there is but little more hope for recovery in Colorado than other localities, unless it is of recent origin, and occurs during the summer months when our percentage of humidity is very low. In that case it is possible by the selection of a favorable locality among the mountain parks or valleys, and an out of door life, to arrest further progress of the gangrene. But this is in the earliest stage of this type and especially during the summer months when the degree of moisture in the lung, the time of year and the locality all play an important part in the chances for recovery.

Should it have progressed to the second stage the patient is almost sure to lose ground, no matter what the environments. Climate and elevation offer nothing more than a temporary stay to its progress. It is of considerable advantage to the individual, however, when fibrous degeneration of the pulmonary connective tissue occurs to a moderate degree, for it temporarily arrests further invasion of the parenchyma, and often, especially during the most favorable season, the moisture will disappear and the result will be several successive aggravations of the disease, each attack being aborted by this



limiting degenerate connective tissue, but the patient even then will often yield to the inroads of the pyogenic organism.

The chronic and advanced cases, where the parenchyma is largely displaced by connective tissue, do not do well in the higher elevations, owing to the necessary increase in chest expansion and the usual association of cardiac hypertrophy and valvular embarrassment.

Through the kindness of our local forecast official, Mr. F. H. Brandenburg, I have secured data regarding precipitation, humidity, temperature and sunshine, for the past thirty years, from which I find that from September to February inclusive, Colorado has an average monthly precipitation of 0.66 of an inch, and an average humidity of fifty per cent. The temperature during this period has averaged forty-one degrees, and the percentage of possible hours of sunshine has been seventy-five. During this same period, with this relatively low precipitation and the higher percentage of humidity, the average number of deaths from tuberculosis by the month, for the past three years, has been 109.

During the period from March to August, or the summer months, while statistics show a monthly average rainfall for the past thirty years of 1.67 inches, humidity 48.8 per cent., an average temperature of 58.5 degrees, and the decrease of possible hours of sunshine to sixty-five and two-thirds per cent., the death average per month for the past three years is ninety-nine, or ten less per month than during the winter months.

The mean daily change of temperature in Colorado will average between five and seven degrees, being (as is the case elsewhere) greater during the winter months. Estimates for the past ten years for Colorado indicate that the mean daily average from September to March, inclusive, is 6.1 degrees, while from April to September it is 4.7 degrees.

Clinical experience has taught us that the gangrenous type of tubercular patients often do better in New Mexico and Arizona during the period from September to March, and where the patient can afford it it is the frequent custom among practitioners of Colorado to send them to these localities for the winter months.

The increased mortality at this period can hardly be attributed to precipitated moisture or low temperature, for there is less of the former, and the mean average of the latter for the past thirty years has been but forty-one degrees. Of course, there are periods during the winter months when the temperature falls below zero, and may remain for a week or more; but this is the exception rather than the rule. As the hours of actual sunshine are even greater, it would seem that humidity and mean daily change alone bear the close relation to the increased mortality of the winter months.

Cases of pulmonary hemorrhage following bronchitis and repeated colds, or la grippe, where there is probably no cavity but consolidation of an apex extending down to the third or fourth rib, usually improve rapidly in Colorado at elevations of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and this altitude may be attained without delay. Paradoxical as it would seem, the elevation appears to have a specific action upon these cases in relieving the hemorrhagic tendency. Aphonia is sometimes present, and often remains for a year or more, although the patient may resume his regular vocation within a few months after arrival in Colorado.

On the other hand, hemorrhagic cases with cavity should reach the elevations gradually. Not infrequently we have in Denver fatal cases of hemorrhage, which, owing to the size of the cavity, have been incautiously assigned to an elevation to which no hemorrhagic case with cavity of considerable size should first be sent.

In conclusion, while not wishing to depart from my subject, a brief reference to the early detection and treatment of tuberculosis, not climatic, may here be made. I believe that evidence of future tuberculosis can be found even in childhood, and that the time to successfully cure this disease is not when clinical evidence establishes its presence in the adult, but during the earlier years of child life should the work of eradication be commenced.

Children with the inherited tendency, or a predisposition independent of family history, will have the tubercular chest, best described as irregular in conformation. Often a flatness is marked, or sufficient deformity of the bones occurs to em-

barrass good and full respiration. Again there may be a habit of restricted breathing with consequent impoverishment of the blood, which of itself is sufficient to cause a predisposition. And I am fully convinced that the most satisfactory results in the treatment of this disease (the late serums, nostrums and methods notwithstanding) will come from an active and persistent canvass of the schoolroom for such cases, by competent and acute physicians, who will, upon their detection, assign them to gymnasiums, or outdoor life, for careful and systematic training; for in these cases, especially, would the physical training be considered of equal or more importance than the mental.

Finally, it would be interesting to know of all the tubercular patients of the various types assigned to the Rocky mountain region just what per cent. of them recover. I know of no means, however, at present, to secure such information. At some future time I propose to secure this data if possible, and especially with relation to the varied types of the disease.—The North American Journal of Homeopathy.

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\*Read before the American Institute of Homeopathy.

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The Colorado Homeopathic Medical Society should have invited Dr. Dudgeon of London, Dr. Jousset of Paris and Dr. Majumdar of Calcutta to partake of their hospitality, and in exchange extract a fine and enthusiastic paper from each. We see that they carry the names of Drs. H. C. Allen and W. A. Dewey and one or two other famous American homeopaths and editors on their program. But as neither Allen nor Dewey will attend that meeting unless something very unusual takes place, which it won't this year, for Allen has been to Paris, and Dewey to Boston. Still these names are nice once to conjure with and doubtlessly one or perhaps both will send their papers. And then the likelihood is that, not being there in person to read their papers, the papers will, under the rule, be read by title and waste-basketed until the Transactions appear. That's the way the Missouri Institute used to do.—American Physician.

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It is said that those who fall in love on first sight, under the impression that it will be their only chance, have been known to discover, later on, that the field of vision in this particular respect is vastly more extensive than they first supposed.

## SOMETHING FROM OTHER EDITORIAL SOURCES.

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Comprehension.—The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal of October says: "How in the world any surgeon to-day, no matter in what 'school' of medicine taught, could recommend belladonna, calcarea carb., hepar sulphur, mercurius, etc., in chronic abcess surpasses our comprehension." That is the misfortune of having a comprehension built that way. Those remedies, and many others, not only can immensely aid the surgeon, but very often obviate the necessity of an "operation." The huge majority of the men of to-day refuse to believe in this science of cure, hence their following is rapidly drifting into Christian Science, Dowieism, and the other cults that have no use for doctors. This is not true of the following of sound homeopathic physicians, for that steadily increases.—Homeopathic Recorder.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Term Allopath.—An editorial appeared in a recent issue of one of our old-school periodicals protesting against the use of the term allopath. It was not so much aimed at members of other schools of medicine as to their own ranks, the especial cause of complaint being the fact that of 4,188 physicians practicing medicine in Massachusetts, 1,432 gave their school to the census-taker of the recent census as allopathic. The editorial goes on to say that it must be "eternally understood we are not allopaths."

The succeeding issue of the same periodical contains a communication from a Doctor Bombaugh, who might with propriety be called Bombast, in which he calls attention to the fact that twenty years ago he wrote a protest against the use of the term allopath, and rather wonders that it is ever heard at the present time. Even the appellation "old school" is objected to on the ground that all that is old in that school is new, and we are led to wonder if by new is meant the application according to homeopathic principles of old remedies. If so there is no chance for argument. We concede the point.

It has always been our custom to speak of our brethren of the dominant school as allopathic or old school. We never can bring ourselves to term them "Regulars," which is their



self-styled appellation, having no foundation in fact, for has it not been shown conclusively that they are most irregular in their methods of practice and in their ethics? Further, the use of the term regular implies that they alone are regular and all others irregular. The law defines a regular physician as one who has graduated from a regularly chartered institution; therefore there are members of all schools of medicine who are regular physicians.

The term allopathic is an ancient and honorable one. It was first applied as a distinguishing mark by Hahnemann, and whatever may have been its former use it is not applied today to a belittling or narrow sense. It is a term that has been accepted by the people, is a popular one, and one that usage will sanction as long as there are different schools of medicine. It is no more used in a derogatory sense than the term homeopathic. Allopathy is no more of a sectarian appellation than is homeopathy, for by ignoring the homeopathic principle of cure and the labors of our school in the field of ascertaining drug action the old school becomes sectarian. We, however, are sectarian, as Helmuth pointed out, only in the sense that a man may be a Methodist and yet a good Christian, a Republican and yet a good citizen, a homeopath and yet a good physician.—*Medical Century*.

\* \* \* \* \*

Homeopathy Is, or It Is Not.—The Pasadena correspondent of the *Medical Student*—the students' magazine of the Boston school—in a reminiscence of the late Doctor Talbot, his eternal vigilance in the cause of homeopathy, his energy and skill as an organizer both for the college and hospital and his devotion to the advancement of scientific therapeutics in general, closes a stirring appeal with the following:

The future dean of the Boston University School of Medicine has a gigantic task before him. I am told that there is a tendency in the school to place a growing emphasis upon the teaching of subjects devoid of homeopathic principles, while homeopathy itself is given less and less prominence each year; that many members of the faculty are indifferent and even prejudiced against the tradition of the school; that the hospital clinics are becoming more and more surgical. If this be true, in any degree, it does not need a prophet to read the future, for their students are being educated away from homeopathy,

and by so doing are cultivating a professional nihilism which will surely react upon the cause. Homeopathy is or it is not.

But the students had evidently heard of a better homeopathy—the homeopathy of Hahnemann that cures so-called incurable cases after surgery has failed—and the journal adds:

In response to a request by the senior class Dr. W. P. Defriez of Brookline gave a course of lectures on homeopathy, based upon the teachings of the *Organon*, chronic diseases, and the practical application of the tenets therein contained.

Dr. Defriez's familiarity with, and his interest in, the subject made it an easy matter for a pleasant and valuable result to the class. That the course was received with appreciation is best shown by the constant attendance, there being hardly an absentee.

Doctor Defriez is a well known member of the International Hahnemannian Association, a sterling and unflinching Hahnemannian of which Boston and vicinity has many, and both students and faculty are to be congratulated that he has taken up the work in earnest, for according to the correspondent it was sadly needed in the Boston school. We have heard many graduates of that otherwise most excellent college bitterly complain that they had never received any practical drill in the healing art, as expounded by the master. They were never taught how to select the *similimum* in a difficult case or how to use it after it had been selected; in fact, might as well have graduated at Harvard, for in each college everything is taught except how to cure the sick.

Without such step as the one recently taken by the faculty, well may the correspondent, evidently a graduate of the Boston school, say: "Their students are being educated away from homeopathy, and by so doing are cultivating a professional nihilism which will surely react upon the cause." It is a very serious problem that not only the Boston school, but all our colleges must face. Let the teaching in every department be made as scientific as true science can make it, but by all means let the science and art of *similia* be included, for without it there is no reason for our existence as a separate school of medicine. If we are to become more and more scientific? (allopathic) and less and less homeopathic why not drop the farce and amalgamate at once. Why blame some of our colleagues who send their sons to allopathic colleges for an

education and a degree, because there is no true homeopathy in our own? As a school we might as well "give up the ghost" as ignore or repudiate the teachings of the Organon. This criticism of the correspondent applies to all our colleges as well as Boston. Is it not a fact that we do not do by the student as well as we know?

While this teaching and this tendency were true until a year ago, the future looks brighter now, for incited by the appeals of the students the faculty has taken a step in the homeopathic direction. The homeopathy of Hahnemann has now a representative on the faculty, and the student will have a practical course on the science and art of healing. The Organon and its principles will have a hearing, at least, from a Hahnemannian teacher, for we maintain that no one can teach the Organon who does not practice what he teaches. As well attempt to teach surgery without a clinic as homeopathy without the Organon. A surgeon who had never amputated a leg or performed an abdominal section would make an indifferent teacher before a critical class of students. But not more indifferent or more culpable than he who attempts to teach the Organon and fails to demonstrate how to find the remedy in an obscure and difficult case.—Medical Advance.

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Those of our readers who have watched the medico-legal department since it was first introduced into this publication, will regret to learn that Mr. Frederick W. Lienau, the contributor thereto, has been transferred to New York City by the company he represented here, the American Surety Company. Mr. Lienau will take with him to his new (old) home the sincerest good wishes of a host of professional and business friends who look forward with a great deal of pleasure and assurance to his rapid advancement. Mrs. Lienau and Master George will be missed by a very large circle of staunch friends, who will join us in extending a hope that they may enjoy the change to the limit.

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Dr. William Boericke, who has been associated with the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco, ever since its organization, has resigned from the faculty of that institution, but still remains on the board of trustees. As a teacher and author of homeopathic materia medica he had few equals and homeopathy in general loses an ardent advocate from among its teaching force by his withdrawal from active service.

READ THE ORGANON.

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The October issue of the Homeopathic Recorder contains an article by William L. Morgan, M. D., upon "How to Train a Physician to Practice Homeopathy," the truth of which is so apparent and so unquestionable that to the layman who is taught that upon the Organon is based the whole fabric of the Homeopathic faith and practice, such statements as Dr. Morgan offers for consideration, must seem worse than superfluous. But the small number of Homeopaths who are to-day seeking their inspiration from the Organon and from the works of those who have carefully and faithfully followed its teachings, not only realize that constant necessity for such writings stir the sluggish blood of our weaker brothers, but hail with delight this further evidence of a growing tendency to wage war upon the falsehood and chicanery indulged in by many of our so-called Homeopaths.

The gist of Doctor Morgan's masterly paper may be condensed into three words, "Read the Organon."

This advice is not only good, but needed: In support of which statement we cite an example, drawn from one of the Western colleges, which has come under our personal observation.

Not long since, a member of the senior class was heard to express regret that he "had not time in which to read the Organon," showing a meritorious desire to gratify a curiosity excited, evidently, by some casual reference.

In a few short months he will be turned loose upon an un-informed public, with a diploma purporting to show that he has attained some merit in the study of the science and art of Homeopathy, while he will not even have read the foundation principles upon a knowledge of which the lives of his patients will depend.

This ignorance, however, should not surprise us for we learn that at the opening exercises of the college, one of the most prominent professors publicly ridiculed Hahnemann, his teachings and all who sought to follow them.

But even this is a bagatelle compared with the statement made by the Dean, in extenuation of his practice of alternat-



ing remedies, that "the busy practioner has not time to prescribe upon the totality of the symptoms."

O, ye of little faith! O, ye of little knowledge upon which to found and to support a faith!

Picture it, ye who have spent your days, your nights, your lives in delving for the truth in the depths of that marvelous work! Picture it, if you can! And—mourn.

If this condition of wilful ignorance pertained only in one, or two, or even three of our colleges, it might be ignored and the institutions would naturally find their level among the ranks of other and equally to be regretted "fakes." But unfortunately it exists in a majority of our so-called Homeopathic institutions so that, by reason of the number of their graduates, they are enabled to hold a position far above that which their attainments in the teaching of the science and art of homeopathy would warrant, much to the detriment of the homeopathic school and of those who teach and practice what they publicly profess.

In the years to come we shall hear the graduates from such colleges, as we hear others now, bemoaning their unfortunate lot and excusing their deplorable ignorance on the ground that they did not receive the privilege of instruction such as has benefited the writer. But this is no excuse. The works of Hahnemann and his followers are still in print. The true homeopath does not live who is unwilling to spare a portion of his time to guide any who shows an honest desire to learn. The man who cannot secure a knowledge of the homeopathic principles from the mass of literature extant to-day, is not fit to practice medicine. It is true that he will advance more rapidly and further if he has the benefit of proper instruction during his college years, but to give the lack of instruction as an excuse for not studying, is an effort to hide his ignorance behind defences worthy only of the fool.

Is there another science besides that of medicine, in the study of which a student would omit the consideration of a word spoken or written which could have any bearing whatever upon the subject to which he was devoting his time? We all know there is not. Yet the average student of homeopathy knows nothing of Hahnemann's work. Has probably never

heard the names of Hering and Dunham. If he has heard of Kent and Allen, it is more likely to hear them classed with Hahnemann as fogies of a bygone age. But if he would study the works of these men in conjunction with the *Organon* until he had acquired a fair knowledge of the depth and broadness of truth contained in that small volume, he would find no branch of therapeutics upon which he was not well informed. He would find that even the vainglorious traducer of Hahnemann's genius could propound no question of therapeutic interest, to which he would not have ready, a clear and convincing answer.

Almost without exception, our great homeopaths have become great, not because of the instruction received in their colleges, but in spite of it.

Therefore, gentlemen, read the *Organon* and other works of Hahnemann. Then you will be led to read Hering, Dunham, Kent, Allen and others of their cult. Read the homeopathic journals which teem with thoughts from the greatest minds of the age, and while reading these, omit nothing which flows from the caustic pen of the inimitable Sam Jones.

If you find that which, after careful consideration you cannot understand, go to one whom you know to be a follower of Hahnemann and you will find him ever ready to assist, to explain, to advise and to encourage.

Do not permit the jeers and scoffs of the untrained, jealous soul to prevent your seeking out those who only profess to believe in homeopathy, but who have the courage of their convictions sufficiently to practice it. Associate with them; study their methods; watch their success; note their relation to and their faith in each other; consider why they, comprising only seven per cent. of the members of the school, are capable of steadily increasing the public faith in the principles they support, while pitted against ninety-three per cent. who are doing everything in their power to discredit the very principles in which they profess to believe. Observe them carefully and you will learn some natural phenomena besides the law of cure.

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Of late there have appeared in several medical journals, statements or suggestions to the effect that the Colorado

homeopaths are not living at peace with each other. We feel that in justice to them, this erroneous idea should be corrected.

The Colorado homeopaths stand as a unit, with perfect faith in the law of cure and in each other. It is true that we have criticised with more or less severity, some who are masquerading under the cloak of the homeopath, but whose practices could not, by the wildest stretch of the imagination, be conceived to be homeopathic.

While it may seem ungenerous to criticise those who are incapable of retaliation in kind, still such criticism is made in the same spirit in which we condemn the faults of our wayward children; not in the spirit which seeks simply to condemn. And in this connection we desire to state that so long as the present editor of this department shall be retained upon the staff of *The Critique*, he will continue to hold up to criticism all those whose prostitution of the tenets of the homeopathic law is such a menace to the public welfare, in that through the colors under which they sail, they are enabled to deceive many who have no means of discovering their mistake until the unfortunate results of the treatment they receive shows them that they have fallen into hands which, by an appeal to one whom they supposed to be a homeopath, they sought to avoid.

And further, we shall follow this course, not because we love to criticise, but in the hope, slight thought it be, that some whom we have classed as being ignorant of the law of cure, may, through very shame, if for no other reason, familiarize themselves with the foundation principles of the school whose name they bear.

"All of which may sound severe, but there be times when one may be excused for telling the truth and underscoring it twice."

RALPH D. P. BROWN.

12 Nevada Building.

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Speaking of "experience," that bugaboo that every young professional man has thrown in his teeth, until he can secure a little of the commodity himself, Editor Kraft says: "Experience, too is a relative term. A young man may learn as much in one week as an old hopadoodle with a yard-long beard and a bald pate would learn in a year of Sundays." True for yez, doctor, and well said.

### THE PHYSICIAN'S COMPENSATION.

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Under the common law a physician could not by an action at law recover compensation for professional services. The reason for this rule is found in the fact that when medical services were rendered they were supposed to be performed in the expectation of an honorarium and not for remuneration; in other words, a doctor's fee was regarded as a gratuity and not as earned compensation to which he was, as a matter of legal right, entitled. This rule seems, however, not to have applied to surgeons and apothecaries, nor in any case where a specific contract for definite compensation had been entered into between physician and patient. This condition of affairs existed in England until 1858, when by the Medical Act the right to recover for services under an implied contract was conferred upon registered physicians.

The English common law rule was never recognized in the United States.

Where a physician is employed without an express contract fixing the amount of his compensation, an implied agreement arises that he shall be paid what his services are reasonably worth, and he is thus placed upon the same footing as any other professional man rendering valuable services.

In many states the statutes regulating medical practice specifically provide that an unlicensed practitioner cannot recover for medical services; in other states, where such a statutory provision is lacking, it is held that, while not expressed in so many words, it is to be implied from a statute imposing a penalty for practicing without a license. In one state, at least, a recovery by an unlicensed physician has been allowed.

In determining what is a reasonable amount of compensation, in the absence of a special agreement, the ordinary and reasonable charge for similar services in the same locality must be shown; the value of the service to the particular patient need not be proven, but merely what such services are customarily considered worth. In that connection the skill and learning of the physician are to be considered; likewise the nature and difficulty of the case. It has been held, however, that the financial condition of the patient is not a proper factor in the determination of the value of medical services, unless, perhaps,



a recognized usage of the profession to regulate charges according to the pecuniary condition of a patient can be shown.

Upon the question, whether a recovery of compensation will be defeated by a showing of malpractice in the treatment of the patient, the courts are divided. In some jurisdictions, if malpractice be established, no remedy whatever for the physician's services is permitted. In others, however, it is held that in such cases the physician may prove the value of his services and the patient the amount of damage suffered by reason of the malpractice, and that then the one amount so established will be offset against the other. The burden of proof to show malpractice as a defense rests, of course, upon the defendant.

Persons other than the patient may be held liable for a physician's fees, as when a third person has expressly agreed to be responsible for the services rendered. No such agreement will be implied, however, unless such a relationship exists between the person sought to be charged and the patient, as would make him liable as a matter of law under any circumstances, as, for instance, that of a parent and a minor child. No such agreement will necessarily be implied, however, in the case of an adult child, which happens to be ill at the house of the parent. A husband is, of course, liable to pay for the services rendered his wife. A wife is, however, not personally responsible for the medical treatment of her deceased husband, unless she individually expressly promised to pay for it.

When a physician is called in consultation, he may recover the value of his services from the patient. This has been held even in a case where the patient and his attending physician had agreed that the latter should bear the expense of consultation, and the consulting physician had not assented to that arrangement. Such an agreement made with both the attending and the consulting physician would, of course, be binding upon them and relieve the patient from any liability for the charge of the consulting physician.

So much for a brief discussion of a few details which suggest themselves in considering this subject. The discussion of the general question of the right of one rendering medical aid to be compensated trenches largely upon that of the qualifications for the legitimate practice of the profession and the

statutory restrictions by which it is safeguarded against the intrusion of unqualified practitioners, a subject which has had perhaps sufficient consideration in these columns. It is safe to say that the generally recognized rules will permit only licensed practitioners to recover compensation for medical services. This necessarily excludes all persons who may claim to heal the sick but who have not complied with the statutory requirements. A case is recalled where a court of original jurisdiction in this state denied an osteopath the right to recover for his services, as medical services, but unfortunately the matter went no further, so that we are in this jurisdiction as yet without an authoritative decision laying down any precise line on this question. It would be interesting to know whether a Christian Science practitioner could, even if not permitted to recover compensation for healing, still claim payment for his services in interceding with the Divinity with a view to effecting the cure of disease; the distinction insisted upon by the followers of this cult between claiming to heal bodily ills and claiming merely by prayer to bring about the cure of disease, might prove a difficult one for a practical court to see, and it will, therefore, remain an open question whether or not, on any theory, a recovery could be had for such services. This question may never be determined, however, owing to the fact that, if the general understanding be correct, the practice of Christian Science recognizes no system of credit and all ministrations are supposed to be strictly C. O. D.

In conclusion, the observation may not be out of place that curiously the disposition of the public is such as to cause a debt for professional services to be regarded by many as but a light obligation, to be met when all other bills are disposed of, and the readiness to pay at a future time is sadly out of proportion to the gratitude to the doctor in time of trouble. There is no reason why the physician's bill should not be treated as of equal importance as that of the grocer and receive as prompt attention, and every reason why, if either should be preferred, it should receive the preference. To this understanding the minds of a goodly porportion of the public should be educated by the medical profession.

FREDERICK W. LIENAU.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

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This society met at the Adams hotel on Monday evening, October 16th, with nine members and several visitors present. When the minutes of the last meeting were read, it revealed the fact that the secretary had inadvertently been led into an error by copying the resolutions that Doctor Smythe had presented to the state society and Doctor Clark had read to the club at its last session, from the October Progress instead of taking the correct copy as published earlier in the October Critique. The last resolution, which was not published by Progress, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That this society hereby recommends that all homeopathic societies throughout the state of Colorado and throughout the United States shall pursue a similar course and extend the privilege of membership to all who will accept it on the above condition."

Our readers will remember that at the last session of this club Doctor Clark offered a resolution carrying out the recommendation of the state society as embodied in the resolution quoted, and that some of the members objected decidedly and the resolution was lost. For some reason or other Progress clipped off this resolution, and published only a part of what the state society adopted.

As soon as Secretary Howard's attention was called to it, he recognized the unreliability of the copy he had used and readily corrected his minutes to agree with the state society record and The Critique.

Dr. C. E. H. Armbruster was then elected to membership.

Dr. Ella H. Griffith presented a paper on "Spina Bifida," which she illustrated by presenting to the attention of the society the living specimen of a case successfully treated by the homeopathic remedy and local applications. The discussion was long and interesting and brought out the fact that some of the members present thought that in such cases cal. carb. acted as a food, not as a remedial agent, and that through its use there was great danger of producing too much bone.

Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown, one of The Critique staff, at the request of President King explained the action of the

homeopathic remedy in cases of this character. In the prenatal use of remedies he said it was not cal. carb. that would prevent the reoccurrence of such malformations as much as the indicated remedy homeopathic to the mother's state, be it cal. carb., puls. or any other.

Dr. C. E. Tennant presented a paper dealing exhaustively with the subject of "Dietetics," which, owing to the lateness of the hour, was not discussed.

The next session will occur on December 21st, when the club will discuss remedies applicable to eye and ear diseases, and Dr. D. P. McGee will tell about the "Fracture of the Maxillae."

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#### CLINICAL MEDICINE.

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Soon after I began the practice of medicine, I was called to see a teething infant. My first prescription was a very poor one, as it only altered the conditions present without curing. This I expected after I had returned home and studied the remedy given in "Bell on Diarrhoea," for it did not suit my case, while under Podo. it was all given. So on my next visit I prescribed Podo., my little patient becoming worse and then better. The prominent symptoms when first called were: Sleepiness most marked in the forenoon, lying with half-closed eyes, moaning and rolling the head. Stools greenish watery, painless and very profuse, occurring mostly during the forenoon.

Since then on many an occasion have I met this same group of symptoms and Podo. has conquered the condition. I have used the mother tincture, 3x and 200th and have found that the 200 acts quicker and with less disturbance of the patient and with more certainty than the lower potencies. So markedly has been my better success with high potencies, that sneers (like some that were thrown out during our state society session) annoy me only as I am grieved by the ignorance displayed by a colleague. I am always mortified when I make an inexcusable error, and I always feel sorry for the man pro-



fessing to be a homeopath, who shows such utter ignorance of homeopathy as to sneer at one who handles homeopathic remedies with greater skill than he can.

EDWIN J. CLARK.

DR. A. F. SWAN, Brighton, Colo.

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**An Interesting Clinical Case.**—X, a white woman, 22 years of age, was taken into the hospital on account of syphilitic skin disease (roseola papula); a blennorrhagic vaginitis of most violent description with strong congestion of the mucous membranes of the vagina. The latter was of violent hue, somewhat brittle, and yielded abundant secretion of a greenish yellow pus, which showed under bacteriological examination abundant colonies typical of gonococcus, diplococcus and other varieties of bacteria. The gonococci infection reached to the neck of the uterus whose tissues suffered from the same degeneration as the vagina. Above the mouth of the neck—from which a greenish yellow and somewhat thick pus oozed—was a syphilitic ulcer of the size of a dime, clean at the bottom, livid in color and rather deep.

Upon careful examination, the patient was found to be pregnant in the third month; and, from the start, was subjected to energetic treatment as a serious case.

Under the treatment employed she improved rather well; but, though the blennorrhagia was not cured, the syphilitic manifestations of the skin disappeared, and the ulcer at the neck improved somewhat, until confinement which took place at the eighth month, five months after her admission.

The confinement was normal. However, the patient was attacked by a great flux and suffered a complete laceration of the right side of the neck; an incomplete laceration of the left side; an incomplete laceration of the rear wall of the vagina; and a two-thirds laceration of the perinæum. The placenta was removed at once; ample warm washes of a one per cent. solution of permanganate of potash were applied and the uterus was stimulated by massage, but remained inert. All this was reported to me by the house physician. I arrived at the hospital four hours later in company with the well-known gynecologist, Dr. Mendez Capote, who, upon having examined the patient, decided to sew up the lacerations. He washed out the vagina and uterine cavity completely; adjusted with the scissors the edges of the lacerated tissues; sewed up the wounds and touched the ulcer at the neck with the cauterizer; then he gave another wash and plugged with iodoform gauze.

When the patient was on the operating table, she had fever, 38.4°C. At 5 p. m. the fever was at 39°; then the vaginal plug was taken out and a great intra-uterine wash of a one-half per cent. solution of permanganate was applied very hot in a quantity of five liters. The fever was at 40° throughout the night, and washes were given every four hours.

The following day, at 8 a. m., temperature 40°, same local treatment. The fever lasted all day, falling to 39° by the wash, but rose again to 40°.

The day thereafter, fever at 41°; same treatment with more vaginal washes of bichloride of mercury, before the uterine washes; the fever keeps on at 41°.

On the next day at 8 a. m. (temperature 41.5°), I took out the stitches made on the day of confinement, washed well both uterus and vagina, dried the latter with carbolated cotton and conveyed into the uterine cavity eight grammes of pure Hydrozone, taking care that this liquid should flow towards the vagina, into which I poured about 60 grammes of the same liquid and drained the uterus with simple gauze saturated in Hydrozone, while the vagina was drained by the same means.

From that time on the fever declined slowly, and at 6 p. m., it was apyretic. The fever did not return and the patient's cure proceeds without further difficulty.

This case, which is interesting by itself, proves of great value in setting forth two points, viz.:

1. That, although the intra-uterine injections of pure Hydrozone may be dangerous, it can be applied if care is taken to keep the neck dilated as much as possible.

2. That in this case the superiority of Hydrozone over the other treatments of puerperal septicæmia, in connection with gonococcia, is indisputable; and that this splendid result should encourage repetition of its application.\*—Dr. Matias Duque, Director of the San Antonio Hospital, Section of Hygiene. Abstract from the *Revista Medica Cubana*, April 15, 1903.

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\*The son of the patient suffered from blennorrhagia in the eyes. He was treated with one-fourth per cent. solution of permanganate and instillations of pure Hydrozone twice daily, alternating with cauterizations of forty per cent. solution of nitrate of silver; and he kept his sight.

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If the Medical Advance does come a trifle late once in a great while it is worth one's patient waiting when it finally shows up. We have been asked a number of times the present month, "What is the matter with the Advance?"

CYCLAMEN EUROPEAN.

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"Imagine before you a woman with clear complexion and blue eyes—a blonde. She seems to be absorbed in thought and weeps while giving her symptoms. You learn that she is fond of solitude, and often weeps; worse in the evening; thirstless, aversion to fats, which cause nausea; a few mouthfuls of food fill her up; she has many menstrual symptoms. Pulsatilla will probably come into your mind, but wait; you now learn that she is a cold patient, one that is always chilly; that whenever she goes out of doors she is made worse thereby, but is pretty comfortable in the house where it is warm; and further, you learn from a companion that she is the most cranky and irritable person in the world." This is the description Prof. C. L. Olds has drawn for us of the cyclamen patient. You will notice its marked similarity and as marked dissimilarity to Puls., Lyc., Sepia, etc. This description and the distinctions it contains can be better appreciated by one who has studied the Organon than by one ignorant of the basic principles of homeopathy. Cyclamen is not a well-proven remedy though it has been sufficiently proven to show that the ordinary observer often gives pulsatilla when cyclamen is indicated. The lachrymose woman, evening aggravation, no thirst, aversion to fats, give us more than "three legs," considered so necessary by those who prescribe on characteristic symptoms, and no doubt the prescription would stand alone if it were not that there is another leg so markedly out of proportion to those mentioned that the prescription leans badly and is very apt to tumble completely over. We refer to the "worse out of doors, better in warm room." To do the best work we must know the whole case and have it covered by the remedy, and carelessness in taking the anamnesis may spoil a cure. Carefulness in taking the case, carefulness in selecting the remedy to match the totality of the case would prevent even a professor of materia medica from saying, "I have given you everything recommended in the books for dysentery," and then have the mortification of the patient coming back to tell him that the application of a porous plaster had improved him more in a few days than had months of homeopathic (?) treatment.

This is a remedy that needs further proving, not so much "in the light of modern science" as proving in the higher potencies, that its remedial action may be more fully developed. More than that it needs use by expert therapeutics, by those who ordinarily use the single remedy in the minimum dose, and are accustomed to the fine grade of work that is of such inestimable value in the determination of results.

In the pathogenesis of this remedy we find impaired memory; dizziness "which is perceived when one is standing still and even when leaning the head against a support. It seems as though the brain were moving in the cranium or as it does when one is riding in a wagon with the eyes closed." Now this is worse in the afternoon and evening; worse in the open air and when in motion, and better in the room and when sitting quietly. Patient is ill-humored. The least trifle makes her angry. Sadness as if he had committed some evil and had not done his duty. Depression, weeping, desire to be alone.

The headaches are in various portions of the head and with a variety of sensations. The left temple is most affected. A very marked feature of the headaches is their semi-lateral character. The pains are violent in their nature. They usually begin with a loss of sight or of a flickering before the eyes. Dunham writes:

"The obscuration of vision accompanying the headaches, when considered in connection with the pale complexion, rings about the eyes, depraved appetite and enfeebled digestion and menstrual irregularities of cyclamen appears to be only a functional disturbance; but it is one which points to its use in certain forms of anemia in women."

The headaches are accompanied by a sense of heat in the head and this and the pain are both relieved by the application of cold water, this special amelioration being, as you will notice, the opposite of the general, aggravation from cold. As a remedy it could be easily mistaken for *pulsatilla* in menstrual and sick headaches. Dunham gives us this comparison:

"We have the same white-coated tongue, the same qualmishness and disgust for food, especially fat food, the same absence of thirst and of febrile excitement,



and the same sympathy of sensorium, eyes and head with these gastric symptoms. The peculiarities of the affections of the head and eyes are different, to be sure, from those of pulsatilla, for cyclamen produces semi-lateral headaches and absolute blindness, while the blindness of pulsatilla is incomplete and only momentary and headache equi-lateral. But this very difference is a matter of congratulation, for there is a prospect that one or the other will cure most of the cases of sick headache and megrim that come before us for treatment."

The sudden vanishing of sight is not only found under cyclamen and pulsatilla, but also under sepia, another remedy often running very close to pulsatilla in its symptomology. T. F. Allen recommends this remedy for convergent strabismus. It would be specially adapted to strabismus from menstrual or gastric irregularities. Its pathogenesis shows it to be a marked catarrhal remedy. E. A. Farington says:

"There is a remedy known as cyclamen which is very similar to pulsatilla in its symptomatology. It seems to be suited to nasal catarrh where there is loss of taste and smell, and thick discharge just like pulsatilla, but it has in addition spasmodic sneezing."

Jahr gives his experience thusly:

"For chronic catarrh the most reliable remedies are: Sulp., Calc. and Silac., or even Cyclamen, the last-named remedy if the patient sneezes a good deal and complains of rheumatic pains in the head and ears. I had a fine illustration of the curative powers of cyclamen in such cases with my colleague, Malaise, in Liege; the patient was a lady of upwards of sixty years old, and had been suffering with catarrh for years; it disappeared in less than twenty-four hours to the astonishment of everybody."

Salty taste is common. No thirst, all day, though the cyclamen patient is more apt to show thirst than the pulsilla one. Appetite is lost especially for breakfast and supper; at these times satiety, as soon as he begins to eat (Lyc.). Desire for lemonade is quite marked. There is rumbling of lower ab-

domen after eating (Lyc.). Diarrhoea after each cup of coffee. Breasts become swoolen, not before or during the menstrual period, but after their cessation, and there is the feeling as if air streamed out of the breasts, with swelling and painfulness of them and discharge of watery, milky fluid. Cough worse during sleep, never caused by talking or walking even against a cold wind. Menses are profuse, black and clotted (Cham.). Menses are too early. Labor like pains and distension of the abdomen so she could scarcely stoop. After confinement patient has colicky, bearing-down pains, each pain accompanied by a gush of blood which relieves the pain momentarily.

E. A. Farrington makes this comparison with cyclamen:

"Cyclamen is similar to pilsatilla. It has chilliness with the pains; crying, tearful mood; dyspepsia, made worse by eating fat food and pastry; scanty menses; menstrual colic. But we make the distinction here: Cyclamen does not have relief in the cool air or in a cool room, and in many cases Cycl. has thirst. The resemblance between cyclamen and cocculus is that both remedies suit a depressed condition of the nervous system. Those of cyclamen are these: The patient feels dizzy; is weak from any motion; is highly anemic, and is worse when sitting up. These symptoms are usually associated with dimness of vision. We also find under cyclamen this flatulent colic arising of wind in the bowels, coming on at night and only relieved by getting up and walking about."

Profuse hemorrhage with dizziness and obscured vision as from a fog or even when these symptoms follow slight losses of blood.

H. C. Allen says: "It is especially to be thought of for the fevers of the anemic during the puerperal stage or early months of lactation. The constitutional symptoms are guiding."

Cyclamen shows a symptom we are taught in Hawkes' characteristics belonged to Crocus. And it often does. It is also found under Thuja. "Sensation beneath the liver as if there was a ball there, rather a peculiar sensation, a feeling in the intestines as if something were alive, as if an animal

were there, creeping and crawling about." Another peculiar symptom we notice in this remedy is: "He can only urinate while hearing someone whistle." Dr. Olds, in closing his admirable study of this remedy says: "Another distinction I want to give you between *pulsatilla* and *cyclamen* is that in *Puls.* the stomach symptoms are worse in the morning; although *Puls.* is generally worse in the evening, the stomach symptoms are worse in the morning; with *cyclamen* the stomach symptoms are worse in the evening following the general of the remedy."

EDWIN JAY CLARK,

Steele Block, Denver, Colo.

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The Brower Antiseptic Soap Company of Denver is preparing to manufacture their product on a vastly increased scale inasmuch as the demand for the same has far outgrown the present output. Physicians all over the country—especially where this product has been introduced—are loud in their praises of its good qualities. One of our acquaintances has used it as the aseptic ingredient of a vaginal douche, and says that the results were much more favorable than he had any idea a preparation in this form would be capable of producing. If you are having trouble with old ulcers which refuse to heal readily, sores of any kind or description which you feel will be benefited by the use of some absolutely pure, non-irritating preparation, don't fail to give the Brower Antiseptic Soap a trial. If you have not received a sample package of this preparation, don't fail to ask either your druggist for it or write directly to the Brower Antiseptic Soap Company, 1200 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colorado, and they will see that your every want, in this respect, is gratified. If you want any of your patients who are troubled with a skin disease which requires an absolutely pure preparation, to receive the benefits of something that is absolutely reliable, don't fail to make your prescription read Brower's Antiseptic Skin Soap, and you will be surprised at the results obtained, besides securing for yourself the everlasting gratitude of your patient; especially will this prove true if they have been using preparations which have not the non-irritating properties contained in the above reliable preparation.

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Dr. J. Wylie Anderson paid his respects to Dr. G. W. Compton of Ophir on the occasion of his recent bear hunt. By the way, it's called a bare hunt when you don't get any bear, isn't it?

# The Critique

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JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.  
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16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

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### A WRONG IMPRESSION.

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The impression seems to prevail, among our eastern exchanges especially, that homeopathic physicians hereabouts were, and had been for some time, engaged in the highly unprofessional pastime of using their professional brethren as targets in a daily gun practice from behind bill boards, from without dark alleys and other unexposed positions of vantage and furthermore, these impressions appear to have originated from editorials which have appeared in The Critique from time to time.

We wish to correct any misapprehension which may have arisen from the aforesaid editorials and to declare that they were not intended to convey the impression which many have seen fit to create, i. e., that a volcanic eruption of vindictiveness was in active operation hereabouts and that homeopathic phy-



sicians of the city and county of Denver were furnishing the red-fire feature of the display. The harmonious harmony in evidence hereabouts is about as dense as it has been for the past four or five years, and there is really no reason why Editor Kraft should sling Dutch thing-um-bobs at us any more than that others, equally as much interested in the welfare of homeopathy in general, should suggest that the followers of Hahnemann in this neck o' the woods get together and see how absolutely silly they might make themselves appear by slobbering over each other and at the same time not mean a little bit of it.

From the manner in which the would-be good Samaritans suggest a set of standard rules for the governing of other people's affairs one would get the impression that none of them had ever indulged in anything more strenuous than the turning of the other cheek and that they had become so accustomed to this Christian-like contortion act as to have become absolutely indifferent to any other form of exercise, whereas we all know that the majority of them set this same bad example in the past, for all of which they are, now, a trifle sorry, and we most thoroughly appreciate their solicitous concern that others do not have occasion, in the future, to entertain similar sentiments of regret. Gentlemen, there is no real danger that there will be any outbreak in the ranks of the homeopaths hereabouts, but if there should be a slight difference of opinion in the minds of different ones there is no question but what *The Critique* will be found on one side or the other, and no one will be left in doubt very long as to which side that is by the tone of our articles.

Quoting from the gentleman from Cleveland, Ohio, who knows how it is himself, we will say: "*Der gescheidste giebt nach.*"

M.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

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The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

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"Progress" comes out this month in a somewhat improved dress.

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Dr. Janet B. Clark, Ni Wot, Colorado, was a visitor in town the 21st of last month.

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Mr. Lienau's article this month is of unusual interest, as it deals with the question of compensation of the physician. Read it.

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What has become of the Alumni Association of the Denver Homeopathic College?

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"Der gescheidste giebt nach;" that's Dutch, and means the other fellow, of course.

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Dr. Orpheus Everts, head of the Cincinnati sanitarium for the past twenty-four years, died the 19th of June last.

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Dr. J. Wylie Anderson was called to Loveland the fore part of last month on professional business.

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We desire to call especial attention to Dr. R. D. P. Brown's article in this issue of The Critique.

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We understand that an operation was performed upon Dr. G. W. Howard at the homeopathic hospital in this city, Monday, November 23d. Just what the nature of it was we are unable to state.

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Kansas is to have a state hospital for epileptics which will, when completed, have a capacity of 1,000 beds. It will be located at Parsons and at the beginning will accommodate 165 patients.

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Connecticut is to have a new asylum for the insane at Norwich, which will be in charge of homeopathic physicians. Let's see. Wasn't there to be something like that happen in Colorado, too?

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Denver doctors as a rule are regretting the fact that the health of the community is most disgustingly good. What is that old saying about the ill wind?

A very interesting reprint, by Dr. Hopkins of Denver, upon "Locomotor Ataxia" has been received at this office, from press of American Medical Associations.

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According to statements made by Registrar Strickler, the attendance at the Denver Homeopathic College now numbers thirty-five students.

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Dr. Arthur Allen, professor of psychology and education at the University of Colorado since 1897, died at his home in Boulder, Tuesday afternoon, November 17th, of typhoid fever.

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Dr. McGugin, with offices in the Majestic building, this city, now sports a brand new Oldsmobile of the 1904 variety and is very much pleased with its daily performance.

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Dr. Arthur Lewis Peter has established offices in this city at 1257 Broadway, with Dr. J. M. Walker, and will be pleased to see patrons between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon.

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The Homeopathic Hospital Envoy of this city, under the editorial and business management of Dr. O. S. Vinland, gives every evidence of being as prosperous from a business standpoint as it is interesting in the quality of its contents.

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At the meeting of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association, held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 7 and 8, 1903, Dr. Alfred P. Hanchett of Council Bluffs was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

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Chicago, Nov. 10.—Lolita Armour, whom Dr. Lorenz of Vienna treated for hip disease, is so far recovered that she is able to dance. She has entered a private dancing academy, and will soon be able to move with all the freedom of other children.—Denver Republican.

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Those who attended the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club speak in the highest terms of the paper presented by Dr. Ella M. Griffith on that occasion. "Spina Bifida" was the topic discussed and the subject was handled in a masterly manner.

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Dr. Duncan of Chicago (brother of Dr. T. C.), who has been chaperoning a number of wealthy patients to this land of sunshine and good health, passed the time of day with The Critique business management the latter part of last month.

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Dr. Frona Abbott has returned to the city after several weeks' sojourn at Ophir, Colorado, where she had charge of Doctor Comp-ton's practice during a brief period while the latter was away on a much-needed vacation.

Miss Mattie McFadden, the very capable head nurse at the homeopathic hospital in this city, has one objection to the institution as it now stands; there isn't enough room at present, nor has there been for some time, by a good deal.

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Dr. A. R. Morgan of Waterbury, Connecticut, died August 31st, at Boston, in the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, aged seventy-three. The Medical Advance prints a full-page half-tone picture of the deceased, in its October issue.

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Dr. Edwin Jay Clark, the retiring secretary, was voted the thanks of the society for his excellent management of the society during the last four years. Dr. Clark is the standard bearer of Hahnemannian homeopathy in Denver.—Homeopathic Recorder.

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Dr. G. P. Howard had a birthday celebration November 5th, on which occasion he was surprised by a visit from some of the members of the D. H. C. faculty, the nurses from the Homeopathic hospital and numerous friends. A very pleasant time was reported.

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If you are looking for something to read these long, chilly evenings, and want something that will leave a pleasant impression on your mind and a nice, sweet, clean taste in your mouth, don't fail to read "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," by Kate Douglass Wiggin.

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Are you interested in electro-therapeutics? If you are and wish to secure some satisfactory schooling in that branch of medicine, why not correspond with the National College of Electro-Therapeutics, Lima, Ohio? You can get a mail course there that will prove very satisfactory.

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The Medical Century asserts that Secretary Gatchell of the A. I. H. is about to enter the blissful ranks of the benedicts and the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy declares this to be sufficient grounds for slander proceedings. What a mean man that San Francisco chap is, to be sure.

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Dr. A. F. Swan, Brighton, Colorado, is feeling pretty happy over the prospects of occupying his new office before the winter weather sets in. He has been making himself pretty generally useful in the construction of this new business edifice which has quite recently been added to the improvements of the temporary county seat of Adams county.

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Harry Martin, the private ambulance man and undertaker on Colfax and Broadway, has issued a very neat and attractive advertisement in the shape of a desk blotter. If he hasn't sent you one, call his attention to it and he will, no doubt, take great pleasure in remembering you with a copy of the same.



According to the statements of several of our exchanges, the Illinois health officers, on more than one occasion, accepted the malindrium-internal-vaccination. That is very much to the credit of the aforesaid officiels, and we hope that the disease will extend to others in the same position elsewhere.

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The Critique is delighted to receive The Medical Century. We were on the point of forwarding the regular subscription price, under the impression that we had been marked off the list, but were very much relieved to learn that the failure to receive this sterling publication was due to an error of the mailing list.

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The Atlantic Slope Naturalist, edited by W. E. Rotzell, M. D., Narberth, Pennsylvania, has been received at this office. This is the first journal devoted to natural science, in the country, edited by a homeopathic physician. It is well gotten up, mechanically, and contains much useful and interesting matter.

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Dr. C. E. Tennant's paper, "The Influence and Limitation of Certain Climatic Elevation upon Pulmonary Tuberculosis," read before the last meeting of the A. I. H., at Boston, was published in full in the November issue of The North American Journal of Homeopathy, and we take the liberty of reproducing it in this issue of The Critique.

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Dr. C. E. Tennant accompanied Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gilleland of Evanston, Illinois, in their private car, leaving this city Sunday evening, November 22d, bound for Arizona points, whither Mrs. Gilleland goes in search of health. Dr. Tennant attended her in a professional capacity and expects to be absent from the city for at least a week.

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At the Homeopathic hospital in this city November 18th, Dr. S. S. Smythe, assisted by Drs. Clark, Fitz Hugh and Mastin, decapsulated both kidneys, for Bright's disease, in a man forty-three years of age. At the present writing the operation gives every evidence of producing successful results.

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The Colorado Homeopathic Society adjourned and attended the opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic College, which looks as if all was encouraging in that quarter. We have heard disquieting rumors but they have all blown over. There may be some sore spots, but the arnica of harmony is getting in its work.—Medical Century.

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On November 4th, at the Homeopathic hospital in this city, Dr. S. S. Smythe performed the operation of decapsulation of both kidneys, for chronic Bright's disease, following scarlatina, in a young girl seventeen years old. Up to the present writing it is a trifle too early to make any predictions as to the result of the operation, but from all appearances good results may be expected.

Even medical magazine print-shops have their troubles. For this reason the Medical Advance presented an apology in its last issue, for a failure to appear promptly on time, owing to a breakdown of the typesetting machines and the "sudden resignation" of the make-up man and foreman. We suppose there was the "devil" to pay in more than one sense, at this particular print-shop, just about that time.

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We understand arrangements have been about completed to return the Denver Homeopathic Medical College to its old quarters, in the Pioneer building, corner of Fifteenth and Larimer. If this be a fact, it will indicate a progressiveness on the part of this institution which will be appreciated by all who have its welfare and the welfare of homeopathic institutions in general at heart.

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Very many of the old students will recall, with a great deal of pleasure, the smiling countenance of Dr. W. D. Kinloe, at one time a very popular professor at the Denver Homeopathic College of this city. He is now located at Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, and in a recent letter to the business manager, renewing his subscription to The Critique, extends best wishes to "everybody."

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November 7th—Dr. J. Wylie Anderson left, via the Denver & Rio Grande, for Mancos, Colorado, at or near which point he hopes to meet up with a bear. Just whether he gets the bear or the bear gets him will be recounted later on. Later on: November 19th—Dr. Anderson returned home, having had a good time sleeping out doors and doing other strenuous stunts; the fore part of this article was a mistake, as he did not expect to get any bear meat this trip.

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The resolutions passed by the Missouri Valley Medical Association, which are published elsewhere, have a very familiar ring inasmuch as they were, no doubt, patterned after the ones adopted by the Colorado State association, which were later "turned down" by the Denver Homeopathic Club, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of those who opposed them in the club had voted for their adoption at the state society.

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Neither a hippety-hop nor a hoppety-hip but an out of the hospital hop was indulged in at Arvada, Friday evening, November 20th, by the nurses of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital. This delightful evening's outing was provided through the kindness of a recent patient, who, from association with these untiring ministers of mercy, has learned that nurses figured most beautifully when engaged in some form of hop. All were delighted with the evening.

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We are delighted to make mention of the very delightful bit of news which will delight the many friends of Dr. James Butcher Brown and wife. It is to the effect that on Saturday, November 21st a young,

beautiful and accomplished daughter made her first appearance at their home, and from all appearances intends to remain. We are also pleased to make mention of the fact that both mother and father are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

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Dr. Smythe's resolution (which was unanimously adopted by the society), inviting the old school doctors to join them and "learn of homeopathy," was a master move.—The Homeopathic Recorder.

Isn't it queer that people differ so materially in their opinions? Here one of the foremost homeopathic publications in the country expresses a very complimentary opinion of a set of resolutions which should have been most heartily endorsed by the home society, but it forthwith proceeded to turn them down with no undue tardiness.

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Some little while since, The Critique took occasion to announce the fact that Dr. Vere V. Hunt had formed a co-partnership with Dr. Wilbur F. Thatcher, 411 Linz building, Dallas, Texas. We are in receipt of a personal letter from Dr. Thatcher in which he advises us that there had never been any partnership understanding and that since October 1st no connection in a business way at all. We take pleasure in correcting our previous statement, which was furnished us by Dr. Hunt himself.

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It will be a source of great pleasure to those who are interested in the welfare of the Denver homeopathic hospital to know that, under the management of the present head nurse, the expenses have been greatly lessened, the receipts largely increased and the old outstanding indebtedness almost entirely wiped out. What ails our contemporary, Progress, that it does not jump in and say a good word for this institution and the college once in a while? 'If ye blow not your own horn,' etc., and that is supposed to be its main mission on earth.

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Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Carey Allen of Colorado Springs left her home city early the fore part of last month for the purpose of meeting her affianced husband, Philip Gillette. Before reaching her destination she would necessarily travel many miles, as the fortunate man lives in Corea. Any young lady possessing as much good sense and determination as this one evidently does, deserves a long life of happiness and prosperity in addition to securing a good husband. The Critique predicts that she will do all this and much more.

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We desire to call the attention of our readers to the page announcement, in this issue, of the firm of A. G. Clarke & Co., the Albany pharmacists, corner of Stout and Seventeenth streets. This firm are the representatives in Denver for the only reliable Boericke & Tafel preparations and carry a large and carefully selected stock

in all reasonable potencies. Messrs. Clarke & Co. are anxious to serve the homeopathic profession hereabouts with the very best and to that end are carrying the B. & T. preparations, in the original package only. Don't be misled.

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At the meeting of the Colorado state society an offer that is eminently fair and honorable to all schools of medicine, and which does not require the sacrifice of any principle by any member, was tendered as an olive branch to the American Medical Association in lieu of their recent attempt to induce homeopaths to become members of their societies. All that is required is, that they agree to investigate homeopathy, give it a fair and impartial test in practice, and publish the failures to the world. In other words, they are simply to add to their present empirical therapeutics the science and art of homeopathy, the healing of the sick.—Medical Advancee.

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According to the annual report of the Physicians' Casualty Association of America, whose headquarters are located at Omaha, Nebraska, three Denver physicians received payment for claims against the said association in the following sums: Dr. J. M. Walker, \$115; Dr. C. W. Enos, 50; Dr. J. B. Kinley, \$30. This company has established a reputation for fairness and prompt payment of just claims which should entitle them to more than casual consideration from the physicians of the country, and if you are not already a member of the association write to E. E. Elliott, secretary-treasurer, 38-39 U. S. National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska, and he will furnish you with all the information necessary.

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In commenting on the Denver ruction, Delap in his Medical Arena refers to the "dropping" of a professor from the faculty as the first cause; and does not wonder at all that trouble followed thereupon. That being "dropped" has a familiar sound to some of us older homeopathic pros. Some of us found that unless we ducked every time the whip cracked something was sure to happen. Some of us didn't care; others bewailed their fate. Some of us appeared in college history not as "dropped" but as resigned. And so the world moves along. But it is wise for a college faculty not to "drop" a professor. Better give him a chance and see what is the matter. He may make it unpleasant later.—American Physician.

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The Homeopathic Clinical Society of Shelby and Miami counties met Friday evening at the home of Dr. J. A. Ferree in this city. The proposed amalgamation of the various schools of medicine was discussed and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this society fully adhere to the law of homeopathy as given us by its founder, Hahnemann, and that we will not be ready to accept invitations from the members of the



so-called regular school of medicine to join their societies until they recognize our law *Simila Similibus Curantur* as one of the fundamental principles of Therapeutics. After the regular business meeting a short time was spent in a social way.—Sidney (Ohio) News, November 9, 1903.

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We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics of Lima, Ohio, which may be found in this issue of *The Critique*. To those who have never taken an interest in this delightful study we can say that they will be amply repaid by taking the course as demonstrated by the above-named institution, and after having begun the said course, nothing would induce them to give it up. It is presented in such a plain and painstaking manner that any one, with even ordinary inquisitiveness, will derive untold benefits from this method of study as it compels one to rely upon themselves to a great extent after having been put in possession of the means for the facts.

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"There were two sisters living up in my state," said Senator Burrows of Michigan, "who were fond of each other and all that, but who warred constantly about the two great schools of medicine. One pinned her faith to allopathy and the other to homoeopathy.

"One day there was great excitement in the family of the lady who believed in homoeopathy, and it was soon announced that she was the mother of bouncing twin boys.

"The other sister came down in a hurry. 'Well,' she said, 'now see what's happened. I wanted you to have an allopathic doctor. After this, I guess you will listen to me.'—Stolen.

Any one is a mighty poor homeopath who would call twins homeopathic.

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Dr. S. S. Smythe has been doing an unusual amount of surgery at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital in this city during the past month and we are pleased to know that the very courteous treatment accorded him by the head nurse and others in control, has determined him to take all of his business to this institution in the future, especially while it remains in the present efficient hands. On Wednesday, day, November 11th, he operated upon a patient of Dr. Clark's, a woman, forty-one years of age, nephrolithotomy, and the patient even at this very early date shows a marked improvement in her condition, having gained considerable in weight besides giving other evidences of a rapid recovery. We hope, later, to publish the outcome of the three operations mentioned in this issue.

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When doctors once yield to the allurements of a fad they are powerful slow in breaking away. So slow, that if the appendicitis fever endures much longer there will not be an appendix in America—ex-

cept in the ash-barrel. They tell us now that it is better to have it removed on general principles. And the joke of it is that during all this period of blood and terror the homoeopaths, it appears, have been quietly treating it medicinally, seldom operating and rarely losing a case. But the Old School tells us the homoeopath is a fool; and the homoeopath, naturally, has his opinion of the Old School and its methods.

Well, as to choosing between the two fools, we have a leaning personally to pellets and appendix, in preference to the carving-knife and the ash-barrel.—Life.

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And now comes one Edwin J. Clark to the 'phone, Sunday, November 22d, and imparts the satisfactory information to the effect that Dr. Swan of Brighton, also of The Critique staff, is the happy father of a six-pound son and heir—all of which happened on the day preceding the date aforesaid. Mother and son doing as well as could be expected and rumor sayeth that Dr. Swan will recover, with proper care.

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The many friend of Dr. Walter Joel King will be greatly gratified to read the following, copied from the Golden, Jefferson county, Globe, of the 21st instant: "Dr. Walter Joel King was appointed physician at the State Industrial School by the board of control at their meeting last Monday. Dr. King came to Golden about two years ago from Denver, where he had already gained an excellent reputation in his profession. He has an extensive practice in Golden, stands high as a public-spirited citizen and is worthy of the trust reposed in him by the board." The Globe has spoken very nicely of the doctor, but he deserves all such praise and much more. The Critique wishes him continued prosperity and success.

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New York, Oct. 29.—In an operation for sarcoma, or growth of the stomach, performed in St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, New Jersey, on Mrs. William C. Kimball, a well-known society leader, by Dr. Tod Helmuth, visiting surgeon in the Flower Hospital of New York, about half of the woman's stomach was removed. Mrs. Kimball is doing well.

She had been a sufferer for some time, but it was supposed that her trouble arose from what is generally termed floating kidneys. An operation was performed at St. Mary's Hospital three weeks ago, and Mrs. Kimball improved and was pronounced cured.

She was taken to her home, but later symptoms arose indicating a tumorous growth in the stomach. Dr. Helmuth diagnosed the case as sarcoma. He advised that an operation be performed immediately.

Dr. Helmuth removed the entire growth, leaving but half of the stomach. As he finished he turned to the doctors and said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to take this foreign growth back to New York with me, for physicians there would not believe that I have performed this operation."

Mrs. Kimball is being fed on pepsin at intervals of three hours and her condition is regarded as most favorable. It is said there is a record of but one other such case and that is in Switzerland, where a woman who had her entire stomach removed is reported as living for two years after the operation.—Denver Republican.

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"Whereas, at a recent date the county societies, in affiliation with the American Medical Association, have extended to the members of our school an invitation to become members of their societies; and

"Whereas, we appreciate the courtesy extended and only regret that the invitation was accompanied by a restriction, demanding that we forfeit membership in our own societies; and

"Whereas, we recognize in this invitation the broad and liberal desire to unify all societies and members in scientific research and, hence, believe the before-mentioned restrictions to have been an error as to ways and means, and not an intention to restrict scientific research to certain channels; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this society extends to all members of the medical profession, of whatever school, who are in good and regular standing before the law, a hearty invitation to become members of this society, without sacrificing affiliation with their own societies, and with only the restriction that they shall honestly give to the special law of similia a special duty and fair consideration, and that we bind ourselves to give to the researches of other schools the same respectful consideration that we ask for our own; and be it further

"Resolved, that we suggest that all homeopathic societies extend to the general profession a similar invitation."

The foregoing resolutions were presented to the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association, at its recent meeting held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey, and most heartily adopted by the members thereof. We have no doubt but what the suggestion embodied in the last clause will meet with immediate action on the part of homeopathic societies throughout the country; we most heartily hope the Denver club will see the above as, if they adopt them, it will be but adopting the ones it discarded at a recent meeting. "In offering the resolutions Dr. Bailey said he did so not with any intention of getting back, as it might be termed, at the American Medical Association, but with the hope that such action by the Homeopathic medical societies would result in more harmonious relations between the different schools of medicine, and in turn prove a direct benefit to humanity. Dr. Bailey said further that he believed the American Medical Association, when it considered the matter more fully, would ultimately withdraw the restrictions and extend an open invitation to practitioners of the homeopathic school to join its ranks."

### THINGS TO REMEMBER.

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Mellin's Food is the ideal baby diet, as it satisfies and nourishes. An infant will usually sleep well after taking food that satisfies and nourishes.

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H. F. McCrea, 625 Mack block, carries a full line of Halsey Bros.' homeopathic preparations, also a full line of cotton and surgical dressings at reasonable prices.

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G. W. Flavell & Bro.'s elastic goods are the best presented to the profession to-day, and add to this their dealingg direct with the physician, makes them doubly the friend of the profession. On page 12 prices and illustrations of their goods are presented.

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"Panoupton meets all the requirements of a true food, is agreeable, readily assimilated and highly nourishing. Panapepton is a food that sustains the sick and gives strength to the weak and delicate." Made by Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York.

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Have you ever taken the trip around the circle on the Denver & Rio Grande system, "the scenic line of the world?" The loop at Ophir is the finest piece of railroading it has ever been our good fortune to enjoy. We would suggest that you plan to take this trip at your earliest convenience, knowing that you cannot but be highly pleased.

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Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites does for the stomach and nervous system what linen mesh does for the skin—it purifies it against disease and acts as a sustainer of approaching age. Nowhere is this shown so well as in the cases during convescence after exhausting disease. It certainly will prove a friend.

---

The Columbia Chemical Company manufactures MARACH, a preparation composed of potters' clay and the best antiseptics known to the profession, and so united by heat that the product is sterile and is capable of being applied to the most sensitive, inflamed surface. Monarch is indicated wherever there is inflammation, no matter from what produced. Put up in tin cans, always ready for immediate use.

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The undisputed high standing of the physicians who claim that Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. will do more to build up the debilitated depressed, poorly-nourished and anaemic patients than any other tonic or reconstructive, entitles this remedy to a unique place in modern therapeutics.

It is safe to say that during the past twenty years no remedy has had such extensive and critical tests in the treatment of obstinate



forms of anaemia, malnutrition and nervous exhaustion as Gray's Tonic. It has steadily grown in favor with conservative, scientific physicians until to-day it is accepted as the standard remedy for such cases. Nothing could have earned this distinction but intrinsic merit, which in Gray's Tonic means the prompt, progressive and permanent improvement it produces.

This remedy has, furthermore, a specific influence upon the respiratory organs whereby congestion and inflammation are speedily overcome; the most striking illustration of this fact is the prompt relief it affords in acute and chronic bronchitis when taken according to directions.

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Case V. Chlorosis and Amenorrhoea with Dysmenorrhoea.—School girl, æt. sixteen years. Menstruation only occurring at irregular intervals of two or three months since entering her fourteenth year. Pale, anaemic, irregular appetite, at times complete anorexia; when menstruation did occur it was very scanty, sometimes almost devoid of color and very painful; headaches, backache, constipation, with nearly all the other phenomena seen in such cases, showing up from time to time. Had been unable to attend school the last two years, though very anxious to do so. Having tried many other measures with but little satisfactory or permanent improvement, I was much gratified at the results from Pepto-Mangan (Gude), which I commenced in July last. Her last three periods at intervals of twenty-eight days have been passed with the greatest satisfaction, each one increasing in volume, unattended with pain, and she seems now, from her active and vigorous condition, her appetite, her ruddy complexion, her gradual gain in weight from 76 to 103 pounds, to be well on the way to recovery, if not entirely relieved, and expects to again commence her schooling with the incoming year. DEERING J. ROBERTS, M.D.

Denver can be said to be literally clothed in linen. This fact is due to two principal reasons, linen mesh garments as manufactured by Doctor Deimel are clean and free from impurities, and when worn next the skin tend to keep one healthy. Second, they advertise through the medical journals and thereby reach a class that's business is preaching health and the means to obtain it. If you are not familiar with the use and benefit derived by the wearing of linen mesh underwear, write for booklet with samples free, to the Deimel Linen-Mesh Company, 491, Broadway, New York.

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#### SINCERE GRATITUDE.

"Dear Doctor—When I began using your hair medicine three months ago you assured me that my hair would not trouble me much longer. I take pleasure in stating that you spoke the truth; Could you give me the address of a good wig maker?"—Baltimore American.

**SANNETTO IN URINARY IRRITABILITY IN THE AGED OF BOTH  
SEXES, IN ENURESIS IN CHILDREN AND IN SEXUAL  
ATONY, ESPECIALLY THE SEXUAL AVERSION  
AMONG WOMEN WITH MAMMARY  
NON-DEVELOPMENT.**

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I have used Sannetto extensively in my practice, and am now prescribing it two or three times daily, and have to meet with the first disappointment in well-chosen cases. I use it with feelings of assurance in urinary irritability in the aged of both sexes, in enuresis in children and in sexual atony, especially the sexual aversion among women with mammary non-development or mammary atrophy because of nursing. Its action seems to be very remarkable upon the glands of the genito-urinary tract. Many cases of immature organs rapidly develop under its use, and the atonic condition of abused organs relieved. I like Sannetto and shall continue its use where indicated.

Jackson, Michigan.

JOHN D. NORTH, M. D.

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**A DECISIVE DOSE.**

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"That is a buckshot dose," said a druggist yesterday as he finished a prescription.

"What is a buckshot dose?"

"When a doctor don't know exactly what to give a patient he orders a half dozen things put in his prescription, hoping that one of them may hit the right spot. We call it a buckshot prescription because a man loads his gun to the muzzle on the same principle." Atlanta Constitution.

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The fundamentals of the woolen underwear theory are stated as follows:

1. Animal wool is a material provided by nature for the clothing of an animal body.
2. Man, therefore, can be clothed naturally or properly only in animal wool.

The tremendousness of the above reasoning is sublime, and can be supplemented as follows:

1. Grass is a material provided by nature for the nourishment of an animal body.
2. Man, therefore, can be nourished naturally or properly only by grass; or further
  1. A sheep is the only animal wearing wool on its skin.
  2. Man, therefore, who wears wool on his skin is a sheep.













